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# BRINKERHOFF'S HISTORY

OF

# MARION COUNTY

# ILLINOIS

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By PROF. J. H. G. BRINKERHOFF

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ILLUSTRATED, indexed

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B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
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SAM McDOWELL

# PUBLISHER'S PREFACE.

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the residents of Marion county, Illinois, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin prairie it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of intersecting railways, grand educational institutions, marvelous industries and immense agricultural productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the incentives, hopes, aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of preservation, and which unite the present to the past is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete biographical memoirs of Marion county, Illinois, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve perpetuation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to these gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Marion county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing "Brinkerhoff's History of Marion County, Illinois," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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# AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

In writing a history of Marion county it is necessary that the author present a brief outline of the history of the state of which the county forms a part, in order that the reader may refresh his memory of the conditions and difficulties to be met and overcome by the men and women of an age which demanded the best and bravest and called for, not only an indomitable spirit, but a body as well, inured to privations and hardships, inseparable from a pioneer life. The youth of today can hardly realize, surrounded as they are by every convenience and many of the luxuries of modern life, the utter lack of conveniences and comforts that faced the pioneer of a century ago in the then wilderness of Illinois; and brave, indeed, was the man who with his family traversed the woodland and the plain to literally hew out with the axe the home which he must defend with the rifle; upon which he also must largely depend for sustenance.

Yet it is of these we must write, if we are to preserve the records of our people and trace the character of the men of today back to its foundation in the lives of those who have gone before, and instill into the life of coming generations that love of liberty and independence which characterized the fathers and made the hardy American pioneer the noblest work of the Creator, unsung heroes and heroines whose bones rest peacefully in the soil their energy conquered, and left a rich heritage to succeeding generations.

J. H. G. BRINKERHOFF.

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# RELATED ILLINOIS HISTORY.

Illini, "the river of men," a title of the confederacy of Indian tribes, occupying the territory now included within the limits of the state, which is known by the slightly changed name, Illinois. Many evidences of an earlier occupation than that of the red men are to be found within the borders of the state, especially along the watercourses, in the form of earthworks or mounds, many of which were built with the exactness of modern science, and give undisputable evidence of a civilization, crude though it may have been, that evidenced constructive ability of no mean order, since its traces remain although the people who wrought are lost in the darkness of the receding centuries. The mound builders were, but are not, and the works of their hands are eloquent with the silence of the ages, and the red child of the forest and plain who occupied the land when the white man first viewed the inland empire, void of all save savage life, were as ignorant of who their predecessors were as we are today, and conjecture is useless, as it must prove to be only conjecture still. The reliable history of Illinois begins with the discovery of the Indian occupants of the soil by the white men in the year 1673. All before is myth and mystery, the traditions of the tribes or the imaginary events of their people as told by their sages and medicine men.

Shortly after Columbus had made known the practicability of a westward passage to what was thought to be the Indies, but was soon discovered to be a hitherto unknown land, the powers of Europe planned to lay claim to all they might be able to grasp and hold, with an exquisite disregard of the rights of the occupants and of each other.

In 1498 Henry Cabot, sailing under a commission from Henry VII of England, laid the foundations upon which was builded the English claim to Illinois, although no thought of the vastness of the territory claimed had occurred to the discoverer or his sovereign.

France based her claim to what is now Illinois on the discoveries and explorations of Verrazanni, who in 1525 explored the coast from Florida to New Foundland, claiming all territory included within those points westward indefinitely.

In 1513 Ponce de Leon discovered Florida, and as he was an adventurer acting under a grant from the government of Spain, he, in the spirit of the times, laid claim to all territory north, south and west, that Spain might be able to seize and hold, and thus setting up a right to all North America from the lakes to the gulf, which shadowy claim overlapped the claims of both England and France, which in turn overlapped each other. No very serious attempt was made, how-

ever, by Spain to contest the rights of England and France to any part of what is now Illinois.

The grant, by patent, in 1606, and by charter, in 1609, by James I of England, to a company for the purpose of colonizing Virginia, reinforced England's claim and as the grant extended from the forty-fifth degree of latitude on the north to the thirty-fourth degree on the south and extended westward to the Pacific Ocean, it included the territory of the Illini, although the same territory was claimed by the French as a part of their new France.

In 1671, France made a treaty with the Indian tribes of the West, by which the territory west of the Alleghany mountains was to become French territory, thus reinforcing the claim of France to that which England also claimed, but as the English made no attempt to explore or occupy the Northwest, France took possession without the use of the sword; although the English never admitted the French title to be good.

To the spirit of the enthusiasm which filled the soul of the French missionary priests, and chevaliers, is due the first exploration of Illinois, a passion for the conversion of the Indians was the motive which induced the heroic spirits of Marquette, Jolliet and their co-laborers in the labors, perils, and hardships of a life, devoid of all, that to the most of mankind is regarded necessary to existence, regardless of summer's heat, or winter's cold, facing the icy blast that swept over almost boundless prairies, or the heat-burdened winds, dangers by flood, dangers from a lurking, savage host, with their lives in their hands, these heroes of the Cross blazed the way to the present greatness of Illinois.

### INDIAN CONFEDERACY.

When the first white men visited Illinois it was inhabited by five tribes of Indians, which formed the confederacy of the Illini, viz: the Mitchiganis, a tribe that had been admitted to the confederacy from the west side of the Mississippi river and have left their impress on the nation in the name of a great state—Michigan.

The Kaskaskias, a powerful tribe, occupied the northern portion of Illinois and roamed as far south, perhaps, as the present city of Shelbyville. Their name is perpetuated in the largest river of the state, namely, the Kaskaskia, or Okaw, and also in the first capital of the state, now only a memory to be spoken of more fully with the organization of the state. The Peorias have their name perpetuated in the city of Peoria, about which site the tribe held sway. The American bottoms and eastward were the hunting-grounds of the Cahokias, and for them is named the village and creek of Cahokia and also Cahokia mound. Southeast of the Cahokias roamed the Tammarois, probably holding what is now Marion county, as their territory. They are remembered in the name of the flourishing little city of Tamaroa, in Perry county. Our state perpetuates the name of the confederacy, and one of our principal rivers also is called from it—the Illinois.

The confederacy, if ever strong, had lost

its power, to a great extent, at the time the white men invaded their territory. Having been a prey to the more warlike, and fiercer tribes, to the eastward, ten or twelve thousand is perhaps a just estimate of the number of Indians within the boundary of Illinois, at the time the French explorers first set foot on the soil; about 1679. Membre estimates about seven or eight thousand souls at the principal villages; this number dwindled until only a remnant remained and they confined in the southern portion of the state. The Kaskaskias drifted to the juncture of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi, under the leadership of their Mission priest, who had gained considerable influence over them. This migration took place about the year 1700, and within forty years the remnants of the other tribes had been absorbed by them. A numbering of the tribes in 1736 shows only about six hundred warriors, and because of the murder of the great chief, Pontiac, at Cahokia, by an Indian of the Illini, this number was almost extinguished. In 1778, Hutchins gives the total number of the fighting men of all the original tribes of the Illini at three hundred. In the year 1800, according to Governor Reynolds, only about one-half that number remained with Du Quoin, a French half-breed, as chief. The name of Du Quoin is perpetuated by the prosperous city of that name in Perry county; after Illinois became a state and the government of the United States took the Indian lands by treaty, the miserable remnant of the Illini was removed to the Indian Territory, and the new state of Oklahoma may yet furnish even a president from the blood of the Illini.

## FIRST EXPLORERS.

Father Marquette, the chevalier, Jolliet, and five other white men, were the first to explore any part of Illinois, as far as authentic history gives us proof. Marquette was a Jesuit priest, and while yet a young man, joined the colony of new France in what is now Canada. He was filled with a zeal for the conversion of the Indians that amounted to a passion—such a passion as makes heroes of men, even though the reward be suffering and death and an unknown grave. Jolliet was American-born, of the city of Quebec, and was also educated as a priest, but became a trader, then an explorer, and while still a young man, cast his life with Father Marquette. Together they discovered the "Father of Waters," and for a considerable distance followed its winding. On their return they followed the Illinois river and thus traversed a considerable portion of Illinois. Marquette died in the summer of 1675, and other hands took up his work. In the spring of the same year a mission was established and has had a continued existence A mission was also founded in 1693 at Starved Rock and the records of the church are still preserved. But the field of research is too rich to be further explored in a work of this character. Suffice it to say, that the French, in an early day, left the impress of their lives and character of the history of Il-

linois, and it is doubtless due to their treatment of the Indian that the soil of Illinois was not reddened by the white men's blood until after it had passed out of their control.

Illinois was claimed by the French, and also by the English. Under the name of Louisiana, the French claimed the Mississippi country and all lands watered by its tributaries, in the name of Louis XIV, basing their claim on the explorations of the Chevalier, La Salle, who in 1682, set up a cross and under the flag of France, took possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, and added this vast but indefinite territory to new France, thus surrounding the English from Nova Scotia on the north, in a great arc, to the mouth of the Mississippi, and these conflicting claims later involved the colonies in three wars, and were only definitely settled by the expulsion of the French from Canada. Under the name of Virginia, after the "Good Queen Bess," Illinois was claimed by the English and made their claim good with the victory of the English over the French in the last of the French and Indian wars, in which the colony of Virginia bore a considerable part, both in men and money, and in the last of which a Virginian learned the art of war against the French, and who afterward, with French aid, was to defeat the aggressions of the British crown and give to the world a new nation, born of a new idea of human liberty and human responsibility in a republican form of government.

### THE OLD FORTS.

When war broke out between France and Spain, Boisbriant was sent to the Illinois country to aid in its protection from the Spaniards who might attack from the southwest, where they had flourishing missions and considerable settlements, and the intervening so-called Great Desert was not reckoned a barrier awful enough to deter an attack from that quarter by men to whom the spirit of adventure was the very life. Boisbriant began the erection of Fort Chartres, which for many years was the strongest fortress in America. Fort Chartres was built on the east side of the Mississippi, seventeen miles northwest from Kaskaskia. The company of the west, which had succeeded to the commercial rights of the Louisiana territory, built their warehouses near the fort also. Fort Chartres, as described in 1770, consisted of an irregular quadrangle, the sides of the exterior quadrangle was built of stone, two feet two inches thick, and four hundred and ninety feet long and, being built only for defence against Indian attack, was more than strong enough to resist any assault, except by artillery. There were two portholes in the faces and two in each bastion, around the inside, three feet high, ran a banquette, upon which the men could stand and fire at the foe through the loopholes, with which the walls were pierced. Within the walls, occupying the square, was the commandant's house, ninety-six feet long by thirty feet wide and was divided into a kitchen, a dining room, a bed chamber, one small room and five closets for the servants, and beneath a cellar, and here all the pomp and stilted etiquette of the French

court of that day were strictly enforced, as far as the circumstances would permit. Also within the walls was the commissary's house, an exact copy of the commandant's; also a storehouse and guardhouse, each ninety feet long by twenty-four feet wide. The storehouse was divided into two large rooms and was built over a large vaulted cellar, a large room, a bed-room and a closet for the storekeeper. The guardhouse consisted of a guard-room for officers and soldiers, a chapel, a bed-room and closet for the chaplain, and an artillery storeroom. Within the bastion was a prison, a bakehouse and a powder magazine. The soldiers' barracks consisted of two rooms each, twenty-five feet square, with a narrow hall or passage between. About forty families lived in the village nearby at the time of the transfer of Illinois to the English; also the parish church of St. Anne, under the care of a Franciscan friar. These, with the exception of three or four families, removed across the Mississippi river to live under the flag of France, rather than remain under the rule of the English, whom they hated with an hereditary hatred.

Fort Chartres, in 1756, was nearly one-half mile from the bank of the Mississippi. By 1760, the river had washed away the bank and was now within eighty yards of the fort. A sand bar had formed and was now an island, covered with a growth of young cottonwoods, and the main channel, forty feet deep, was between it and the fort. In 1772 the American bottom was covered many feet by a great freshet, and the west wall of the fort and two of the bastions were carried away by the flood, and Fort Chartres was abandoned by the British garrison, and the seat of government was removed to Fort Gage, which occupied a bluff opposite Kaskaskia on the east bank of the Kaskaskia. The remains of Fort Chartres are but faintly to be traced, and now stand about one mile from the Mississippi, that fickle stream having again sought a passage to the west of the then sandbar island. A heavy growth of timber now stands where in 1772 rolled the turbid waters of the mighty river, and where once the pioneer, the soldier, and the savage mingled their joys, their sorrows, and their fears, peaceful fields lay smiling in a sunny silence or wrapped in the ever-changing robe of nature's handiwork.

From 1763 until the War of the Revolution, the history of Illinois contains nothing of grave importance, but continued much in the same condition as before the treaty of Paris. The Indians, under the guidance of the priests, were partially tamed and thoroughly over-awed and were a sneaking, thieving set of vagabonds, but too cowardly and too lazy to be of any serious moment and as north, east, south and west of the Illini tribes were fierce, powerful tribes, the Illini sought the protecting nearness of the white man.

The scene of the white man's activity had shifted from the Peoria region, to the mouth of the Kaskaskia and a church had been erected on the point of land between the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers and the French

town of Kaskaskia became the seat of government, and the center of all social life as well, while along the river to the north, French settlements were established at Prairie Du Pont and Cahokia, near which it is thought the first grist and sawmill was built—crude affairs, no doubt, but sufficient to grind corn and cut plank to supply the few wants of the settlers.

In 1775 active hostilities broke out between the English colonies and the mother country, and the county of Illinois of the colony of Virginia, was to be involved before the conflict was brought to a close, although a bloodless campaign, yet one filled with hardship, privation and suffering, an account of which reads like a romance of the heroic age.

### THE CONQUEST OF ILLINOIS.

Old Fort Gage was built on the top of a bluff, some two hundred feet above the Mississippi and on the east side of the Kaskaskia, about one-half mile from and over-looking the town of Kaskaskia. The town was built on a tongue of land east of the Mississippi river and west of the Kaskaskia, and a short distance above the juncture of the two rivers, and the town was under the direct command of the fort. The fort was built of huge logs of native wood, squared and built upon an earthwork. It was two hundred and eighty feet by two hundred and fifty-one feet, oblong in form and of sufficient strength to withstand any attack likely to be brought against it. In 1772 only one officer and twenty men composed the garrison. To such a state of fear had the Indians of the Illini been reduced that they rather regarded the white man as a protector from the fierce tribes of the north and east, than as an enemy, and thus the savage of America, the peasant of France, the trader and the chevalier dwelt together, and over all the tolerant rule of the priest, which was more the rule of a father than of a master. It is true that a foreign flag—the English—waved over them, but the English rule was not felt so far from English power, and English dominion was but an empty name, so far as the people were concerned. From Kaskaskia two trails led, one to Detroit in the far north and distant hundreds of miles, with a wilderness of forest and prairie land between, over which only the god of silence reigned. The other led from Kaskaskia to Fort Vincennes on the Wabash, distance about one hundred and fifty miles direct, but by the trail considerably farther. Both trails crossed what is now Marion county, but slight indications of either trail now remain. The French in Kaskaskia had two well-trained companies of militia in 1772, which, with the twenty men in Fort Gage, was the total military strength of the Illinois country. But the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, had forever extinguished the French claim to the territory, for the possession of which so much French energy, toil, suffering and privation had been freely bestowed; and never again were the Kaskaskians to see the Lillies of France wave its protecting folds over them as the symbol of their coun-

try. They had accepted British dominion in good faith, and were, outwardly at least, content. Rumors of a struggle between the English colonies, nearly a thousand miles to the east of them, and the mother country reached them, but they were secure, for a wilderness lay between and not even an echo of the war was likely to reach them to alarm their fears or disturb their calm. In 1778 a Frenchman, M. de Rochblave, was in command at Fort Gage and not a British soldier was on duty, and the military was Frenchmen and Breeds, but under the English flag, acting under the hair buyer of the English army, General Hamilton's orders, when such orders reached them, which was at infrequent intervals, and this was the situation when General George Rogers Clark began the march for the conquest of Illinois.

## GENERAL CLARK.

General Clark was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, November 19, 1752, and enjoyed only such opportunities to acquire an education, as the country afforded in that part of Virginia. He studied surveying and practiced his profession as opportunity offered until the breaking out of the Dunmore's war, when he enlisted as a staff officer, and served in that capacity until the close of that war, taking part in the campaign on the Scioto river during which unfortunate campaign he conducted himself so gallantly as to attract attention, and for which conduct he was offered a commission in the British army, but the spirit of revolution was in the land and the war cloud threatened, the storm that was to burst into action at Lexington and to rage over the colonies through long, weary years, until the sun of liberty rose resplendent over the field of Yorktown, and young Clark refused the offered commission, that his native land might benefit by his patriotism should she ever need his brain or brawn. The spirit of military adventure led him to the frontier, as Kentucky was then, with the expectation of finding that adventure in the struggle of that dark and bloody ground, with the hostile tribes then conducting a merciless warfare with the settlers. He found the Kentuckians greatly excited over the question as to whether they belonged to Virginia or as a body of land sharks maintained, belonged to North Carolina. Clark was instrumental in calling a conference of the settlers, and a paper was prepared setting forth the grievances of the pioneers, and Clark and Gabriel Jones were appointed to lay the same before the Virginia legislature, and they started on their perilous journey, but before reaching the capital they learned the legislature had adjourned and Jones returned home, but Clark continued the journey and visited the Governor, Patrick Henry, who was sick in Hanover county, Virginia. Governor Henry approved of the action of the Kentuckians and gave Clark a letter to the council. When the legislature met in the fall of 1776, Clark and Jones presented their petition, and in spite of violent opposition by the land speculators, succeeded in having the county of Kentucky formed, with boun-

daries coinciding with those of the present state, Virginia also presented the new county with five hundred pounds of powder (nothing now, but then a pearl of great price), to the pioneers, as not only their living, but their life depended upon the use of powder and ball. Clark was placed at the head of the Kentucky militia and believing the British at Detroit and Vincennes, as well as Kaskaskia, were inciting the Indians to ravish and murder, sent two men—More and Dunn—as spies to ascertain the truth of the reports. They reported great activity among the militia and Indians. Clark also believed that the fear of the "Long Knives," as the Americans were called, and which fear had been instilled into the French and Indian mind by the British emissaries, who related tales of the fierce atrocity of the American soldiery could be easily overcome by actual contact and just treatment, began to plan for the conquest of the Illinois country and to wrest it from the grasp of the English, and making it a part of the commonwealth of Virginia, in fact, as it had been in theory, since the close of the last French and Indian war.

General Clark again visited Governor Henry and captivated that brilliant man with the plans he had formed and also secured the powerful aid of Thomas Jefferson, and Messrs. Wyth and Mason, who pledged their aid in securing a grant of three hundred acres of land as a bounty to each man who should take part in the projected campaign. And as the success of the expedition depended upon all knowledge of its object being kept from the British, all proceedings were taken with the avowed object of protecting the Kentucky frontiers. Governor Henry gave Clark one thousand two hundred pounds depreciated currency, and an order on the commandant of Fort Pitt for ammunition, boats and other necessary equipments to forward the enterprise, and also gave him two sets of instructions, one open and public, the other secret and known only to Clark and those close to him. The first set of instructions authorized Clark to raise seven companies of militia of fifty men each, for the defense of Kentucky. The secret intsructions were as follows:

"Lieutenant Colonel George Roger Clark:

"You are to proceed with all convenient speed to raise seven companies of soldiers, to consist of 50 men each, officered in the usual manner, and armed most properly for the enterprise; and with this force attack the British force at Kaskaskia. It is conjectured that there are many pieces of cannon and military stores to a considerable amount, at that place, the taking and preservation of which would be a valuable acquisition to the state. If you are so fortunate, therefore, as to succeed in your expedition, you will take every possible measure to secure the artillery and stores, and whatever may advantage the state. For the transportation of the troops, provisions, etc., down the Ohio, you are to apply to the commanding officer at Fort Pitt for boats, and during the whole transaction you are to take especial care to keep the true destination of your force secret; its success depends upon this. Orders are therefore

given to Captain Smith to secure the two men from Kaskaskia. (Evidently More and Dunn above refered to.—Editor.)

"It is earnestly desired that you show humanity to such British subjects, and other persons as fall into your hands. If the white inhabitants of that post and neighborhood will give undoubted evidence of their attachment to this state, for it is certain they live within its limits, by taking the test prescribed by law, and by every other way and means in their power, let them be treated as fellow-citizens, and their persons and property be duly respected. Assistance and protection against all enemies, whatever shall be afforded them, and the commonwealth of Virginia is pledged to accomplish it. But if these people will not accede to these reasonable demands, they must feel the consequences of war, under that direction of humanity that has hitherto distinguished Americans, and which it is expected you will ever consider the rule of your conduct, and from which you are in no instance to depart. The corps you are to command are to receive the pay and allowances of militia and to act under the laws and regulations of this state now in force as to militia. The inhabitants of this post will be informed by you that in case they accede to the offers of becoming citizens of this commonwealth, a proper garrison will be maintained among them, and every attention bestowed to render their commerce beneficial: the fairest prospects being opened to the dominions of France and Spain. It is in contemplation to establish a post near the mouth of the Ohio. Cannon will be wanted to fortify it. Part of those at Kaskaskia will be easily brought thither or otherwise secured as circumstances make necessary. You are to apply to General Hand, at Pittsburg, for powder and lead necessary for this expedition. If he can not supply it, the person who has that which Captain Sims brought from New Orleans can. Lead is sent to Hampshire by my orders, and that may be delivered to you. Wishing you success, I am your humble servant,

P. Henry."

It will be seen from the above that the campaign was to be of such a character that the men themselves were not to know more than that the service was to be on the frontier and against the Indians and British, as they well knew the British were secretly in league with the Indians and furnishing them with the munitions of their cruel and treacherous warfare.

### THE LAST FRENCH FORT.

Clark succeeded in raising three companies, whose rendezvous was Corn Island, nearly opposite the present city of Louisville, then a wilderness. A part of one company deserted, but many of them were induced to return, and with some additional recruits were formed into a fourth company. Some seven or eight families with the troops afterward founded Louisville in 1780. The four companies totaled one hundred and fifty-three men and were captained by Joseph Bowman, John Montgomery, Leonard Helm and Howard Harrod. On the 24th

day of June, 1778, as the little army which was to wrest the empire of Illinois from the Britton's hand were descending the Falls of the Ohio, a total eclipse of the sun occurred, and the little band took it as an omen of success, and that they were to forever dim the lustre of the British arms in the Illinois. The voyage down the Ohio was in keel boats, with a double row of oars. Working day and night, they arrived at an island near the mouth of the Tennessee river, where they landed and had the good fortune to meet with a party of eight American hunters, who had been at Kaskaskia a few days before; Clark induced them to join the expedition and one of them, named John Saunders, undertook to guide the force to Kaskaskia. On the evening of the same day they ran their boats into a creek about a mile above Fort Massac, which at that time was not garrisoned but was abandoned and falling into decay.

Fort Massac was the last of the French forts built in the chain of forts extending from Quebec to New Orleans like a great bow around the English colonies. It was built by Lieutenant Massac, in October, 1758, after the taking of Fort Duquesne by the English, but relinquished when the Illinois country was ceded to Great Britain after the fall of Quebec. There is no probability that the English ever garrisoned it, and at this time it stood a silent monument over the dead dream of a French empire in the new world. On the next morning the little army took up the line of march for its objective point, the seat of empire in the Illinois. The men were without uniform, each clad in his own, in the style of the backwoods of that day, and armed with the rifle or musket, as circumstances had decreed. With ax and hunting knife at their belt, an undisciplined force, yet all dominated by a master mind and a master presence in the person of Clark. Kaskaskia was distant about one hundred and twenty miles, with an unbroken wilderness between. There was no trail from Massac to Fort Gage and each man carrying four days' supply of food, they set their faces to the northwest and plunged into the forest that had never echoed to the tread of the white man's foot. Through forest dark, dense and tangled, across glades of intervening prairie lands which were often covered with reed-like grasses higher than the head of the tallest among them, over hill and through valley, often without water for hours, save only that which each man carried, under the blazing of a southern Illinois summer sun, without transportation of any kind, no horses, no wagons, no tents, no baggage, no artillery; this band of heroes led by a hero, pressed on. When in the confines of what is now Williamson county the guide, Saunders, became confused and lost his bearings and the troops believing he was betraying them, were on the point of wreaking summary punishment on him for his suspicioned treachery, when he recognized a point of timber which he said marked the way to Kaskaskia.

The little band pressed on with clothes ragged and soiled with the wear of the

march and faces scratched and bruised by brambles and briar, footsore and weary with the labor of forced marching and want of proper rest, with only the sod for a bed, and the canopy of heaven for a covering when at night they lay down for a few hours' sleep in strict silence, not a shot being fired for fear its echoes might be heard by some prowler and the news of their approach carried to the enemy, they arrived in the evening of July 4th at the Kaskaskia river, about three miles above the village. So secretly had the expedition been planned and so well had the secret been guarded that not a whisper had reached the ears of Rochblave, who was in command at Kaskaskia, and who never dreamed of any attack from the Americans of Virginia, by way of the Ohio, as no trail led that way, and one hundred and twenty miles of wilderness, unbroken, was thought to be a barrier sufficient to deter any foe. As soon as the night grew dark enough to cover the movement of the troops, Clark divided his command into three divisions of about fifty men each, and marched silently to the ferry, about a mile above the village, where boats sufficient to carry two divisions across the river were secured, while the other division was to attack Fort Gage, on the bluff.

The division whose duty was to take the fort silently crept up to the works and were admitted, by ruse, and found the commandant in bed by the side of his wife, and the first intimation he had of a foe within a hundred miles was the demand for his surrender, which demand was instanly complied with. The two divisions which crossed the river surrounded the town and arrested the authorities. Within fifteen minutes every street was secured and runners were sent through the town, warning the inhabitants to keep within their houses, none being allowed to appear on the streets under penalty of death. Thus, without the firing of a gun, without the shedding of one drop of blood, an empire was added to Virginia, which was destined to become one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of states.

By daylight the next morning every inhabitant had been disarmed and all were in deadly fear of the terrible Long Knives, which the British emissaries had taught them to believe were devils in human form, and which the harsh orders of the night, to keep within doors on pain of death, seemed to confirm. Captain Helm commanded the division that captured the town, and the afterward celebrated Simon Kenton, that division which took the fort. As the morning advanced, the people requested permission to go to the church for prayer, General Clark granting them this permission, and when the whole town had assembled, he took the opportunity to address them and allay their fears of personal violence. He assured them that they came not in a spirit of vengeance, but as friends, to relieve them from the thralldom of the British yoke, and assured them that the rumors that had reached them of the alliance between France and the colonies were true, and told them if they would accept the American rule, they should be

treated as brothers, and have all the rights of Americans. Gladly were the terms accepted, and beyond doubt faithfully observed, as the dominion of England was most cordially hated, and today, Illinois has no more loyal citizens or truer men and women than the descendants of those who covenanted fealty to the American cause with their captor, George Rogers Clark.

### THE GARRISON AT FORT GAGE.

From July 4, 1778, until February 7, 1779, Clark, with a portion, at least, of his followers, remained as the garrison of Fort Gage, cultivating the most friendly relations with the inhabitants of Kaskaskia. The Americans freely mixed with the people, and friendship sprung up that later had an influence in procuring enlistments from the ranks of the Kaskaskians into the ranks of the army, which Clark was in contemplation of raising, with a view of capturing Fort Sackville, on the Wabash, about one hundred and thirty miles to the east, and north from Kaskaskia.

Clark found a few Americans at Kaskaskia, and they, too, aided in cementing the friendship of the French to the American cause. He learned that at Cahokia was another party of Americans dwelling in amity with their French neighbors. On the 5th of July he sent a detachment of thirty men, under Captain Bowman, to that settlement, and there the American party was strong enough to persuade all the villagers to take the oath of allegiance. The position of Vincennes, on the road to Detroit, made it important that that post be held by the Americans. Clark was assured of the friendly spirit of the French inhabitants of that village. The British, with singular lack of judgment, had withdrawn most of their troops from the west, and Vincennes was held by only the local militia, and that was favorably inclined toward the Americans, and would not make a very strenuous resistance. Pierre Gibault was the priest of the parish at Kaskaskia; he was much beloved by the inhabitants of the French settlements, over which he was the cure, and was to them, indeed, Father Gibault. He was favorably disposed toward the Americans, and the just treatment of the French by Clark made this broad-minded man a partisan of the Americans. He assured Clark that, as there was no British force at Fort Sackville, that he could persuade the French at Vincennes to cast their lot with the Americans, and, accompanied by Dr. Jean Baptiste Lafont, who was to act as civil magistrate or agent, he journeyed to distant Vincennes, with a small company of followers, one of whom was a spy in Clark's employ. A proclamation was prepared to the people of Vincennes, reciting the fact that Governor Hamilton had issued orders to various officers to assemble savages and conduct them, and to furnish them with supplies, and incite them to assassinate the inhabitants of the frontiers, and that these orders were being carried out, and that the murder of women and children called for vengeance. It seems to be a fact that Governor Hamilton offered a bounty and paid

bounties for the scalps, not only of men killed in battle, but of women and children as well.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation, in full, was as follows: "George Rogers Clark, colonel commanding the troops of Virginia at the Falls of Ohio and at the Illinois, etc., addresses the inhabitants of the Post of Vincennes. The inhabitants of the different British posts, from Detroit to this post, having, on account of their commerce and position, great influence over the various savage nations, have been considered as persons fitted to support the tyrannies which have been practiced by the British ministry from the commencement of the present contest, the Secretary of State for America has ordered Governor Hamilton, at Detroit, to intermingle all the young men with the different nations of savages, to commission officers to conduct them, to furnish them all necessary supplies, and to do everything which depends on him to excite them to assassinate the inhabitants of the frontiers of the United States of America which orders have been put in execution at a council held with the different savage nations at Detroit, the 17th to the 24th day of the month, June, 1777. The murders and assassinations of women and children, and the depredations and ravages which have been committed, cry for vengeance with a loud voice.

"Since the United States has now gained the advantage over their British enemies, and their plenipotentiaries have now made and concluded treaties of commerce and alliance with the Kingdom of France and other powerful nations of Europe, His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, has ordered me to reduce the different posts to the west of the Miami with a part of the troops under my command, in order to prevent longer responsibility for innocent blood. According to these orders, I have taken possession of this fort and the ministrations of this country and I have caused to be published a proclamation offering assistance and protection to all the inhabitants against all their enemies and promising to treat them as the citizens of the Republic of Virginia (in the limits of which they are, and to protect their persons and property, if it is necessary, for the surety of which the faith of the government is pledged provided the people give certain proofs of their attachment to the states by taking the oath of fidelity in such case required, as prescribed by law, and by all other means which shall be possible for them, to which offer they have voluntarily acceded.

"I have been charmed to learn from a letter written by Governor Abbott to M. Rocheblave that you are in general attached to the cause of America. In consequence of which, I invite you all to accept offers hereafter mentioned, and to enjoy all their privileges. If you accede to this offer, you will proceed to the nomination of a commandant, by choice or election, who shall raise a company and take possession of the fort and of all the munitions of the King, in the name of the United States of America, for the Re-

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public of Virginia, and continue to defend the same until further orders. The person thus nominated shall have the rank of captain, and shall have the commission as soon as possible, and he shall draw for rations and pay for himself and company from the time they shall take the fort, etc., into possession. If it is necessary, fortifications shall be made, which will be also paid for by the state.

"I have the honor of being, with much obedient servant.

"G. R. CLARK."

### THE CAPTURE OF VINCENNES.

Father Gibault and Doctor Lafont, with this proclamation and several letters from French Kaskaskians, proceeded to Vincennes to make what was to prove a bloodless capture of Vincennes, which was effected in a few days by their explaining the advantage to them and by persuading them, as Frenchmen, to join with their brothers on the Mississippi. The entire population, with a few exceptions, and they British emissaries, took the oath, the few adherents of the British immediately leaving the vicinity. The oath subscribed to by one hundred and eighty-two inhabitants was as follows: "You make oath on the Holy Evangel of Almighty God to renounce all fidelity to George the Third, King of Britain, and to his successors, and to be faithful and true subjects of the Republic of Virginia as a free and independent state and I swear that I will not do or cause anything or matter to be done which can be prejudicial to the liberty or independence of the said people, as prescribed by Congress, and that I will inform some one of the judges of the country of the said state, of all treasons and conspiracies which shall come to my knowledge against the said state or some other of the United States of America in faith of which we have signed, at Post Vincennes, July 20, 1778."

Father Gibault and party, with a few of the inhabitants of Vincennes, returned to Kaskaskia early in August and brought the oath of Vincennes and soon the French villagers were rejoicing over the news that the Wabash country was with them in the support of the Americans against the British This condition was of but short duration. Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton, late in the fall, retook Vincennes, and again became a menace to American interests in the Illinois country, but owing to the lateness of the season deferred operations until the next spring and dispersed the Indians and many of his troops, but the victory of the soldier of the Cross, Father Gibault, was not empty, but bore fruit in the reception of Clark by the French in his taking of Vincennes.

Clark now saw that he must act before the British could gather an overwhelming force in the spring and attack him at Kaskaskia, and sent word to the French of Vincennes to expect him, with what troops he could raise. They kept the expected attack from the British, and welcomed Clark when his worn and exhausted soldiers arrived.

When Clark marched his little army from Massac to Kaskaskia, across the glades and

timberlands of Southern Illinois, it was summer time. Soft winds wafted the perfume of flower-sprinkled prairies, and the fragrance of the woodlands about the marching troops, the water of the streams was comparatively low and the swamp lands were firmer to the tread of their moccasin-clad feet. The canopy of sky and cloud was covering enough by night, and while the blazing of a June sun was far from soothing to spirits or temper, it was not to be compared to the hardships to which the troops on the march to the capture of Vincennes were to encounter.

On the morning of February 7, 1779, General Clark, with his little army partly made up of re-enlistments from the men who marched from Massac to Kaskaskia, and partly of recruits from among the French of the settlements, set out upon the march to retake Fort Sackville and Vincennes. They crossed the River Kaskaskia, or Okaw, as it is more frequently called, in Marion county, and followed the old trail, as most writers affirm (and we see no good reason to think they are mistaken); passing through what is now Washington county and through the southern part of Marion county eastward, crossing many creeks and flatlands, at this time submerged under the water from one to four or five feet; during a February, in this most changeable climate, carrying their accoutrements in packs on their backs, excepting the ever-ready and often necessary rifle, which was is hand all day and at hand all night, wet oftimes to the neck, by the icy waters of a February thaw in southern Illinois, the water-soaked ground, with mayhap a water-soaked blanket for bed and bedding, they crossed the Little Wabash in a canoe they made for that purpose, on the 13th of February, having built a scaffold on which to put their baggage to keep it out of the water. They proceeded as rapidly as the exhausted condition of the troops would admit, many of whom seemed to be unfit to march a step farther. At the crossing of the Little Wabash, Clark cheered them on, and called to his aid an Irish drummer, celebrated for his fund of droll and comic songs, the singing of which, at a time when the men were chilled almost to freezing by the icy waters through which they had been wading, sometimes for an hour, up to their armpits, would put new life into the men, and again they would struggle on. What a picture! What melody can equal the living picture of this band of heroes or the song of this wild Irishman's singing? The painters of the picture have passed away. The song of the singer is stilled forever, but truly their works live after them.

The party, on the 18th, heard the morning gun of Fort Sackville, at Vincennes, and when they reached the Wabash, below the mouth of the Embarrass river, they were exhausted, destitute, and starving—literally starving, with no means of crossing the river, which was overflowed and was several miles wide. On the 20th of February, a party of French, in a boat, was hailed and came to the little army. From them Clark learned that the French of Vincennes were true to the oath of Vincennes, which they had taken

the previous summer, and that the British garrison had no knowledge of the approach of the expedition, indeed, had no knowledge that an expedition had even been planned, much less had they thought it possible that men would undertake so hazardous an expedition, and one which, if undertaken, must, as they thought, result in the death of every soldier from the hardships of the march. And now, with the facts before us it seems to us they accomplished the impossible. By wading and rafting, they managed to cross to the highlands, below Vincennes. Clark immediately sent the following notice to citizens of Vincennes: "To the inhabitants of Post Vincennes: Gentlemen: Being now within two miles of your village, with my army, determined to take your fort tonight, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens, and would enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain, still, in your houses. Those, if any there be, that are friends to the King, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general, and fight like men and such as do not go to the fort, and shall be discovered afterwards, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those that are true friends to liberty shall be treated as friends deserve. And once more I request them to keep out of the streets, for everyone I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

"G. R. CLARK."

Clark's army, consisting of one company from Cahokia, commanded by Captain McCarty, and one company from Kaskaskia, commanded by Captain Charleville, and were composed of French, and the rest, about seventy men, were Americans of his old command, in all not over one hundred and seventy men, were made to appear to the villagers' minds as much greater by this peculiar note, and to still further deceive them and to make the garrison believe a large force was about to attack them, Clark marched his men back and forth among some mounds in the prairie, changing the flags, so that the British believed many times the true number of fierce Kentuckians were about to assail them, as the British only knew them as Kentucky bordermen, and had no thought that more than half were Illinois French. At about sunset on February 23d, Lieutenant Baylay was sent with fourteen men to make an attack on the fort. He led his men to about thirty yards of the fort, where they lay concealed behind a bank of earth, protected from the guns of the fort. Every one of the Americans was an expert rifleman, and whenever a porthole was opened a storm of bullets whistled in, killing or wounding the men at the guns, so that none would work the cannon. At nine in the morning of the 24th, while his men were eating the first breakfast they had had for several days, Clark sent the following note to the British commandant:

"Sir: In order to save yourself from the impending storm which now threatens you, I order you immediately to surrender yourself, with all your garrison, stores, etc. If I am obliged to storm, you may depend upon

such treatment alone, as is justly due a murderer. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or any papers or letters that are in your possession, or hurting one house in town, for, by heaven, if you do, there shall be no mercy shown you.

"G. R. CLARK"

This note may seem brutal to modern minds, but when it is remembered that it was addressed to a man who was paying a bounty to the merciless savage as a reward for the murder, not only of the American men, but of helpless women and innocent children, it is not too harsh. Governor Hamilton was deeply impressed by this note, it is certain, by the meek reply returned by him, which is as follows:

"Governor Hamilton begs leave to acquaint Colonel Clark that he and his garrison are not to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects."

About midnight, of the 23d, Clark had cut a ditch near the fort, and in it, secure from the guns of the fort, the riflemen lay, with watchful eye and unerring aim. They poured in a steady fire, and in fifteen minutes had silenced two pieces of artillery and killed every gunner approaching them or had driven them away from their guns, horror-stricken, at the certainty of death or of wounds, if but the smallest portion of their person was exposed but for an instant. This terrible fire was kept up for eighteen hours. This incessant fire convinced the garrison that they would be destroyed, and Governor Hamilton sent Clark the following note:

"Governor Hamilton proposes to Colonel Clark a truce of three days, during which time, he promises, that there shall be no defensive work carried on in the garrison, on condition that Colonel Clark will observe, on his part, a like cessation of offensive works, that is, he wishes to confer with Colonel Clark, as soon as can be, and promises that whatever may pass between them two and another person, mutually agreed on to be present, shall remain secret until matters be finished, as he wishes whatever the result of the conference may be, it may tend to the honor and credit of each party. If Colonel Clark makes a difficulty of coming into the fort, Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton will speak to him by the gate.

"HENRY HAMILTON."

February 24, 1779.

Clark replied:

"Colonel Clark's compliments to Governor Hamilton, and begs to say that he will not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison at discretion. If Mr. Hamilton wants to talk with Colonel Clark, he will meet him at the church, with Captain Helm."

A conference was held and Clark demanded a surrender, otherwise he threatened to put the leaders to the sword for the gold paid for American scalps. He was in earnest and the garrison so understood. In an hour Clark dictated the following terms of surrender, which Hamilton accepted:

"First—Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton agrees to deliver up to Colonel Clark, Fort Sackville and all the stores, etc.

"Second—The garrison to deliver themselves as prisoners of war, and to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

"Third—The garrison to be delivered up by tomorrow, at ten o'clock.

"Four—Three days are allowed the garrison to settle their accounts with the inhabitants and traders.

"Fifth—The officers of the garrison are to be allowed their necessary baggage.

"Signed at Post Vincennes, this 24th day of February, 1779.

"Agreed to for the following reasons: First, remoteness from succor; second, state and quantity of provisions; third, the unanimity of the officers and men in its expediency; fourth, the honorable terms allowed, and lastly, the confidence in a generous enemy.

"HENRY HAMILTON.

"Lieutenant-Governor and Superintendent."

On the 25th, this surrender took place. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of arms and stores were turned over to Clark. Governor Hamilton, Major Hay and some other officers were sent under guard to the capital of Virginia, seventy-nine prisoners were paroled and sent to Detroit. Thus ended the conquest of Illinois, for Vincennes in the hands of the enemy, could control, and the conquest was completed by Illinois troops for liberty, honor and glory of Illinois. The heroes of that day sleep in the soil of the land they loved and their descendants loving it as well as they, stand ready to protect it under all circumstances, with a devotion as heroic as animated their fathers.

## ILLINOIS COUNTY.

In 1878, all the country embraced in the triangle formed by the great lakes on the north, the Ohio on the east or southeast, and the Mississippi on the west, was known as the Illinois county, and John Todd was appointed by the Virginia legislature as "County Commandant." By act of congress, September 6, 1780, all states holding waste or unappropriated lands, in the western country, were requested to relinquish all claims to the same to the United States. On January 2, 1781, Virginia made a cession of her claims to the Illinois territory, under certain stipulations, which were accepted, and the Northwest Territory was formed. By the Ordinance of 1787, provisions were made that not less than three, nor more than five, states should be formed from this territory: "The eastern state shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash rivers, and a direct line drawn from Post Vincennes north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada." This included Illinois and Wisconsin of today. The ordinance provided for a governor, a secretary and a court composed of three judges. The governor and the judges, or a majority of them, had power to make laws, subject to approval by Congress, until a General Assembly should be organized. The Governor

was also commander-in-chief of the militia, with the customary powers of such commander.

On February 1st, General St. Clair was appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, after the revision of the Ordinance of 1787, and its acceptance by Virginia. St. Clair was re-appointed, and the seat of government was established at Marietta, Ohio. In the spring the Governor visited Illinois and established a county, named after himself, and was the first county established in what is now Illinois. It covered about one-fourth of the present state, and embraced the present county of Marion. The St. Clair county boundary was as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michilnakinack river, thence running southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac, upon the Ohio river; thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river, to the place of beginning, with all the adjacest islands of said rivers—Illinois and Mississippi." At this time the entire population of Illinois was estimated at two thousand. The same year that St. Clair county was organized, a belief in witchcraft was prevalent among the French inhabitants of the Bottoms, as the flatland between the Mississippi river and the bluffs is called, led to the hanging of one negro and the shooting of another for being witches. Singularly enough, the belief confined the evil power to African negroes, and not even the negro of American birth was capable of becoming a witch. This delusion never made much headway, as the good sense of the better educated French and of the Americans put a stop to such utter foolishness. In 1795, St. Clair county was divided, and the southern part was called Randolph county.

Marion was still a part of St. Clair County. These two counties were the only organized counties in Illinois. In 1800, what is now the State of Ohio was cut off from the Northwest Territory, and the rest of the Northwest was erected into the Indiana Territory, and Gen. W. H. Harrison, afterward President, was appointed Governor, with Vincennes as seat of government, and Illinois sent delegates to the territorial assembly at Vincennes. In 1809, Indiana Territory was divided, and Illinois Territory was created, its eastern boundary, as now, but extending north to the Canadian line. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor. At this time Illinois contained about twelve thousand people. In 1812, Illinois was made a territory of the second-class and three new counties formed from the original St. Clair, viz: Gallatin, Johnson and Madison. New counties were rapidly formed: Edwards, in 1814; White, in 1815; Jackson and Pope, in 1816; Crawford, in 1816; Bond, in 1817; Franklin, Union and Washington, in 1818, all carved out of the original St. Clair.

### WHEN ILLINOIS WAS ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

In 1818, Illinois was admitted into the sisterhood of states, but from the time of the close of the Revolution to the admission of

the state, much interest to the citizens of Marion county took place. The settlements were growing away from the Missisippi, farther and farther toward the interior, and a tide of immigration had set in, mostly from Virginia and the South. Indian depredations continued until the victory of "Mad Anthony" Wayne broke their spirit, after which only widely scattered murders were committed, but some of these were most cruel and were generally swiftly and terribly punished.

The first lawyer in the country was John Rice Jones; the second, Isaac Darnelle, and the first regular minister of the Protestant faith was James Smith, a Baptist preacher, from Kentucky, who came in 1787, to New Design. Before his advent, in fact, in 1781, the families of J. Moore, Shadrack Bond, Robert Kidd, James Garrison, Larkin Rutherford and J. Piggott arrived and settled near the New Design. In 1785 they were joined by the families of Captain Joseph Ogle, Joseph Worley aend James Andrews. In 1786 they were joined by James Lemon, Sr., James McRobirth, George Atcheson, and David Waddle, and they, or descendants from nearly every family, had much to do with the development of Marion county, and many of their descendants now reside within its borders. None of the above were members of any church, but had been trained up by moral and religious parents, and had been taught to regard with reverence the day set apart to the Lord's service. They met on Sundays at the various houses alternately, and services were conducted by Shadrack Bond, James Piggott, and James Lemon, who read the Scriptures, especially the Psalms, read sermons from books, and sung hymns. No prayers were offered at these meetings, but order and morality were promoted. When Smith came, in 1787, he preached much to the people and was very successful in his labors; many of the leading pioneers were converted, among whom were James Ogle and James Lemon. Elder Smith went back to Kentucky, but returned again in 1790, and many more became deeply interested in the Gospel.

On May 19th, Mr. Smith, with a Mrs. Huff and a Frenchman, on going to the little village, were fired on by a party of Kickapoo Indians. Mrs. Huff was wounded, Smith's and the Frenchman's horses were wounded. Smith threw his saddlebags in the brush and crawled to the edge of the bluff, where he prayed while the Indians were murdering Mrs. Huff. The Frenchman made his escape. Smith, who was a large, portly man, was captured, and loaded with spoils, was forced to rapid marching, and soon grew fatigued. The Indians held a consultation and some proposed to kill him. He opened his coat and dared them to shoot, pointing upward. The superstitions of the Indians were aroused, and as they had found him praying, they thought he must be a great medicine man that held converse with the Great Spirit. They took him to their town on the Wabash (probably Prophets' Town), where some French traders, from Vincennes, interceded and procured his release, the people of New Design paying one hundred and seventy dollars ransom. The second minister was Rev.

Joseph Lillard, who came to Illinois in 1793. He formed a class and appointed Capt. Josephus Ogle class leader. Several of the descendants of Mr. Ogle now reside in Marion county. The next preacher who visited Illinois was Rev. Josiah Dodge, who was on a visit to his brother, Dr. Israel Dodge, who was the father of Governor Dodge. Mr. Dodge preached frequently for the people, who were without a minister (Smith and Lillard both being in Kentucky), and in February, he baptized James Lemon and his wife, Catharine, John Gibbons and Isaac Enoch, the ice in Fountain creek being cut that the ceremony might be performed. Governor Reynolds says these were the first persons ever baptized in Illinois (See Pioneer History).

For the next two years there was no minister in Illinois. The Methodists and Baptists were not organized, but united to hold prayer meetings from house to house. At these meetings sermons were read, the Scripture was also read, prayers offered, and hymns of praise sung to the God whom they worshiped in their sincere, though primitive way and in whom they implicitly trusted. In 1796 the first Protestant church in Illinois was established by Elder David Badgley and Lay Elder Joseph Chance, with twenty-eight members. The church was also called New Design church. Mr. Chance left numerous descendants, many of whom reside in Marion county; some have lived here more than sixty years and are among those who helped make the country what it is. This family will be more fully treated in the chapters devoted to the county after its organization. William Riggs came in 1803, and was long a local preacher in the Methodist church. Benjamin Young came to Illinois in 1804 as a missionary and was the first Methodist circuit rider under the direction of the conference, and from this time on there were supplied by immigration, ministers enough to meet the growing demand for religious teaching.

## DEPREDATIONS OF INDIANS.

The War of 1812, so-called, was ushered in as early as 1807 by Indian depredations in the northwest, and in consequence, the settlements of Illinois were in constant alarm and required constant vigilance on the part of the settlers. Soon after the establishment of the Illinois Territory, Ninian Edwards, of Maryland, was appointed Governor. He was a lawyer, and had been for some years living in Kentucky, where he had become Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and upon the recommendation of Henry Clay, President Madison appointed him Governor of the new territory. He was reappointed in 1812 and served until the state was admitted in 1818. He was then elected one of the first Senators from the state, Jesse B. Thomas being the other.

In 1811 the Indians became more troublesome and Governor Edwards used his utmost power to protect the settlers, but their safety was largely dependent upon themselves. Companies of rangers were formed and captains chosen and self-pro-

tection was the entire object of all military organizations, which were indeed of the very loosest sort, and no man was a soldier or ranger save from choice. But by constant watchfulness and prompt action, the Indian murders were kept to an incredibly small number, under the circumstances.

Until 1799 the public lands could not be sold in tracts of less than four thousand acres. In 1799 General Harrison, afterward elected President, was elected delegate to Congress, and succeeded in having a bill passed permitting tracts of four hundred and twenty acres to be sold, and afterward this amount was reduced to forty acres as the minimum amount of public land that could be sold. The reduction of the amount of land that could be bought from the public domain was an important factor in the growth of the territory, and immigration was greatly stimulated.

In 1810 the census returned 12,282 inhabitants in Illinois, and this number increased so rapidly that in 1818 the population had increased to such an extent that the territory was admitted into the Union as a sovereign state. In 1820 the census gave Illinois 55,211. The act admitting the state was passed April 18, 1818. A convention was held in Kaskaskia, and a state constitution was framed, which was adopted August 26, 1818, and ratified by Congress on the 3d of December following.

An election for state officers had been held in the meantime and Shadrack Bond was chosen Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant-Governor. Governor Bond was inaugurated on the 6th of October, 1818. Kaskaskia was chosen capital of the new state, and a new era was thus entered upon by the people of what was soon to be one of the great states of the American Union.

The counties of Alexander, Clark, Jefferson and Wayne were formed in 1819, and the county of Marion was a part of Jefferson as then formed. The first Legislature also selected Vandalia as the capital of the state and the government was moved to that place in 1820. In 1821 the counties of Lawrence, Greene, Sangamon, Pike, Hamilton, Montgomery and Fayette were formed. The state now had twenty-six counties all east and south of the Illinois river, and confined to the southern half of the state, except Pike, which embraced all of the state west and north of the Illinois. Pike county was more than one-third of the state in extent, had a population in 1823 estimated at seven or eight hundred, and Chicago, then a village of Pike county, had about twelve houses and about seventy inhabitants, and now, only eighty-eight years after, that same village of Pike numbers its people by millions, and its commercial transactions affect the markets of the world.

The first legal execution in the new state took place at Belleville on the 3d day of August, 1821. The circumstances leading to the hanging were as follows: On March 8, 1819, on an occasion of a gathering of a large number of people at Belleville, a scheme was proposed to have a sham duel between Alonzo C. Stuart and Timothy Bennett. Everybody, save Bennett, understood it to

be a hoax, for the purpose of getting a laugh at Bennett's expense. The seconds, Jacob Short and Nathan Fike, pretended to load the rifles, but did not put bullets in them, but Bennett, suspicious of foul play, slipped a bullet in his gun. The principals were placed forty yards apart, and at the word "fire," Stuart was shot in the breast and killed. Bennett broke out of the Belleville jail and escaped, but was afterwards captured and excuted after due trial. Thus a foolish practical joke caused the death of two good citizens, as citizens go, and the remorse and regret of many others. At the court convicting Bennett, John Reynolds was Judge, W. A. Beard, Sheriff, and John Hay, Clerk.

Edward Coles was elected Governor in 1822; there were three other candidates, and the votes were so nearly equally divided that out of 8,606 votes cast, Coles received only 2,854 votes, yet he was elected by a plurality. This campaign was on the slavery issue, and although the Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery, yet it kept agitating the politics of the state from time to time. Coles was anti-slavery, as was one of the other candidates. The administration of Governor Cole was a good one, although somewhat troublous on account of vigorous opposition to his plans for public improvements. In 1825, General LaFayette visited the state, being entertained at Kaskaskia, and later at Shawneetown. During the year 1823, Edgar county was formed, January 3d; Marion county, January 24th; Fulton, January 28th, and Morgan, January 31st.

## MARION COUNTY IN 1823.

Marion county was erected from the north half of Jefferson county, of which it formed a part. The bill creating Marion county was introduced by Zadoc Casey, Representative from Jefferson, who was instrumental in having it named after his father's revered and beloved commander of the Revolution, under whom he had served in the Carolinas. The full text of the act creating the county is as follows:

### AN ACT ESTABLISHING MARION COUNTY.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country lying within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning where the base line intersects the third principal meridian; thence north along said third principal meridian twenty-four miles; thence east along the lines dividing townships four and five twenty-four miles to the range line dividing ranges four and five east; thence south with the said range line twenty-four miles to the base line; thence west to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate county, to be called Marion.

"SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for said county, the following persons are appointed commissioners, viz: Andrew Bankson, William Hicks and John G. Fitch, which said commissioners or a majority of them, being first duly sworn before

some judge or justice of the peace, in this state, faithfully to take into view the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlement, with an eye to the future population, and the eligibility of the place, shall meet on the second Monday in May next, at the house of James Roberts, in said county, and proceed to examine and determine on the place for the permanent seat of justice, and designate the same; provided the proprietor or proprietors of the land shall give to the said county, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, a quantity of land not less than twenty acres, to be laid out in lots and sold by the county commissioners for that purpose; but should the proprietor or proprietors of the land refuse or neglect to make the donation aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to fix on some other place for the seat of justice of said county, as convenient as may be to the inhabitants of said county, which place being fixed and determined upon, the commissioners shall certify under their hands and seals, and return the same to the next county court, in the county aforesaid, which court shall cause an entry thereof to be made in their books of record.

"SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That until public buildings shall be erected for the purpose, the courts shall be held at the house of James Young, in said county.

"SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said county shall constitute a part of the second judicial circuit, and circuit courts shall be holden therein at such times as may hereafter be fixed by law.

"SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That an election shall be held at the house of James Young on the second Monday of April next, for one sheriff, one coroner, and three county commissioners for said county, who shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors be qualified, and that James Roberts, Joseph Hensley and Joshua Piles be judges of said election; provided, that said judges may appoint their own clerk and that said election shall in all respects be conducted according to the provisions of an act regulating elections, passed at the last session of the General Assembly.

"SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the citizens of Marion county shall vote for senators and representatives to the General Assembly in conjunction with the citizens of Jefferson and Hamilton, at such precincts as may be laid off by their county commissioners agreeable to law.

"SEC. 7 Be it further enacted, That each of the commissioners appointed to fix the county seat of Marion county shall receive a compensation of two dollars per day for each and every day they may be necessarily employed in performing that duty.

"Approved January 24, 1823.

"EDWARD COLES, Governor."

### THE COUNTY'S POPULATION.

There were only about five hundred inhabitants in the county when it was established, as the record of a census of the county, taken in 1825, by R. C. Chance, and filed with the

county clerk November 26, 1825, shows the total population to be five hundred and fifty-seven, of which two hundred and seventy-three were white males, two hundred and eighty-two white females, and one negro man and one negro woman slaves.

There were one hundred and four heads of families, including five widows. The heads of families in the county were as follows: Samuel Huff, Isaac McClelland, Eli McKinney, James Martin, Samuel Martin, James Young, Mathew Young (son of Samuel), Aaron Hicks, Ebenezer Daggett, Henry Lee, Dorcas Tully, Christiania Tully, Malachi Ware, Michael Radcliffe, William Carrigan, D. R. Chance, Henry Walker, William Taylor, Simon Albert, Richard Piles, William Albert, Hardy Foster, Thos. Neal, John S. Davis, Thos. Fulton, William King, Darrington Baldridge, William Pursley, John Davidson, Samuel Davidson, Green Depriest, John Warren, Robert Nichols, James Piles, Henry McDonald, Jesse Griffin, William Gunnerson, John W. Nichols, William Marshall, Joseph Hensley, Isam Watson, Robert Snodgrass, John Wilson, John Phillips, John Edington, Montgomery Ingram, Nathan Huff, Jesse Nichols, Zadock Phelps, Henry C. Nichols, Rufus Ricker, Leonard P. Piles, Mark Tully, John Tully, William Nichols, Thomas Ash, Robert Nichols, George Kell, William Gaston, Henry Rodes, Jacob Fulfer, Mary Caleton, William Ingram, Cowles Dunham, Isaac Fulfer, William Baldwin, Patrick Cowen, David Fulton, Abram Romine, James Goudy, Rosana Fulton, John Boucher, Chatsworth P. Black, Samuel Eblen, John Eblen, Israel Jennings, Caswell Wanteres, Robert Bandy, Dorcas Bandy, J. P. Gaines, Jacob Albert, Samuel Shook, Lethe Dunkin, Nathaniel Litterell, Alfred Ray, Henry Ware, William Tully, Pegg Brack, Thomas How, Solomon Allen, Benjamin Vermillion, Frederick Phelps, John Little, Thomas Parkinson, Daniel Phelps, Wiley Burton, G. Burton, Lodrick Phelps, John Coles, Robert Man, Polly McKinney, Charles Radcliffe, Josiah Fykes and ——— Rogers.

At this time there were but one hundred and seventeen voters in the county. Money was scarce and stock low in price, a good cow not being worth more than from six to ten dollars, and horses from twenty to forty dollars; hogs at two cents per pound were considered well sold, and grain in proportion. Of the entire population, only one was a mechanic—G. Burton, who was a blacksmith—all the rest were farmers and more or less hunters, both as a pastime and as a means of adding to the family larder.

### IS SQUARE IN SHAPE.

Marion county is a square of twenty-four miles on each side and has for its west line the third principal meridian of the United States survey, from which the ranges, every six miles east and west, are numbered. Its south line is the base line of the government survey from which the towns are numbered every six miles north and south, and contains sixteen townships, six miles square, of

thirty-six sections each, each section being one mile square and contains six hundred and forty acres, so the township contains twenty-three thousand and forty acres and the county, three hundred and sixty eight thousand six hundred and forty acres, nearly every acre of which is susceptible of cultivation, and would support a population of many times that now dwelling within its borders. The towns are in all government surveys and are numbered north and south from the base line and the ranges east and west from the principal meridian, so that the southwest township is town one, north, and range one, east. The town north of this is town two, north, range one, east; the next north is town three, north, and range one, east, and the next town still furher north is town four, north, and range one, east, which is the northern town in range one, in Marion county. Then again, beginning at the base line with town one north, and range two, east, until we reach town four, range two, east, when again the numbers begin on the base line with town one, north, and range three, east, and so on until town four, north, and range four, east, is reached, which is the town lying in the northeast corner of the county. The county is, therefore, one of the few in the state that is a perfect square. The sixteen school, or government survey townships, are the same in boundary and extent as the civil towns, except townships 2 north, 1 east, which is divided north and south through the center into the towns of Odin and Sandoval, each, three miles wide from east to west, and six miles long from south to north.

The county is about two-thirds timber land and one-third prairie, and the soil is well adapted to all the productions of the central temperate zone. Corn is grown in considerable quantities, and wheat was, until within a few years, extensively raised, but for some reason a comparatively small acreage is now sown. The timber land was thickly covered with a magnificent growth of oaks, white, black, red; of hickory; walnut, and maple, with numerous other woods in lesser quantities, but these forests have now largely disappeared and the timber of today in this county consists mostly of elm, sycamore and such other wood which the pioneer regarded of no value, but which the present owners hold as an item of considerable value. Small fruits thrive and produce abundantly, so much so that the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railways run fruit cars, and even trains, during the season, to carry these products of the garden and field to the markets of Chicago. In some parts of the county vegetables: beans, peas, beets, cabbage, etc., are raised for shipment and usually bring fair returns to their producers, while strawberries flourish to such an extent that Centralia, in the southwestern part of the county, is known far and near as the "Queen of the Strawberry Belt." While several canning factories consume the product of many hundreds of acres planted to tomatoes, beans, corn, etc., all of which industries will be more particularly described under the head of the several townships. The county government was at first under the system of County Commissioners or, as they were called, coun-

ty judges. It will be remembered that Andrew Bankson, William Hicks and John G. Fitch were appointed commissioners to select a county seat and that an election was held on the second Monday in May, 1823, and that all the voters of the county cast their votes at one polling place, viz: the house of James Young, at which election, John Edington, Benjamin Vermillion and John Walling were elected and constituted the first Board of Commissioners. They received this certificate of election: "We do hereby certify that John Edington, Benjamin Vermillion and John Walling were duly elected County Commissioners for the county of Marion, at an election held at the house of James Young, on Monday, the 14th of April, 1823. Given under our hands this day, above written.

"JAMES ROBERTS,
"JOSEPH HENSLEY,
"JOSHUA PILES,
"Judges."

"WILLIAM MARSHALL,
"AARON HICKS,
"Clerks."

The three commissioners took the oath of office, which was administered by Rufus Ricker, whom they in turn appointed Clerk of the Commissioners' Court, or in other words, the County Clerk. Ricker-filed his official bond with Jesse Roberts as bondsman. William Marshall was appointed County Treasurer, his bondsmen were Jesse Roberts and John Edington, and the bond was in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, which was quite enough when we consider that the total value of all the property in the county was less than fourteen thousand dollars at this time. The same parties also went on the bond of Jesse Wade, who was appointed constable for East Fork. William Marshall was recommended to the Governor as a fitting citizen to be appointed justice of the peace for the east fork of the county, and John Walling for the Middle settlement. The county was divided into two districts, known as the North and South districts. The dividing line was as follows: beginning where Crooked creek crossed the third principal meridian on the west line of the county, thence up the said Crooked creek to the range line between towns two and three, thence east to the east line of the county.

In that day there was always present at the humble fireside of the settler a spectre of dread, and although no Indian troubles were at that time existing near the county, yet well they knew that some thieving band might at any time commit some overt act, hoping to escape to their towns in northern Indiana, Wisconsin or Canada unless overawed by a show of military preparation for pursuit and punishment. The County Commissioners ordered that all citizens subject to military duty be organized and divided into two companies, one in the North district and one in the South district; also than an election of officers be held on the 28th day of June, in the South district at the house of Joseph Hensley, and that Dornton Baldridge, Samuel Huff and Samuel Martin act as judges; and on the same day, in the North district, at James Roberts' with Mark Tully,

Aaron Hicks and William Nichols as judges. Unfortunately no record of the result of these elections is obtainable at the present day. Samuel Huff and John Wilson were appointed overseers of the poor for the South district and William Nichols and William Davidson, in the North district. The first order for making an assessment for a tax levy was also made on the second day of June, 1823, and the assessor was ordered to list for taxation horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, distilleries, pleasure carriages, indentured servants and slaves, and that he extend the tax at one-half of one per cent. at this first meeting of the Commissioners, viz: on June 2, 1823. The commissioners to select a county seat, made their report. It was in ful as follows:

"Marion Co., Ill., May 13, 1823.

"We, the commissioners who were appointed by the legislature of the state of Illinois, to fix the seat of justice for the county of Marion, after being duly sworn, according to law, have proceeded to view the situation of the county, and after examining the donations offered, have decided that the permanent seat of justice shall be fixed on the east half of Section 11, in Township 2 north, Range 2 east, the land of James Roberts, who donated thirty acres, to the county for that purpose. Signed by

JOHN FITCH
WILLIAM HICKS."

### DONATION FOR COUNTY SEAT.

The deed conveying the thirty acres of land to the county was not made until June, 1826, the title to the land in the meantime having passed to Rufus Ricker and Mark Tully, who completed the gift by making the following deed: "This indenture made this 6th day of June, A. D. 1826, between Rufus Ricker and Lydia, his wife, and Mark Tully and Suky, his wife, all of the county of Marion, and state of Illinois, of the first part; and John S. Davis, Leonard P. Piles and Benjamin Vermillion, County Commissioners for the county aforesaid, witnesseth: that in conformity with an act of the legislature of the state of Illinois, passed at the Third General Assembly of the state, entitled 'An Act Establishing Marion County,' approved January 24, 1823, that the parties of the first part have given, granted, bargained and confirmed and by these presents do give, grant, bargain and confirm unto the said parties of the second part, County Commissioners for the county of Marion, and to their successors in office, for the use and benefit of said county of Marion, in conformity with the laws of this state making donations for county seats, all that tract or parcel of land situate and being as follows, to-wit: commencing at a stake standing at the northeast quarter of section 11, in range 2 east, town two north, thence south seventeen chains and thirty-two links to a stake standing on the southeast quarter of said section 11, thence west seventeen chains and thirty-two links, thence north seventeen chains and thirty-two links, thence east seventeen chains and thirty-two links, to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres of

land, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of the parties of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the said hereditaments and appurtenances, to have and to hold the said piece of land to the said parties of the second part, for the use and benefit of the said county of Marion, and to the sole and proper use and benefit of the said county forever—and the said parties of the first part, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part, and their successors, the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the party of the second part and their successors in office against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part of the above mentioned premises, will forever warrant and defend.

"In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

RUFUS RICKER (Seal),
LYDIA RICKER (Seal),
MARK TULLY (Seal),
Her
L. S. SUKY X TULLY. (Seal).
Mark.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of John Davidson and William Omelvany. This deed was acknowledged before Leonard P. Piles, justice of the peace. This deed is recorded in Book A, pages 14, 15 and 16, by Rufus Ricker, the first clerk and recorder of the county."

When the report of the commissioners was received on the 13th of June, 1823, there was no delay on the part of the county board, but they immediately accepted the offer of James Roberts, and ordered that the seat of justice for the county be known and designated by the name of Salem. It is generally said that the name Salem was given to the county seat by Mark Tully, but from the records it appears that the name was chosen by the county court. Mr. Tully may, however, have suggested the name to them, and as he was a man of influence in his day, may have impressed the name upon the minds of the commissioners. The clerk was instructed to advertise the sale of thirty lots, a part of the thirty acres promised. The advertisement was to be in the Illinois Intelligencer, and the sale was held on the 2d of March, 1824, and brought the county nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty cents, in state scrip, worth three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents in money, the state paper having at that time depreciated to that extent.

### WHEN LICENCES WERE CHEAP.

At this meeting the following business was transacted: Jesse Roberts received a license to keep a tavern for one year, for

which license he paid the sum of four dollars, and the board fixed the following rates: each meal, twenty-five cents; keeping horse all night, fifty cents; single feed, twenty-five cents; lodging, twelve and a half cents; whiskey, half pint, twelve and a half cents; rum, twenty-five cents. T. Baldridge also got license for one year for two dollars per year. Rufus Rick was also allowed eighteen dollars, state paper, worth about six dollars in specie, for books, stationery, etc., supplied the county. This seems to be the extent of the business done at this first meeting of the County Commissioners of the new county of Marion. The court, as the sessions of the commissioners was in name and in fact, then adjourned to July 7, 1823.

At the second, or July term, of the county court, which met pursuant to adjournment, the question of a courthouse received the attention of the court, and a contract was entered into with Aaron Hicks to build the same at a cost to the county of four hundred and ninety-nine dollars. The specifications called for a log building, without windows, twenty by thirty feet, one and one-half stories high, with a log partition, seven inches thick, of hewed logs, and extending to the roof, with good hewed or sawed joists enough for two loose plank floors, with two good doors, one through the partition, and the other through the wall, with good iron hinges and lock and key for the outside door; to be covered with boards and weight poles (spelled polls), the cracks to be well chinked and daubed—all to be completed by the first day of June, 1824. The contract was let to the lowest bidder and Hicks won. The courthouse was completed according to plans and specifications, and received by the commissioners on the tenth day of April, 1824, and was used as a courthouse until August 1, 1837.

The first public road laid out by the commissioners was petitioned for by Dornton Baldridge. It began at the county line near William Carrigan's and led past Samuel Eblen's, Israel Jennings' and Benjamin Vermillion's, in a direct line to Crooked creek bridge, near Gillmore's, and had been viewed by John Bandy, Samuel Huff and William Taylor. Dornton Baldridge was appointed supervisor of said road and William Pursley supervisor of the northern part of the Vandalia and Golconda road as far south as William Marshall's, and Samuel Martin of the south part to the county line. L. P. Piles was made supervisor of the Vincennes road from the east county line to the ford of the creek, and Aaron Hicks from the ford of the creek to the west line of the county and also of the road from William Marshall's to Crooked creek. As treasurer of the county, William Marshall made the first assessment of the county in 1823, for which work he received the sum of three dollars. The amount of taxes levied was seventy-three dollars and forty-four cents. The collector's commission was four dollars and sixty-nine cents, leaving a balance to be turned into the treasury of sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, which, with twelve dollars from licenses and fines, made up a total revenue for the county

of eighty dollars and seventy-five cents. William Marshall resigned as Treasurer and Assessor December 1, 1823, probably because the duties and responsibilities of the office far exceeded the very scanty pay received for the same. The first board did not fill out their full term. John Walling was succeeded by Aaron Hicks in October, 1823, and when John Edington resigned in January, 1824, Leonard P. Piles was elected to fill the vacancy, the election being held February 2, 1824. When William Marshall resigned as assessor and treasurer, John S. Davis was appointed to fill his place, and for his service in making tax lists, he received ten dollars, and for his service as treasurer he received ten dollars and twenty-four and one-half cents. Truly a scanty recompense, but when it is remembered that that salary, small as it was, was equal in value to about fifteen acres of land, it does not appear so small.

The second board of commissioners was composed of Benjamin Vermillion, Leonard P. Piles and Aaron Hicks, and they were elected to serve from 1824 to 1826, or two years, but a vacancy was caused by the death of Hicks, in 1825, and John L. Davis was elected to fill out the remainder of the term. The taxable property for the year 1825 was sixteen thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars, and the estimated tax for county purposes was eighty-two dollars and eight cents, just think of it—eighty-two dollars and eight cents to run the county of Marion for one year, only eighty years ago. The third board was elected to serve from 1826 to 1828, and was composed of the following gentlemen: John Edington, William King and C. P. Black. Edington seems to have been quite popular, and to have received the suffrages of his fellow-citizens whenever he would consent to run for office. There seems to have been a necessity at this time for a jail and the board contracted with William Davidson and Henry Ware to build one at a cost of two hundred and seventy dollars. The county was also divided into two election precincts by the board at this meeting, the precincts to be the same as those before provided for the justices of the peace, and were called the North precinct and the South precinct, and the South precinct was again divided in 1827 into Walnut Hill and Romine precinct. The tax list for 1826 providing county revenues for 1827, showed a total value of all property in the county of twenty-two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars, and produced a revenue of one hundred and eleven dollars and thirty cents. The tax was collected in full. It may be wondered at that, with so small a revenue, a courthouse and jail had been erected, costing many times the entire tax, but we must not forget that all the lots in the county seat belonged to the county, and the public buildings were paid for from the proceeds from the sale of lots from time to time.

The fourth Board of Commissioners served for the years 1828 and 1830, the term being two years. It was composed of Hardy Foster, William King and L. P. Piles. They ordered ten more lots sold,

which was done, and the money turned into the county treasury.

### A NEW JAIL.

The fifth Board was elected in 1830 to serve two years and was composed of Hardy Foster, H. W. Higgins and Abraham Romine. During this term a new jail became a necessity and the board entered into a contract with W. Tully to build one for five hundred dollars. This jail, as described by several old citizens, who remember it well, was constructed of logs, laid closely together and about twelve feet from floor to ceiling. It was of one room and was covered with great, hewed logs for a ceiling, there were no doors or windows cut in the walls, but a trap door in the ceiling, which was reached from the outside by a ladder or stair. A ladder was let down through the trap door for the descent of prisoners, and then the ladder withdrawn, and the prisoner was secure, no breaking out by anyone likely to be placed therein. The building was then covered in the usual way, with clapboards and poles. During the term of this board the North Fork precinct, in the northwest part of the county, was established June 4, 1832, and the poling place fixed at the house of Eli Jones. During this administration, the first bridge of any size was built and paid for partly by the state, which gave one hundred dollars, and partly by a loan subscription of seventy-nine dollars advanced by twenty-two citizens, ranging from one dollar, given by James Beaver, the smallest subscriber, to thirteen dollars, by A. L. Miles, the largest. The sixth board was composed of Hardy Foster, Abram Romine and James J. Richardson, who served in 1832 to 1834, and there is no record of any action by them out of the routine business of the county. The same may be said of the seventh board, composed of Hardy Foster, Abram Romine and James Gray. The latter resigned November 28, 1835, and Mark Tully was chosen to fill the vacancy, to the close of that term, ending in 1836. The eighth board, 1836 to 1838, was composed of Mark Tully, Isaac McClelland and Benjamin Vermillion. A new courthouse was ordered by this board to be built, and Mark Tully took the contract for six hundred and fifty-five dollars, and was, by the contract, to have it finished by August first, 1837, but for some reason, now unknown, failed in the performance, and in March of the following year (1838) surrendered his contract and was excused from paying any penalty for the non-performance of the same, so it may be assumed that the reason was a good one. Nathaniel Adams then completed the building. The total cost of the building was seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-three cents. This building is still standing and is in a good state of preservation, being occupied by Mr. Clarence Mills as a residence. It is about thirty-eight by forty feet, two stories high, with a "hip" roof, it is of frame construction and if built now would cost at least three thousand dollars. It was moved from the public square to where it now stands, to

make room for the present courthouse in 1849 or 1850. The old courthouse was bought by Mr. Scott, who moved it to its present location.

The sale of city or town lots, and the money realized from the sale of the courthouse, kept the county treasury well supplied with funds, despite the small tax levy, and in 1838 the county board ordered that three hundred dollars of the county money be loaned out at twelve per cent on well secured notes on four months' time. Up to the year 1838, there had been no delinquent taxes, but in that year the following list was returned as not collected: Samuel Forkman, fifty cents; John Simpson, sixty-two and a half cents; Abner Farthing, sixty-five cents; W. Woods, sixty-seven and a half cents; L. Farthing, thirty-seven and a half cents; Asa Ballard, twenty-five cents; W. Gaultney, fifty cents; Isaac Barr, twelve and a half cents; M. C. Wells, two dollars and eighty cents; H. G. Burrow, thirty-five cents; John Saunders, one dollar and thirty cents; John Carter, thirty-seven and a half cents; James Homes, twenty cents, and Leven Wootener, one dollar and twenty cents, making a total of nine dollars and ninety-two and one-half cents, not collected. The probability is that owing to the small amounts and the remoteness of the delinquents from the collector's office, they were never called upon by the collector, as the expenses would be as great as the returns.

The legislature in 1837, changed the terms of the County Commissioners from two to three years and provided that there should be one elected every year, and that the commissioners elected in 1838 should be one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. W. H. Haynie was elected for three years, Abram Romine for two years, and Mark Tully for one year. From this time until about 1849, the various boards seem to have attended to only the ordinary business of the county, which certainly was well conducted, as the county was kept out of debt by them and all bills were promptly paid; during all this time there had been but a small increase in the population of the county, as there were millions of acres of what was called government land in Illinois and much in Indiana, and there were no special inducements for emigration.

### COUNTY COURT CREATED.

The constitution, which was adopted in 1848, abolished the County Commissioners as a court and created the county court, consisting of one judge and two associate judges. The first election under the new constitution was held in November, 1849, and Samuel Hull was elected the first county judge of Marion county, with R. M. Elliot and Alfred Ray as associates, to serve for four years. In 1852 Elliot resigned and Hardy Foster was elected in November of that year to fill out the unexpired term. The precinct of Raccoon was organized in 1851, with a polling place at the house of James Guilford. The second county court, presided over by Durham Tracey as judge, and

with Hardy Foster and L. A. Spittler as associates, was elected in 1853 for four years. This court, during its term, let the contract for a new jail to D. W. Norris, of Carlyle. This jail was built of brick, two stories high, and had cells for prisoners, and living rooms for the jailer and family, and was one of the best and finest in the state, and was used until 1884, when the present jail was built at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. It cost the county three thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and was completed in 1854 and received on the first day of December of that year. This court also, during their term of office, caused a detailed statement of the financial condition of the county to be prepared, in which it appeared that up to this time the monetary affairs had been conducted in the same careful manner, as were those of any county in the state.

In July, 1857, the court contracted with Joseph A. Miller for the building of a new courthouse at a cost to the county of thirty-five thousand dollars. Miller fell down on his contract and used inferior material. The court then annulled their contract with him and employed Messrs. Moore & Morrow, of Salem, to complete the work for twenty-six thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars. The court took charge of all the material on the ground, but in the meantime a new court had been elected and the third county court, composed of B. F. Marshall, judge, with J. P. Rogers and Isaac McClelland as associates, made the contract with Moore & Morrow. A part of the work already done was torn down and the house built in such an honest way that it stands today as a monument to the skill and honesty of the contractors. It is still the courthouse for Marion county, and though out of style, is yet a substantial building, and but that modern conveniences and comforts are lacking, would stand a century. The building was turned over to the county in April, 1860. The total cost was thirty-five thousand, one hundred and four dollars and seventy-five cents, only one hundred and four dollars and seventy-five cents more than the original contract, notwithstanding the failure of Miller to fulfill his contract. Twenty-five thousand dollars, in ten per cent. bonds, was issued by the authority of this court at the December term, and then an additional five thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars was ordered borrowed at a special term of the court in 1860.

The county brough suit against the original contractor, Miller, for non-fulfillment of contract, and recovered judgment for eight thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents, but it was only a paper recovery, as the money could not be collected for the good and sufficient reason that Miller was not worth anything financially. During this term of the county judges the first case of capital punishment took place, a full account of which will be given in its appropriate chapter. The fourth county court, 1861-1865, was composed of John M. Oglesby, judge, with Daniel J.

Doolin and J. P. Rogers as associates. J. P. Rogers died on March 24, 1864, and J. P. Huff was selected to fill out the term.

### PAY FOR THE SOLDIERS.

In 1865, in February, the county court ordered that thirty-seven thousand two hundred dollars be issued in ten per cent. county bonds to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to one hundred and twenty-four volunteers who enlisted under the call of the government of the United States to suppress the rebellion. Under this bounty the quota for the county was filled. Dissatisfaction with the couny court system of county government had developed and had been steadily growing and petitions were circulated early in 1865 and presented to the court, asking that the question for or against township organization be submitted to the voters. The proposition was ordered submitted in September, and at the ensuing election in November was lost. A heavy debt now burdened the county, bearing interest at the high rate of ten per cent., which at that time was not unusual.

The first foreigners, so far as the records show, to be naturalized in the county, took out their papers during this four years' term of the county court. They were three Irishmen, viz: Dennis Rooney, John Cleney and William Steward, and one German, Jacob Heyduck. They all made useful and exemplary citizens. At the election in 1868, James S. Martin was elected judge and D. P. Snelling and J. W. Primmer associate justices. Judge Martin was appointed United States pension agent, and in May, 1869, resigned. Judge W. W. Willard filled out the unexpired term of General Martin. In 1868 the County Treasurer was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars for bridge construction in the county. This was the fifth county court. The precinct of Alma was organized by this board at the March term, 1867. Marion county was now divided into sixteen election precincts as follows: Centralia, Sandoval, Odin, Patoka, Alma, Central City, Walnut Hill, Raccoon, Haines, Iuka, Romine, Omega, Meacham, Kimmundy, Foster and Salem. Tilman Raser was elected judge and with John H. Gray and J. W. Jennings constituted the sixth county board and only routine business was transacted by them. The proposition to adopt township organization was again submitted and this time carried.

The state constitutional convention, held in 1870 reinstated the old system of county boards, which were discontinued in 1849, and at the expiration of the term of the sixth board, James W. McClure, Robert McM. Wham and J. McClelland were elected at the general election in November, 1873, but did not take office until after the meeting of the legislature, because of the very defective law, which defects required legislative action. They served only three months when their offices were made vacant by the election of the first Board of Supervisors, which election was held April 22, 1874. The board, at their last regular meeting, appointed Hon. T. E. Merritt, William

Walker and S. L. Dwight to divide the county into townships. Of these commissioners, Walker is dead, Dwight is at present serving his second term as circuit judge, and Merritt, after serving the people of his county for twenty-one years in the legislature of the state as representative and senator, is still living in Salem, enjoying the love and respect of his fellow-citizens.

The commissioners reported that they had divided the county into sixteen townships, to be called, respectively, as follows:

Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Centralia.

Township 2 North, Range 1 East, Odin.

Township 3 North, Range 1 East, Carrigan.

Township 4 North, Range 1 East, Patoka.

Township 1 North, Range 2 East, Raccoon.

Township 2 North, Range 2 East, Salem.

Township 3 North, Range 2 East, Fredonia.

Township 4 North, Range 2 East, Foster.

Township 1 North, Range 3 East, Haines.

Township 2 North, Range 3 East, Stevenson.

Township 3 North, Range 3 East, Pleasant.

Township 4 North, Range 3 East, Kimmundy.

Township 1 North, Range 4 East, Romine.

Township 2 North, Rage 4 East, Iuka.

Township 3 North, Range 4, East, Omega.

Township 4 North, Range 4 East, Meacham.

These names remain to the present time with the exception of Fredonia, which is now Tonti; Pleasant, which is now Alma, and Odin, which was divided into two townships, the east half of which is still called Odin and the west half is called Sandoval. This division took place about ten years ago.

The first Board of Supervisors, from 1874 to 1875, organized by electing Erasmus Hull chairman, was composed of the following members, viz: Salem, E. Hull; Centralia, E. S. Condit and J. McClelland; Odin, John Robinson; Carrigan, A Steel; Patoka, J. Hudspeth; Raccoon, James Snow; Fredonia L. M. Bisel; Foster, J. W. Arnold; Haines, Robert McM. Wham. Centralia, owing to its population, was entitled to two members at that time, and at the present has three members of the Board of Supervisors, and Salem is entitled to two, who will probably be elected in April, 1909.

The county debt was now about seventy thousand dollars and a feeling that the affairs of the county could, and would be more economically administered by a Board of Supervisors than by three commissioners, was the motive actuating the voters in making a change, although experience has not proven the truth of the notion. The courthouse debt, i. e., debt for building and debt for bounty during the last year of the Civil war, the first incurred under the administration of Judge Marsall, and the second under the adminstration of Judge Oglesby, were both necessary measures and reflect credit

on the gentlemen who were responsible, yet they grew burdensome in the minds of the people and the authorties made strenuous efforts to pay off the indebtedness, and that object was accomplished by heavy taxation and for a short period. The debt was paid, but much complaint was made of the burdensome tax, but the credit of the county was maintained. The county out of debt, and the affairs were well managed generally but with the change in the per cent. of valuation, made in the revenue law of 1900, the county did not receive revenue enough to meet running expenses which had largely increased and the county again began to accumulate a debt, which was put by the officers at about forty-five thousand dollars, but as it was no officer's special duty to go over the books to ascertain the amount, it was only an estimate. In 1907, the new County Treasurer and J. H. G. Brinkerhoff went over the books and found the debt to have been above eighty thousand dollars, but in 1903 the Board of Supervisors had submitted a proposition to the voters for a special tax of forty-two cents on the hundred dollars of valuation to pay the debt and this tax has so rapidly reduced the debt that it is certain that the spring of 1909 will see the last dollar paid and the county out of debt, besides for the last four years the county revenues have been ample to meet all necessary expense, thus the county again is out of debt and that without any hardship having been worked to the taxpayers.

A resume of the revenues of the earlier years of the county will prove interesting. The first revenue was from the lots in the city of Salem, which, as will be remembered, was a part of the thirty acre donation made the county by James Roberts, but conveyed to the county in 1826 by Rufus Ricker and Mark Tully. The first sale of lots took place March 2, 1824, and was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Leonard B. Farr | $15.50 |
| William Maxwell | 48.25 |
| John G. Fitch | 34.00 |
| Aaron Hicks | 10.75 |
| Chance Lee | 33.25 |
| Leonard P. Piles | 7.75 |
| D. R. Chance | 2.50 |
| William Baldwin | 8.50 |
| Benjamin Allen | 8.25 |

The following were paid for as shown:

| | |
|---|---|
| James Piles, March 9 | $ 9.00 |
| Joseph Hensley, March 12 | 10.50 |
| John Wilson, March 20 | 18.25 |
| John Phillips, April 20 | 13.75 |
| William Maxwell, April 24 | 48.25 |
| Aaron Hicks, May 27 | 32.50 |
| Chance Lee, May 27 | 99.75 |
| William Davidson, June 2 | 29.38 |
| John Harrington, June 2 | 6.62 |

There was a total of four hundred thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents. The taxes collected for the year 1823, the first year of the county's existence, were sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents; received for licenses, twelve dollars, making a grand total of five hundred seventeen dollars and twenty-five cents. From March 2d to June 7th, the Treasurer paid out five hun-

dred fourteen dollars and forty-one and a half cents, leaving two dollars and eighty three and a half cents in the treasury. It might be well here to state that in that day in Illinois a coin worth twelve and a half cents was in circulation. Its proper name was a shilling, but it was known by the pioneers as a "bit," and it is quite common, even to this day, to hear the expression "two bits," meaning twenty-five cents, or "six bits," meaning seventy-five cents, hence the half cents in the reports of that day.

### A SMALL BALANCE.

For the first ten years the County Treasurer's report shows a small balance in the treasury, except the report for December 1, 1828, which shows the county in debt ninety-one and one-half cents, which he had overpaid. When the books were examined in 1833 a balance of twelve dollars and nine and one-half cents was reported in the hands of the Treasurer. The total receipts for the first ten years of Marion county's existence were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sale of lots in Salem | $1,273.77½ |
| Taxes | 1,063.44 |
| Licenses and fines | 403.70 |
| Estrays sold | 120.08 |
| Total revenue, from all sources | $2,860.97½ |

During the same time the expenditures were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Erection of Public Buildings | $ 769.00 |
| Running Expenses of County | 2,079.90 |
| Balance on hand, December 1, 1833 | 12.09½ |
| Total | $2,860.97½ |

From this report it will be seen that the expense of the county administration averaged two hundred seven dollars and ninety-nine cents per year, truly a modest beginning, but perhaps ample for the day, and the people of that frugal time.

The population of the county increased as shown by the census report as follows:

| Year | Population | Assessed Value | Wealth Per Capita |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1823 | 550 | $ 14,690 | $ 26.50 |
| 1830 | 2,125 | 75,650 | 35.60 |
| 1840 | 4,742 | 238,080 | 50.20 |
| 1850 | 6,720 | 482,790 | 71.80 |
| 1862 | 12,789 | 1,654,140 | 129.85 |
| 1870 | 20,622 | 3,453,098 | 167.45 |
| 1880 | 23,691 | 4,452,424 | 187.93 |
| 1890 | 24,341 | 10,707,057 | 444.43 |
| 1900 | 30,446 | 13,353,485 | 438.57 |
| 1908 | | 18,919,430 | |

Of the population of the county in 1900, fourteen thousand one hundred and sixteen were residents of the nine incorporated cities and villages, and the rest country residents, nearly one-half therefore dwelt in the cities and villages. It will be noticed that from 1880 to 1890 only a increase of six hundred and fifty inhabitants for the ten years, this may be accounted for by the heavy imigration from the county to newer fields, farther west, during that decade. The above table shows a steady increase in values and per capita. In 1900 is shown a slight fall-

ing off of the per capita tax, but owing to a change in the system of assessment, it is more apparent than real. The true value is many millions more than shown by the assessors' books.

## PHYSICAL AND STATISTICAL FACTS OF THE COUNTY.

The original field notes of the survey of the county give only about three thousand acres of swamp land in the county, and that is not really swamp, but low lands which could be and indeed, most of it has been, drained and forms the most fertile farm lands. These same notes give a total of three hundred and sixty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-five acres in the county. In accord with the act of Congress, of March 4, 1854, the county has sold of the swamp lands at from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per acre. In 1824 the records show ownership of only one thousand and forty acres, the rest all being public domain, on which the settlers "squatted," i. e., settled without title. The law of 1852, granting to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, all unsold lands in the even numbered sections on each side of the said road, six sections deep, or in width east of said road, and the same amount west of the same, it was found that not over one hundred and sixty-five thousand acres, in round numbers, had become the property of individuals, but by the close of 1865, all the lands in the county had been entered. The last was eighty acres entered by John W. Clark, April 28, 1865, it being the east half of the northwest quarter of section 25, in township 1 north, range 4 east, or in Romaine township. The first sale of land after the county was formed was by Rufus Ricker and Lydia, his wife, who conveyed by deed, to D. Baldridge, eighty acres, being the east half of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 1 north, range 1 east (Centralia). The price was four hundred dollars and the deed is dated March 18, 1823. This land is near the city of Centralia, and is worth in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars per acre. In the same year the west half of the northwest quarter of section 15, town 1 north, range 2 east, was sold for one hundred and ten dollars. This land was farther from settlements and not much improved.

There is no record of any land sales in 1824 and only two in 1825; one eighty-acre piece, which sold for one hundred dollars, and another which brought three hundred dollars. Only one piece was sold in 1826, it being twenty-four acres, now a part of the city of Salem, which sold for one hundred dollars. There were six sales in 1827, three of these being in section 11, town 2, range 2, two of these were eighty-acre pieces and sold for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the third was twenty acres and brought five dollars per acre. Two sales of land in what is now Centralia township, one eighty, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and another eighty brought three dollars and seventy-five

cents per acre. And one eighty in Meacham brought one dollar, eighty-seven and one-half cents per acre. In 1828 only one sale is recorded. It was the same eighty acres in section 29, town 1, range 1, which had been sold in 1825 for one hundred dollars, now it brought two hundred dollars. Only one sale is on record for 1829, it being eighty acres in section 28, town 1, range 1, and brought four dollars, thirty-seven and one-half cents per acre. In 1830 there were three sales: ninety-six acres near Salem for five hundred dollars and seventy acres also near Salem, sold for two hundred dollars, and an eighty-acre piece in section 27, town 1, range 1, was bought for two hundred dollars. In 1831 but three sales are of record, the same eighty in section 29, town 1, range 1, which already had been sold twice was sold again at three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre. Eighty acres in section 17, town 1, range 2, brought one dollar eighty-seven and one-half cents per acre and eighty acres in section 9, town 2, range 4 (Iuka). This was the first land sale in this township and the land brought five dollars per acre. There was only one sale of land in 1832, eighty acres in section 11, town 2, range 2, which sold for two hundred dollars.

In the first ten years of the county's existence there were only twenty sales of land, and only fifteen hundred and sixty acres had been transferred; the lowest price paid was one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and the highest, five dollars per acre. Land sales were of rare occurrence until after the building of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, which were projected about the same time and which not only opened a way for the emigrant to come into the county easily and speedily but by furnishing transportation for products of the farm, added an impetus to sales of land. In 1850 there were only four hundred and forty acres of land that changed ownership at an average price of four dollars and ten cents. Other property was low also, as the report of a few sales will show. Some articles sold high because of the scarcity of manufactured articles. At an administrator's sale, held by Hardy Foster, administrator of Henry Whatley's estate, the following articles were sold at the price named: one bay mare, fifty-two dollars; one colt, twenty-nine dollars; one bed, seventeen dollars and twelve and one-half cents; one saddle and bridle, ten dollars and twelve and one-half cents; one beadstead, two dollars and twelve and one-half cents; one skillet, two dollars; one pair of saddlebags, one dollar and eighty-seven and one-half cents; one razor, fifty cents; one bottle castor oil, fifty cents; one butcher knife, twenty-five cents. This sale was held on the 20th day of January, 1828, and is the first of record in the county, of administrator's sale. At another sale, held in March, 1828, hogs were sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents each; one sow for three dollars and twenty-five cents; a plow for four dollars; an ax, one dollar and fifty cents; hoe, seventy-five cents; spinning wheel, one dollar; loom, eleven dollars; a counterpane, two dollars; quilt, ninety cents; well rope, seventy-five cents; yoke of steers,

eighteen dollars; a cow, five dollars and seventy-five cents; a heifer, two dollars and fifty cents; a cart, five dollars, thirty-seven and one-half cents; three chairs, one dollar and fifty cents; smoothing iron, fifty cents. It will be noticed that no guns or other weapons were sold. Yet every household was well supplied in that day with implements for hunting and defense, and though this list of articles is small, it comprises the articles found among the wealthiest citizens. On Monday, August 2, 1824, was held the first election for county officers, of which any record can be found. There seems to be only a partial return made, as the vote for commissioner is about twice that for coroner. Mark Tully, for Sheriff received fifty-five votes; H. C. Nichols, for the same office, received thirty-eight votes; Samuel Davidson received thirty-four votes for coroner, while for commissioner, three to be elected, Benjamin Vermillion received fifty-three votes; Israel Jennings, forty-three votes; Aaron Hicks, fifty-one votes; Leonard P. Piles, fifty-five votes; J. W. Nichols, thirty-nine votes; James Piles, forty-three votes.

The following abstract of the vote was made out:

"I, Rufus Ricker, Clerk of the County Commissioner's court, and Joseph Hensley, Justice of the Peace for said county, state of Illinois, do hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the votes for the officers above mentioned, as returned of the poll book. Given under our hands this 7th day of August, 1824. RUFUS RICKER."

Justice of the Peace Hensley failed to sign this crude instrument and it as a record is thus incomplete and might have led to questioning the legality of the officers' tenure of office, but it seems that in that day the office was not worth contesting for, and the lack of Hensley's signature was unnoticed. The first circuit court was held in the house of James Young. John Reynolds, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of Illinois, presided as Judge. Rufus Ricker was Clerk and Jesse Roberts was Sheriff. Court was opened April 29, 1823, and the following were impannelled as a grand jury: Benjamin Vermillion, foreman, Leonard Piles, William Nichols, William Davidson, James Young, Mark Tully, William Pursley, William Marshall, James Martin, Thomas Welch, Gidion Burton, John Wilson, John Bundy, Dornton Baldridge, Thomas Neal, D. R. Chance, Malachi Ware, William Albert, John Phelps, Samuel Davidson, John Edington, Nimrod Phelps and John Walling. The grand jurors were sworn in and retired, but soon returned into court with the following report: No business. Whereupon the grand jury was discharged. Doubtless the shortest session of any grand jury in the state.

### NOT SO MANY TRIALS IN THOSE DAYS.

There seems to have been no trials at this term of court and it therefore adjourned. The second term opened October 30, 1823, and was presided over by Thomas Reynolds, Chief Justice of the supreme court. Mark Tully served as Sheriff. The grand jury at

this term returned six indictments for assault and battery. Fighting seems to have been a favorite pastime with the settlers, and in the early days no weapons were used save those furnished by nature, but all that nature furnished were used, fist and feet, biting, gouging, kicking, hair-pulling and any other method of getting the best of an adversary were permissible, and not often did the vanquished resort to the law, although forty-nine indictments for assault and battery were returned in the first seven terms of court, but this is but a small proportion of the fights that took place in the same time. The first divorce was granted to Henry Whatley from Elizabeth Whatley, September 27, 1827. The charge was the Scriptural one, and the decree prohibited the defendant from re-marrying for two years. The trial was by jury. On the 27th of September, 1831, John G. Edmonson and William Foster were tried on an indictment for forgery, and the following jury found both guilty: Benjamin Vermillion, Joseph Hallowell, William Tully, James Davis, Andrew Taylor, Marcum Lovell, Wilkins Tatum, Jonathan Williams, Jr., Illis Branson, Isaac Anderick, Thomas Taylor and W. S. Booth. They were sentenced to receive twenty lashes, i. e., to be whipped, and to be confined in jail twenty-four hours, and to pay a fine of one dollar each. They were whipped in public on the 28th day of September. A special term of circuit court was called for December, 1835, and during this term the first murder trial was held, William Burton being tried for the murder of James Gray. The jury evidently thought the killing justifiable and acquitted Burton. Justice of the Peace W. D. Haney was tried for palpable omission of duty and was fined five dollars at the March term of the court. John Dillingham was indicted for larceny and was tried in March, 1837. He was convicted, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, one month in solitary confinement and two years and eleven months at hard labor. This was the first penitentiary sentence from the county. In 1839 the following citizens were fined for gambling: James Bowman, Martin Crouch, John Pursley and Henry C. Nichols. They were fined ten dollars each in September of 1839. G. W. Pace was also indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, and was fined fifteen dollars. Joseph Brasell was murdered in September, 1841. William Fatharll was indicted for the crime, but escaped and fled from the state, whereupon the Governor published the following proclamation in the State Journal, March 4, 1842:

"PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

"*Two Hundred Dollars Reward.*

"State of Illinois, ss.

"WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that William Fatharll is charged with the murder of Joseph Brasell, of Marion county, in this state. Now, therefore, I, Thomas Carlin, Governor of said state, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do offer a

reward of two hundred dollars to any person or persons who will apprehend the said William Fatharll and deliver him to the sheriff of said Marion county, provided the said Fatharll shall be apprehended after the date of this proclamation.

"In testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the state to be annexed, at Springfield, this 2d day of March, 1842. By the Governor.

"(SEAL) THOMAS CARLIN.

"LYMAN TRUMBULL, Secretary of State."

"Said William Fatharll is represented to be about five feet seven inches high, thirty-five years of age, and to have dark hair, inclined to be rather thin on the crown of his head, dark yellow eyes (just what this means is beyond us.—Ed.), sandy beard and whiskers, a scar somewhere about his nose, also one on his throat not easily seen unless his head is raised, to be rather dark complexioned, with heavy downcast countenance, and not much inclined to talk when sober. He had on when last seen a white fur hat, a blue frock coat with brownish hunting shirt over it, and had a rifle gun with percussion lock, and tame catskin shot bag, spotted black and white. The Illinois Sentinel, Vandalia; The Reporter, St. Louis; The Democrat, Chicago, will please publish two weeks and send their bills to office of Secretary of State.

"March 4, 1842."

He was never caught, and the case was removed from the court docket in March, 1844, with leave to reinstate.

James White was tried for the murder of Andrew J. Applegate at a saloon about half a mile south of Salem, on the 16th of April, 1861. An inquest was held by the coroner, W. H. Fraser. Only two witnesses, W. H. Smith and Henry C. Thompson, were heard, and a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by a stab from a knife in the hands of James White on the morning of April 16, 1861, in the grocery owned by Benjamin Crane, one mile south of Salem, Ill. White was arrested the same day by a citizen and turned over to the sheriff. White had a preliminary hearing before B. F. Marshall, and John W. Merritt, two justices of the peace, and was by them remanded to jail without bond, to await the action of the grand jury. White made a very short statement, in which he said: "My name is James White, I am nineteen years old. I have no family, and have lived in this county six months."

The testimony of Smith was most full, he said: "I am twenty-seven years old, I live in Clinton, DeWitt county, Illinois, and came here last Monday. I never saw the prisoner until yesterday, the 16th of April, when I met him at the grocery south of town. (In an early day saloons were always called groceries by the people.—Ed.) Myself, the deceased, the prisoner, Mr. Thompson and one Willis Albert, were in the grocery, about sunup. Albert Thompson and myself were sitting on one bench, the prisoner was sitting on another by himself, the deceased was lying on a third bench, all in the same room. Albert tried to wake the deceased

up. Deceased did not like it much. Albert left him and sat down on the bench. The prisoner then told the deceased to get up, but he did not get up, then the prisoner took an iron poker and punched the deceased gently and told him to get up. Deceased now arose and had some conversation with us of no importance. Deceased was angry because he had been waked up. Deceased and the prisoner had some words, half angry, half in good humor. I thought it was their way of talking together. They talked some time when Thompson told them to shut up and sit down. They sat down on the same bench. Deceased said the prisoner had been trying to impose on him. The prisoner denied this, but said from this on he would. They both rose up, and deceased said he would as leave die as not, and began pulling off his coat, but whether it was all off or not I don't know. Deceased stepped up towards the stove and stood there; the prisoner stood near, facing him, and told the deceased not to hit him. The next thing I saw was the prisoner drawing a knife from the left breast of deceased. There was blood on the knife and on the deceased's clothes. The prisoner then jumped over the counter and took a double-barreled shot gun, pointing it towards the deceased. After the deceased was struck he stood up a few seconds and then fell forward on the floor; he was dead from the wound. The prisoner took a cloth and wiped the blood from his knife and put it in its sheath, and told Thompson to take the key of the grocery. The prisoner then said: 'Let us all go out,' and we all went out, and he locked the door after us, leaving the deceased on the floor. The prisoner left the key on a pan in the blacksmith shop, then went away. The knife with which the killing was done was a bowie-knife, silver mounted; the blade was six and one-half to eight inches long. All this took place in Marion county."

Thompson's testimony was about the same, the only difference is that he says that he saw the prisoner stab the deceased twice, and closed his testimony by saying: "I know this man killed the deceased."

White broke out of jail but was soon recaptured and a special grand jury was called at a special July term of the circuit court and found a true bill against White for murder, signed Amos Watts, State's Attorney.

Amos Watts was afterward elected circuit judge. Watts lived at Nashville, but was State's Attorney for the whole judicial circuit, as the law then did not provide a prosecuting attorney for each county. Hon. Silas L. Bryan was Circuit Judge, J. O. Chance was Circuit Clerk, T. J. Black was Sheriff. Judge Bryan was the father of W. J. Bryan, late candidate for the presidency. J. O. Chance was for many years clerk of the Appellate Court at Mt. Vernon, Illinois. The petit jury that tried White was composed of some of the best citizens of the county, and some of them are still living, honored citizens of the county.

It is not strange that murder was the outcome of the conditions. It is evident that the night before the murder had been spent

by the party in the bar room. As they were some of them, asleep at sunrise, doubtless a night of debauchery was followed by a morning of half sober bravado. White, though so young, must have been a hardened criminal, or else have been rendered reckless by drink. The proprietor, it will be observed, was not present, which points to a crowd of debauchees too drunk to go home, the night before. The whole tragedy points to a moral for young men, which it would be wise to heed. White was the first man tried in the new court house for a serious crime, and was defended by Hon. T. E. Merritt, of Salem, still active in his profession, and Governor Henry Warmoth, of Louisiana, then a young attorney of Salem. There have been many killings in the eighty years of Marion county's history, most of them in self-defense or justifiable homicide, and about some of them hangs much mystery. In 1863 Willis Black, who was a Deputy Sheriff and keeper of the jail, in company with two Deputy United States marshals, was killed near the south line of Salem township. It is said that he, in company of the marshals, went to arrest a deserter from the army, when near the farm of John Cunningham they met the deserter, who fired, striking Black in the forehead, killing him instantly. The deserter fled but the marshals were so badly frightened they whipped their horses, and with the dead body of Black lying in the carriage drove as fast as they could to Centralia, and thence to Salem. If any steps were ever taken to capture the unknown deserter they came to naught, and even the name of the murderer is unknown. Crime is always on the frontier, for to the obscurity of the frontier the criminals of older communities go to elude capture. Yet in all Marion county not more than a half-dozen criminals could be found in the first thirty years of her history, and today the proud record is that in proportion to population she ranks with the best as a law abiding, peace-loving community, whose people believe in the supremacy of the law and the protection of the state.

## MARION COUNTY IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The Black Hawk war was the first war that called forth the militia of Marion county. Although there was no time from its first settlement until the close of the Black Hawk war that the settlers were safe from Indian attack, although from the small number of Indians in the vicinity the danger was not so great as in other parts of the West, but being on the Kaskaskia and Vincennes trail, was likely to be visited by roving bands, who were only kept from murdering the inhabitants by a wholesome fear of a swift and sure revenge by the whites.

Black Hawk was born in 1767 in the Sauk village and ranked equal to such Indian leaders as King Philip, Brandt, Logan and Tecumseh in his desire to obliterate the whites, but while beyond doubt he was a great man, his military talents fell below the high powers of those great chieftains, and ranked with those of the lesser leaders of

the red men. He was eloquent in the councils of the warriors. Like all Indians he was grave and solemn in manner. He was ambitious to be known as a great war chief. The only road to fame in the Indian mind is the path of war, and not until he has proven his prowess by killing an enemy may he sit among the warriors of his nation in the council room. This rank may be shown by painting a bloody hand on his blanket, which entitles him to the esteem of the whole tribe. In 1810 and 1811 there was a general uneasiness among the Indians of the Northwest Territory, fostered by the British agents acting under orders from Quebec. The Sacs were invited to visit the Prophet (Tecumseh's brother) at Prophetstown, and were there filled with the resentment against the Americans. A body of Winnebagoes had murdered a few whites, and a knowledge of this act excited the Sacs under the leadership of Black Hawk, to do likewise. A part of his band joined a band of Winnebagoes and attacked Fort Madison in 1811. The Indians failed in the attack, and Black Hawk, who had led the Sacs, thirsted for white blood to efface the shame of failure. In 1813 British emmissaries arrived at Rock Island with a large quantity of goods and persuaded Black Hawk and five hundred warriors to go with Colonel Dixon to Canada. At Green Bay they joined the assembled bands of Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and Kickapoos, under the leadership of Colonel Dickson, as it can hardly be said that he commanded them. Black Hawk and this band took part in the battles of the Raisin River, Lower Sandusky and other places, but he was not content with the small amount of plunder received, thinking the fighting out of proportion with it. He, with a small band of warriors, withdrew and returned to Sauk Village at Rock Island, where he remained in apparent peace until 1831, with the exception of a fight on Quiver river settlement, Missouri, in which one white man and one Indian were killed. It is not certain that Black Hawk was present at this skirmish. Early in the twenties the government had secured, by various treaties, title to the village and whole country of the Sacs and Fox tribes. Black Hawk and his band refused to remove, but determined to remain in possession of their ancient village at or near the junction of the Rock river with the Father of Waters. In 1828 some of the land had been surveyed and sold, a part of which was in the village itself. The Indians resisted the settlers' taking possession, which led to some disturbances.

The Governor, understanding the Indian character and knowing that they would soon be on the warpath, made no delay, but issued a call for seven hundred men from the militia of the state. The call was issued on May 26, 1831, and Beardstown on the Illinois river, was the appointed place of rendezvous. The call was promptly answered and men who were familiar with Indian warfare, and whose proficiency with the rifle had been acquired by long practice, promptly volunteered to protect the northern settlers.

These were men who knew but little of military tactics, but were accustomed to care for themselves in all circumstances. They were mounted on their own horses and equipped with their own arms. After eight days' marching they arrived within a few miles of the Sacs Village, where they united with the United States troops under General Gaines and encamped for the night. The next morning he marched against the Indian village, but found it deserted, Black Hawk having crossed the Mississippi during the night. General Gaines sent orders to Black Hawk to come to Rock Island at once and make a treaty of peace, or as an alternate he would cross the river and attack him at once. In a few days Black Hawk, with twenty-eight of his chief men, appeared, and on the thirtieth of June, 1831, signed a treaty of peace, after a full council with Governor John Reynolds and General Gaines. This closed the Black Hawk war of 1831. But in a few months new troubles with Black Hawk began. During the winter of 1831 and 1832 it became evident that the treaty signed in June was not regarded by the Indians. Black Hawk and his band were restless and were evidently preparing for a raid. A chief of the Winnebagoes, whose village was about thirty miles up Rock river, crossed the Mississippi, and joined Black Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the Indians on the Rock river would join them, and that they, thus united, could defy the whites. Black Hawk was deceived and decided to recross the Mississippi, and early in 1832 appeared on the east side with his warriors. Many of the Sacs and Foxes joined him and formed a determined and somewhat formidable band. He first assembled them at Fort Madison on the Mississippi, and afterwards marched up the river to the Banks and encamped April 6, 1832. The settlers were greatly alarmed, a general panic ensued, the whole frontier from the river to Lake Michigan was in a ferment of excitement and fear. Many settlers abandoned their homes and fled. The Governor called out a large number of volunteers on the 16th of April, who were to operate in conjunction with the United States troops under General Atkinson, who was in command of the forces at Rock Island. The volunteers were commanded to rendezvous at Beardstown, on April 22d.

This sketch of the Black Hawk trouble has been given because of Marion county's part in the settlement of the difficulty. A company was organized in this county and was ready to march June 1, 1832. The officers were: William M. Dobbins, captain; Dr. Frazier, first lieutenant; Stephen Yokum, second lieutenant; Jesse M. Wade, orderly sergeant; Judge Samuel Hull, sergeant. Each man furnished his own horse and arms, which consisted of a rifle, some of which were flint-lock, hatchet or ax, where one was owned, and the hunting-knife. There was not a sword or pistol in the company. Officers were expected to fight the same as the men. Each man carried a sack of provisions of his own or neighbor's providing.

On the day of their departure they assem-

bled in the court-house square in Salem and were addressed by Rev. Simeon Walker upon the awful solemnity of the occasion and admonished them to acquit themselves like American soldiers. Upon their arrival near Beardstown they were placed in a battalion under Major John Dement and placed in a brigade under General Posey and were known as Posey's brigade. They were ordered to Rock Island and on the third night reached Rock river and camped. The next morning while making an early march they were met by a courier who informed them that the Indians were near. Thirty men were sent before breakfast to reconnoiter and ascertain the enemy's strength. They soon observed three Indians running away from them and apparently dropping something from time to time on the ground. Two or three of the soldiers followed the running Indians, when a large body of savages rose up and disclosed an ambush, cutting off the detachment. A fight took place in which five men from the Jefferson county company were killed. The Indians then attacked the camp, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The Indians destroyed many of the horses belonging to the troops. That evening the whites were reinforced and took the offensive, pursuing the Indians. A part of Posey's brigade fought the battle of Bad Ax where the Indians were badly defeated. Cholera now broke out among the troops and General Scott, who had arrived, scattered the troops to save them from the scourge. All the soldiers from Marion county lived to return, but have long since passed away, the last survivor, Judge Samuel Hull, having died October 27, 1890. He lived honored and respected by every citizen of the county, who for many years kept him in office as one who was thoroughly trusted and who never betrayed that trust. He was the father of E. Hull, late of Salem, deceased, of John Hull, formerly president of the Illinois Southern Normal School, and Dr. Darwin Hull, of Bloomingotn, and grandfather of Senator C. E. Hull, of Salem.

The following is the roster of the men from Marion county in this war: Dudley Mayberry, William McGee, Joseph Fyke, Samuel Hays, Isaac Copple, David R. Chance, John McGuire, Edward Young, William Gaston, Bird M. Simpson, Stephen Yokum, Benjamin Allen, Daniel Myers, William Hadden, John F. Jones, Thomas Chapman, Samuel H. Craig, Willis Smith, James Richardson, King brothers, John B. Ules, John Eagan, John Phelps, Calvin Piles, Tod Phelps, Hamilton Fathing, John F. Drapar, William M. Dobbins, Jesse M. Wade, Dr. Frazier, William Hill, Samuel Hull, N. B. Nelms, Leven Wright, Asa Warren, James Davenport, Green Duncan, Young P. Barbee, William Craig and David W. Allman, almost all of whom have descendants now living in the county.

The Winnebagoes made a treaty in September, 1832, by which they sold to the government all their lands south of the Wisconsin river and west of Green Bay. The price paid by the United States was

$70,000, in seven equal installments, schools for the children for twenty years, besides a liberal gift of oxen, tools, etc. A few days later (September 21st) the Sacs and Fox tribes sold to the government what is now the state of Iowa, for which they received twenty thousand dollars a year for twenty years, forty kegs of tobacco, forty barrels of salt, gunsmith and blacksmith shops; also six thousand bushels of corn, mostly for the Black Hawk band. These treaties settled the Indian troubles forever in Illinois and only now and then was life in danger from the Indians and then only as by any other criminal.

The last Indian murder in this county was of an Indian by an Indian near where the Shanafelt school house now stands and no proof being had as to who did the killing, the guilty party escaped punishment, yet the thought lingers that if the victim had been a white man they could have found the murderer.

## MARION COUNTY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

Marion county furnished men for Company C, Sixth Regiment, Illinois, for the Mexican war. The requisition for raising a company of infantry was received at Salem on May 2, 1847, which in four days' time was organized and reported for duty. On May 17th, the company marched from Salem, and on the 19th arrived at Alton, and were mustered into the service of the United States May 21st. On June 17th, they left Alton and arrived at Fort Leavenworth June 29th, were equipped with arms the next day, and were inspected by Col. E. W. Newby. On Independence Day the troops had a general parade, listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and were addressed by the chaplain of the fort. The first division of the Illinois Sixth Regiment was composed of companies B, C and E, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Boyakin. The regimental officers, as far as Marion county is interested, were Henderson P. Boyakin, who enlisted as a private in Company C, but was elected from the ranks to be lieutenant colonel at Alton, in June, 1847; Daniel Turney, surgeon by appointment of the President; Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Lester, of Salem: Drummer Thomas W. Pace, of Salem. The company officers were Vantramp Turner, captain; Isham N. Haynie, Salem, first lieutenant; Leven Wright and Benjamin F. Marshall, Salem, second lieutenants and first sergeants was Jesse M. Wade and the sergenats were: Lougin J. Wnorouski, James S. Martin and Joseph Wham; the corporals were: James N. Barr, James Nelson, Dwyer Tracey and James M. B. Gaston, while Cornelius N. Breese and William N. Haynie were musicians. The privates mustered out were: James G. Anglin, Nathan Adams, James S. Anderson, Richard S. Allman, George W. Ashton, Peter Burkhout, Augustus W. Beasley, William Beasley, Joseph A. Barbee, Alexander Bundy, W. Bundy, Isaac Bundy, Barney L. Blackburn, H. P. Cox, Milton Cucthin, James M. Chasteen, James

W. Denton, Andrew Elliott, William Elston, Marshall French, James McD. Hills, Dennis G. Jones, Jasper N. Jones, William Jackson, Edward King, Thomas B. Lester, John J. Lester, William J. Lester, Lewis Lature, James A. Marshall, Hamilton McColgan, Jacob C. Mefford, William C. Morgan, Joseph F. McGuire, George W. Middleton, Ira A. Millison, Pleasant Middleton, John McGregor, Thomas Neel, William C. Neel, John R. Nelson, James Parker, James L. Perryman, Thomas G. Pettus, William C. Roach, Samuel Rainey, William E. Rolan, George D. Richie, William F. Songer, Solomon Smith, William Smith, John Tully, John S. Torrence, Charles Thomas, Joseph R. Tyler, John P. Vaughn, John McM. Wham, Robert McM. Wham, Benjamin M. Wham, Daniel A. Winn, Joshua B. Walsh, Elijah Wallis, John W. White and John Winn.

Companies B, C and E left Fort Leavenworth July 9th, with a wagon train of thirty-three wagons, thirty others having been sent on before. The destination was Santa Fe. The route led across what was then known as The Great American Desert. Following generally the Santa Fe trail, their way led to Shawnee Camp, thence to Lone Elm, Bull Creek, Rock Creek, Council Grove, Diamond Springs, Cottonwood Creek, Turkey Creek, Plumb Point, Big Bend on the Arkansas, Pawnee Rock, Man's Ford, Seminole Springs, San Miguel, to Santa Fe, where they arrived on Sunday, the 12th day of September. There they went into camp and remained until February 9, 1848, when, by order of General Price, they started on the march to Albuquerque, then a town of Mexico, eighty miles from Santa Fe, where they arrived on the 14th of February. On this march they passed San Philipi on the Rio Grande. Albuquerque was a town of about one thousand inhabitants and was the headquarters of the Mexican general, Armego, whose reputation as a bandit, desperado and guerrilla was well established. They remained here until the close of the war.

On the 10th of July they received orders from Washington that peace had been declared between the United States and Mexico, and on July 20th, they received marching orders to return home, and started on the homeward march, July 25th, and arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 10th of September, 1848. They had marched more than two thousand miles through a barren country, infested by a savage, treacherous foe, had been often without water, and had to depend largely for subsistance upon the skill of their hunters. The only fire possible was that made from dried "buffalo chips," and were two months and three days making the march from Santa Fe to Fort Leavenworth. Now, only sixty years later, the journey may be made in two days with all the comforts of a modern parlor. The death list, during the term of service, was as follows: James Baxter died at Fort Leavenworth, July 14, 1847; J. W. Collins died on march to Santa Fe, July 14, 1847; J. Wadkins died at Fort Leavenworth, July 15, 1847; Robert Easley died on march,

August 5, 1847; William Brasel died at Fort Leavenworth, August 19, 1847; William W. Jones died at Santa Fe, September 29, 1847; F. L. Cheeley died at Santa Fe, November 22, 1847; James Cooper died at Santa Fe, February 4, 1848; William H. Bass died at Santa Fe, January 11, 1848; J. H. White, died at Santa Fe, January 22, 1848; U. Vaughn died at Albuquerque, April 25, 1848.

The following were discharged before the final muster out of the company, on October 13, 1848: Jesse Ray, at Las Vegas, January 9, 1848; Zachariah Young, at Santa Fe, January 11, 1848; James M. Cox, at Albuquerque, April 11, 1848; Lorenzo Minard, Albuquerque, April 11, 1848; Andrew Ray, Las Vegas, June 8, 1848; John Bethard, Las Vegas, June 8, 1848; John M. Whitlock, Santa Fe, August 14, 1848; Hartwell G. Wilson, Las Vegas, August 18, 1848. Thomas W. Pace was appointed drum major on March 6, 1847. John T. Damon, second lieutenant of Company E, died at Santa Fe, December 28, 1847. James Reed was transferred to Company B, June 27, 1847. The following were mustered out October 14, 1848, at Alton, they being Marion county men enlisted in Company E: Corporals Randolph C. Goddard and Augustus K. Askey, and Privates John W. Bullock, Elijah Burns, Walter M. C. Damon, Richard Epperson, William E. Goddard, Samuel Springs and Joseph Springs. The folowing died: A. J. Campbell, at Fish Creek, July 20, 1847, and Franklin J. Brown, at Santa Fe, September 27, 1847. Those discharged were: Jackson Lyman, at Fort Leavenworth, July 27, 1847; W. O. Buckner, at Las Vegas, April 26, 1848; W. Stephenson, at Las Vegas, April 26, 1848. Of those who enlisted from Marion county, all but a very few have responded to the roll call from the other side. The only one known to be living in 1908 in Marion county is William Bundy, an honored citizen, enjoying the respect of his fellow citizens and the well earned fruits of a good life.

Of the soldiers of the Mexican war, many rose to distinction in after life. Isham N. Haynie was adjutant general during the Civil war; B. F. Marshall was elected to county office and was for many years cashier of the Salem National Bank; James S. Martin was colonel of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war; D. Tracy was Circuit Clerk of the county for several years, and others filled important places in life, as will more fully appear in other chapters. Lieut.-Col. Henderson F. Boyakin was a lawyer in Salem, and died January 11, 1849, and sleeps in the cemetery at Salem. In life he was very popular with his fellow citizens and has several namesakes among the sons of those who marched to Mexico, across the plains, and the given name of Boyakin is a monument to his worth and a token of the esteem in which he was held by the soldiers of the Mexican war.

### MARION COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Marion county furnished her full quota during the Civil war, no less than fifteen hundred and sixteen having enlisted in the

several regiments called out in defense of the Union of states. One out of every eight of the entire population being in the field. The first enlistments from the county were in the Eleventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. This regiment was called into service under the proclamation of President Lincoln, April 16, 1861, and was mustered in at Springfield, April 30, 1861, for three months, by Captain Pope. The regiment re-enlisted July 30, 1861, for three years and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 14, 1865, having served four years, two months and fourteen days. This regiment served in Missouri and Kentucky until early in 1862. On the 7th and 8th of January it had its first "brush" with the enemy under the celebrated Jeff Thompson. It was in the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson and at the latter fort during the siege and final capture lost three hundred and twenty-nine men, in killed, wounded and missing, out of five hundred men engaged, seventy-two being killed and one hundred and eighty-two being wounded. On April 6th and 7th, at the battle of Shiloh the regiment lost twenty-seven men in killed and wounded, out of one hundred and fifty engaged. It was in the skirmishes at Jackson, Tennessee. The regiment was returned to Cairo to recruit in August, 1862, and returned to the field in Northern Mississippi, April 23, 1863. The One Hundred and Ninth regiment was transferred to the Eleventh, increasing the number of men by five hundred and eighty-nine and was sent to Vicksburg, arriving May 18th and participated in that campaign until the surrender, July 4, 1863. On February 1st, it started on an expedition on the Yazoo river and engaged in two skirmishes, losing four killed and nine wounded at Liverpool Heights, February 5th, and on March 5th, lost one officer and eight men killed and twenty-four wounded, twelve missing, in the skirmish at Yazoo City. The roster is as follows: George C. McKee, major, term expired July 30, 1864; Benjamin H. Pearson, chaplain, resigned January 18, 1863; First Lieutenand Robert Jehue, killed March 5, 1864; Second Lieutenant John Parkinson, commissioned, returned; Sergeants: Charles A. Roper, died November 18, 1861; William Parkinson, promoted to first sergeant, discharged June 7, 1863; John Parkinson, promoted to first sergeant, discharged September 16, 1864, term expired; Corporals: John S. McWilliams, mustered out July 29, 1864; Martin A. Smith, mustered out July 29, 1864; Byron Parkhurst, wounded six times, died May 10, 1862; George Crabtree, wounded, discharged November 26, 1862; George Copple, promoted to sergeant, term expired September 16, 1864; Privates: Charles Beal, discharged August 16, 1864, term expired; John Baggs, wounded, discharged August 18, 1862; Silas Baltzell, discharged June 7, 1863; David L. Browder, veteran, died March 5, 1864; W. H. Carpenter, wounded, discharged August 1, 1862; William Copple, wounded, discharged July 20, 1862; David Copple, term expired August 16, 1864;

Simpson Copple, promoted to sergeant, term expired August 16, 1864; John R. Copple, killed at Clinton, Mississippi, July 7, 1864; A. J. Crabtree, promoted to corporal, term expired August 17, 1864; James Cain, killed at Vicksburg, July 2, 1863; George W. Elfretz, veteranized, transferred; Elijah Hayes, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; James Huston, died October 22, 1861; William A. Hartley, wounded, discharged November 26, 1862; Green Hodges, mustered out October 1, 1864; James A. Freazier, mustered out September 16, 1864; Elijah Jolliff, veteranized, promoted to corporal, transferred; John R. Kell, wounded, discharged November 26, 1862; James H. Kerry, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862; John O. Kittsapper, mustered out September 16, 1864; William C. Myers, disability, discharged, January 5, 1862; John E. McNeil, discharged August 16, 1864; Charles Neeham, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862; Henry Nichols, veteranized, promoted to corporal, transferred; John M. Posted, died November 1, 1861; Joel Pitts, transferred October 27, 1863; Allen Roper, veteranized, transferred; Jesse W. Roper, discharged August 16, 1864; Enoch Rush, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; Isaac Rush, died October 17, 1861; Henry Smith, veteranized, transferred; Jacob Smith, discharged August 16, 1864; Benjamin J. Sweeknerd, promoted to sergeant and first sergeant, veteranized, transferred; John Shaw, veteranized, promoted to sergeant, transferred; Henry Taylor, mustered out September 16, 1864; David Taylor, mustered out September 16, 1864; Frederick Thurston, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862; Joseph Wooley, no record; Zadock C. Williams, discharged February 14, 1862; Christopher Whitlow, died September, 6, 1861; Henry H. Waymen, veteranized, promoted to corporal, transferred. The following were recruited into the regiment; James Camron, mustered out July 14, 1865; George W. Garber, promoted to corporal and transferred to the Third Colored Cavalry, regular army; William R. Watkins, promoted to corporal, mustered out July 14, 1865. In Company M was George Rowell, who deserted May 10, 1862. In Company I was William Butler, term expired with regiment. In Company K was recruit James Smith, who deserted May 18, 1862. Out of the few men from Marion county in this regiment, eight were killed in battle; six were wounded and six died, making a heavy total for the small number of men enlisted. One man, Jackson Budd, was in the Twelfth Regiment and died of wounds, March 12, 1862.

In the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry there were a few men. The regiment was organized at Anna, Illinois, first for thirty days in state service, by then Capt. U. S. Grant, and was mustered into the United States service by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, of the regular army, May 28, 1861, was in Missouri and Cairo, Illinois, was at the taking of Fort Henry, February 6, 1862, and, as a part of the First brigade, commanded by Col. Richard J. Oglesby,

marched to Fort Donelson, February 11, 1862; was in the three days' fight at the taking of that fort, losing many men in killed and wounded; was in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th; was in the advance on Corinth. The regiment was recruited and re-organized at this time and ordered into the department of Arkansas, where they served until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, December 16, 1865. The Marion county men were: Capt. Joseph T. McCormick, resigned November 16, 1861; First Lieutenant Bedford Wimer, resigned November 17, 1861; Privates Jonathan Davis, no record; George Davis, wounded, discharged, August 25, 1862; Jacob J. Gaissman, veteranized, corporal, mustered out December 16, 1865; Michael McDermont, killed at Fort Donelson February 16, 1862; Milo Wager was a recruit in this regiment, no record. After the regiment was re-organized, the following privates were in Company B: Peter Bell, mustered out December 16, 1865; Samuel L. Wisher, mustered out December 16, 1865; and in Company D: E. L. Stanberry, deserted July 4, 1865; John P. Whitlow, mustered out December 16, 1865, as corporal.

The Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry was organized at Belleville, Illinois, May 11, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States for three years at Caseyville, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, United States Army, June 25, 1861. Company G, of this regiment, was raised in Marion county and a few men also were in other companies. The regiment was at Bird's Point, Missouri, and a part of it took part in the disastrous battle of Belmont; were under General Grant in Missouri, in the early part of 1862; were at Tiptonville, under General Payne, where they intercepted and captured four thousand prisoners after the fall of Island No. 10, among whom were two general officers; were in the skirmishes at Farmington, May 3d, 5th and 9th; were at the siege of Corinth, and afterward guarded the Memphis & Charleston Railroad until August 26th, when they fell back to Nashville by forced marches, where they arrived September 11, 1862; was in the severe, two days' battle of Stone River, losing many men. Out of three hundred and forty-two men going into battle, only one hundred and forty-three were able to answer roll call, the rest, one hundred and ninety-nine, being killed or wounded. It was in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, under General Sheridan, losing one hundred and thirty-five officers and men, out of less than three hundred engaged. The regiment took part in the storming of Missionary Ridge, with a heavy loss. On March 6, 1864, full rations were issued the regiment for the first time in six months. They had been on the march or in isolated places and kept out of touch with the commissary, so that it was impossible to keep them supplied, the mountains of East Tennessee being the scene of their operations during that period (winter of 1863 and 1864); was with Sher-

man in the Atlanta campaign and in the battle of Resaca, where it had twenty men killed and wounded. On June 10, 1864 the regiment was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, to be mustered out. The recruits and veterans left were consolidated with the Forty-second Illinois Volunteers. The men from Marion county in this regiment were: Major Probst Enadies, resigned January 16, 1862; private, Company A, Thomas J. Boring, discharged to enter the regular army; captain, Company C, William A. Greary, discharged July 7, 1864, term expired; first lieutenant, Andrew J. Walsh, discharged July 7, 1864, term expired; second lieutenant, James Stansifer, honorably discharged February 27, 1864; sergeants: Stewart R. Smith, mustered out July 7, 1864; Charles W. Davis, died of wounds November 8, 1861; Corporals Thomas D. Stevenson, mustered out July 7, 1864; Jacob R. Cozart, discharged, disability, January 8, 1863; Reuben J. Hoffman, wounded at Chickamauga, mustered out July 7, 1864; John W. Young, promoted to sergeant, died from wounds received at Chickamauga, January 10, 1864; Wagoner James Ryan, deserted December 2, 1861; Privates John Albert, mustered out July 7, 1864; Marshall Butcher, died at Annapolis, March 17, 1863; Philip Benedict, wounded at Belmont, transferred to Vetern Relief Corps; Frank C. Burdick, promoted to first sergeant, discharged for promotion; A. H. Denny, deserted December 7, 1862; Frank Dosh, mustered out July 7, 1864; Thomas Foley, mustered out July 7, 1864; Benjamin Galloup, deserted April 24, 1862; Elder N. Hoffman, mustered out July 7, 1864; Robert H. Johnson, died at Corinth, October 20, 1862; James Jackson, disability, discharged February 20, 1862; Moses Lampay, mustered out July 7, 1864; Fred Meinher, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, September 20, 1863; Edward McKinney, mustered out July 7, 1864; Paul Nerderkam, deserted October 13, 1862; James Morrow, deserted December 2, 1861; John Rapp, disability, discharged March 7, 1862; Abraham Sinerly, disability, discharged April 4, 1863; John Taylor, died at St. Louis, October 9, 1862; Frederick Voght, transferred, veteranized; Edward Ward, mustered out July 7, 1864; Michael Wholon, mustered out July 7, 1864—was wounded at Stone River; Bernhard Winkler, disability, discharged December 17, 1861; William Wilkins, mustered out July 7, 1864; James C. Young, mustered out July 7, 1864; Recruits George W. Davis, left sick on field; William H. Killen, disability, discharged June 15, 1862; Michael O'Shaughnessy, mustered out July 7, 1864; Gotleib Voght, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862; Henry White, disability, discharged May 14, 1862; Company G, Captain James S. Jackson, honorably discharged May 12, 1863; First Lieutenant Solomon Smith, resigned April 17, 1863; Second Lieutenant Edward J. Jackson, resigned November 27, 1861; Joseph C. Murphy, resigned July 15, 1862; John G. Beasley, term expired

July 7, 1864; First Sergeant Arch A. Hamilton, reduced, dismissed June 13, 1862, for disability; John C. Morgan, killed at Belmont November 7, 1861; Corporals George W. Russell, died of wounds July 9, 1864; Robert H. Mallory, died of wounds January 1, 1863; Clinton B. Hall, died of wounds, April 8, 1863; Isaiah Lear, wounded, discharged September 26, 1862; Charles McElwane, deserted December 2, 1861; Musician Barton W. Barnes, reduced, mustered out July 7, 1864; Privates Jonas Brim, discharged October 28, 1862, for disability; James R. Britt, corporal, killed at Chickamaugua September 19, 1863; John Beley, veteranized, disability, discharged June 22, 1865; Charles Blessing, transferred to gunboat; James Burge, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863; George W. Blankenship, taken prisoner, mustered out January 6, 1863; Benjamin F. Crossnan, veteranized, mustered out December 16, 1865; Samuel W. Cunningham, died of wounds February 15, 1863; Mathew R. Cunningham, mustered out July 7, 1864; Michael Dawson, deserted April 25, 1862; John W. Day, veteranized, transferred to First U. S. Engineers; William W. Elliott, discharged to be made assistant surgeon of Fifty-first Illinois; Oscar B. Fuller, mustered out July 7, 1864; Leonard A. Fuller, mustered out July 7, 1864; Charles Fincham, deserted April 25, 1862; William Gray, mustered out July 7, 1864; Michael Hogan, mustered out July 7, 1864; John Hensley, died of wounds March 16, 1864; James A. Honeycutt, veteranized, deserted December 15, 1864; Francis M. Hensley, mustered out July 7, 1864; William Houchen, mustered out July 7, 1864, was a wagoner; Lafayette L. Jones, mustered out July 7, 1864; Thomas N. Jones, wounded, discharged December 31, 1861; John R. Kell, sergeant, wounded, discharged July 12, 1862; John J. Kennison, discharged to enlist in the Fourth regular cavalry; John Cline, disability, discharged February 18, 1862; Charles Kook, wounded, discharged August 29, 1861; Commodore P. Lackey, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, September 6, 1863; Joseph Myers, mustered out July 7, 1864; Jonas Myers, mustered out July 7, 1864; John Morrissey, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861; Hugh McElwee, disability, discharged, April 19, 1862; Francis M. McCarthy, died at Bird's Point, November 7, 1861; Robert P. H. Pitcher, dishonorably discharged; Uriah Phelps, mustered out July 7, 1864; Milton Phillips, disability, discharged November 1, 1861; Daniel Quinn, mustered out July 7, 1864; James M. D. Russell, mustered out July 7, 1864; Dennis Ryan, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps May 3, 1864; Frank Strickland, disability, discharged February 16, 1863; Charles Tatham, disability, discharged April 28, 1863; Samuel G. Tate, discharged, enlisted in Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Jacob M. Thumb, deserted September 1, 1862; Jacob Van Patten, died of wounds February 28, 1863; John E. White, mus-

tered out July 7, 1864; John M. Wilson, mustered out July 7, 1864; Adam Wimberly, disability, discharged November 1, 1861; Joseph Wilkinson, mustered out July 7, 1864; Samuel Young, disability, discharged January 31, 1862. The following recruits were added to the muster roll: John Adams, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861; George Anderson, deserted May 24, 1862; Denis Bloomer, deserted May 24, 1862; George Cunningham, wounded, discharged August 13, 1863; Isham E. Hodges, mustered out July 7, 1864; Thomas Huggins, wounded, discharged May 29, 1863; Abram Kessle, deserted April 25, 1862; Hezekiah Lassaler, under age, discharged September 30, 1861; Hiram Lype, discharged, enlisted in Fourth regular cavalry; Alvin S. Raney, disability, discharged October 2, 1863; John M. Raney, detached; Mathew Raney, killed at Belmont November 7, 1861; William D. Russell, discharged June 5, 1862; William Spouts, veteranized, mustered out June 27, 1865; Patrick Whalen, no record. Two privates were in Company H, viz.: Mathew M. Gaston, and David A. Goree, both mustered out July 7, 1864.

The Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Grant's old regiment as it is known among the "boys of '61," was organized at Mattoon, Illinois, May 9, 1861. Warren E. McMackin was the lieutenant-colonel; he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, was exchanged and served until mustered out, December 8, 1864; Alonzo L. Mills was a commissary sergeant in this regiment; Joseph Wham, afterward paymaster in the regular army, was first lieutenant in Company G, and was mustered out of the regiment December 16, 1865. Major Wham is now on the retired list with rank of major; Fritz W. Brown was second lieutenant in the same company, mustered out December 16, 1865; George A. Trinor was sergeant, mustered out July 5, 1864; Corporal John Myers, veteranized; Charles S. Burrough, mustered out July 5, 1864; Samuel Lonnon, died at Baltimore, Maryland, March 20, 1865; John Barmes, musician, mustered out July 5, 1864; Henry H. Davenport, disability, discharged September 16, 1861; Lucius C. Gardner, missing since the battle of Chickamauga; George W. Hamilton, disability, discharged May 30, 1863; James R. Richardson, mustered out July 5, 1864; T. A. M. Richardson, disability, discharged September 16, 1861; George W. Richardson, mustered out July 5, 1864; Robert and John Shugart, both mustered out July 5, 1864; Samuel W. Shultz, veteranized; David L. Shultz, wounded, mustered out July 5, 1865; John F. Watson, missing since battle of Chickamauga; Joseph W. Wham, veteranized; Garrett J. Gilman, mustered out December 16, 1865; John W. Myers, mustered out June 14, 1865; Daniel W. Harley, discharged September 27, 1864; John F. Newson, died September 20, 1863; Francis L. Wham, died in Andersonville prison, July 24, 1864, grave No. 3910.

There were a number of men from Marion county in Company K, of the Thir-

ty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was organized at Cairo, Illinois, September 8, 1861, by Col. John A. Logan. Captain Pitcher, U. S. A., mustered it into service. It was brigaded with the brigade of Gen. John A. McClernand, and took part in the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861, served in Kentucky, and February 6th occupied Fort Henry in Tennessee; was in the three days' fight at Fort Donelson, February 13th, 14th and 15th; was at Pittsburg Landing and the siege of Corinth, after which it was at Jackson a short time, reinforced General Rosecrans at Corinth in October, but arrived too late for the battle; went after the enemy to Ripley; spent the rest of the year 1862 in camp in Mississippi. On January 1, 1863, the regiment was in the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. Gen. J. E. Smith commanded the brigade, Brig.-Gen. John A. Logan, commanding with Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson commanding the corps. On the 15th it started on a tour through Tennessee and Mississippi, and May 1st went to the assistance of General McClernand at Thompson's Hill. The soldiers had nothing to eat the night before and were without rations. Notwithstanding this lack of food, they marched twelve miles in three hours and saved the day by repulsing the enemy's right flank. On the next day they crossed Bayou Pierre and on the third day caught up with the enemy and again defeated them; continued the pursuit of the enemy, skirmishing every day, until the 12th, when they made a stand at Raymond, but were driven to Jackson, where they were defeated on the 12th, after a severe fight. Again at Champion Hills they defeated the enemy and arrived before Vicksburg on the 19th. They were in the charge on Fort Hill and lost two officers and eight men killed and forty wounded. The flag of the regiment was shot to pieces, not less than one hundred and fifty-three shots striking it. On the 5th of January, 1864, the regiment veteranized, and on February 3d started on the Meridian campaign; were sent home March 19, 1864, on veteran furlough, but returned to the front in May and joined Sherman at Actworth; was in the Hood campaign and took part in the March to the Sea. The regiment took part in thirty-one battles and skirmishes, several of which lasted two or three days. The Marion county men in the Thirty-first were as follows, all in Company K: Captain A. S. Somerville, dismissed May 28, 1862; First Lieutenant Henry T. Snider, resigned April 24, 1862; Henry C. Lewis, mustered out July 19, 1865; Second Lieutenant Pinkney K. Watts, resigned August 8, 1863; Sergeants John A. Vanhiming, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861; Robert L. Carpenter, veteranized, mustered out July 19, 1865; Benjamin F. Brookes, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, October 27, 1863; Musician John M. Bemiss, deserted January 11, 1863; Privates William P. Barnet and Charles R. Barnet, no record; John W. Boswell, transferred; Jacob R. Bell, veteranized, mustered out July 19, 1865; Wesley Blalock, no record;

Samuel D. Billings, promoted to chief musician; James Brofield, mustered out May 31, 1865; Patrick Cooney, veteranized, wounded and was not at muster out on that account; George W. Campbell, died March 11, 1862; Larkin Donoho, discharged January 8, 1864; William Denney, term expired, mustered out January 28, 1864; Jacob Gurick, killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862; John Hutchcraft, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864; David Kisner, veteranized, promoted to sergeant, mustered out July 19, 1865; William H. Lewis, no record; Henry C. Lewis, veteranized, promoted to first lieutenant; Aaron Mosby, veteranized, mustered out July 19, 1865; Andrew M. Peddicord, veteranized, mustere out July 19, 1865; Benjamin F. Patterson, veteranized, mustered out July 19, 1865; Elijah Rector, discharged June 30, 1862; Samuel E. Sanders, veteranized, mustered out July 19, 1865; Walter Simon; Edward Teets; Thomas Waterhouse, missing in action July 22, 1864. The recruits of Company K were: James H. Branch, mustered out July 19, 1865; James Kelley, deserted June 13, 1862; John Laflin, disability, discharged April 17, 1862; James N. Mills, mustered out July 19, 1865; Martin V. Milham, mustered out July 19, 1865; John Phelps, died June 30, 1865; Leander Skeen, transferred; William Weaver; Pinkney K. Watts, promoted to second lieutenant. Six men from Marion county were in the Thirty-third Regiment, viz.: Quartermaster Simeon Wright, resigned August 22, 1864; First Assistant Surgeon Nathan W. Abbott, was mustered out for promotion; Quartermaster Sergeant Elmer Washburn; Commissary Sergeants Samuel Tilden, mustered out November 24, 1864; Luther H. Prosser, mustered out November 24, 1864; Musician J. B. Sanders, mustered out August 12, 1862. There were also fifteen men from Marion county in the Thirty-fourth Regiment, Company I: Musician Henry Lego, veteranized, mustered out July 12, 1865; Privates Chris Backman, veteranized, mustered out as corporal July 12, 1865; George Fleming; William H. French, veteranized, mustered out July 12, 1865; Jacob Heglem, veteranized, mustered out July 12, 1865; John F. Heglin, veteranized, mustered out July 12, 1864; Henry Houghtailing, mustered out September 12, 1864; Adam Kuhler, veteranized, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 21, 1864; Levi Lower, mustered out September 12, 1864; George Robbins; Peter Saur, veteranized, mustered out as corporal July 12, 1865; Nels Yonson, veteranized, mustered out as corporal July 12, 1865; Recruits Nelson W. Manning, mustered out July 12, 1865; Samuel Scott, mustered out July 12, 1865; George W. Wells, mustered out July 12, 1865. A few men from Marion county were in the Thirty-ninth Infantry, known as the Yates Phalanx. They were: Quartermaster Sergeant Stewart W. Hoffman, promoted to quartermaster; Captain Adolphus B. Hoffman, term expired December 30, 1864; First Lieutenant William Lamb, killed in battle April 2, 1865; Sergeants

William Abbott, disability, discharged August 27, 1862; Barney Mulvaney, disability, discharged July 27, 1862; Corporals George Babbit, term expired, discharged October 11, 1864; George Brown, disability, discharged (no date); John Bras, veteranized, mustered out as sergeant December 6, 1865; Christopher Comson, veteranized, promoted to quartermaster sergeant; P. Dwight, veteranized, disability, discharged as first sergeant June 7, 1865; John Harrison, died of wounds at Point Lookout (no date); Dennis Kane, died at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1861; William H. Lamb, veteranized, promoted to first sergeant; Owen Loughram, veteranized, promoted to sergeant, killed October 13, 1864; Ebenezer Morse, sergeant, mustered out December 6, 1865; James Nelson, term expired, discharged October 11, 1864; James Stout, veteranized; wounded, discharged October 18, 1864, Albert Stanton, veteranized, mustered out December 6, 1865.

The Fortieth Illinois Infantry was commanded by Stephen G. Hicks, a Salem lawyer, who responded to the call of the Union early in 1861. The regiment was accepted July 25th and went into camp at Sandoval, Illinois, August 5th; was mustered in August 10, 1861, seven hundred strong; was ordered to Illinois Town (now East St. Louis) by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and crossed to Jefferson Barracks. Here they were armed with the old rifled muskets from the arsenal at Harper's Ferry and sent to Paducah, Kentucky. It was brigaded with the Ninth Illinois, Eighth Missouri and Twenty-third Indiana and was under the command of Colonel, after General, W. H. L. (Lew) Wallace. The Fortieth was at Paducah, Ky., almost all the time until after the taking of Fortieth was at Paducah almost all gaded with the Forty-eighth Indiana and Forty-sixth Ohio, and the brigade placed under the command of Colonel Hicks, Lieut.-Col. Boothe commanding the regiment: was ordered to Savanah, Tennessee, March 6, 1862, and soon established a permanent camp at Pittsburg Landing: took part in the terrible battle at that place on April 6th. Nearly half of the regiment was killed or disabled: Colonel Hicks was wounded through the left lung and shoulder; Captain Hooper was killed. On the 2d of June the regiment went to Corinth: on the 7th moved to Chaville, then to Lagrange: during the month of July scouted and took Holly Springs; reached Memphis on the 21st of July and went into camp at Fort Pickering. Here Colonel Hicks was discharged on account of his wounds with honorable mention. He was afterward reinstated at his own request. At the end of four months he was ordered to Holly Springs, thence to Salem and Springhill, Lagrange and Grand Junction; January 9th relieved the garrison at Davis Mills and spent the rest of the winter there. Lieut.-Col. Boothe resigned January 13th and Adjutant Ray on January 26th. Major Barnhill succeeded to the lieutenant colonelcy and returned to

the regiment from detached service January 15, 1864; took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge and went into winter quarters at Scottsville, Alabama.

The regiment re-enlisted January 1, 1864, 345 men strong. During the two years and five months the regiment had been out there were 261 deaths, seventeen discharged, six transferred, missing in action and desertions, seventeen. The regiment was with Sherman on his March to the Sea. Took part in the Grand Review at Washington and was mustered out July 24, 1865. Colonel Hicks, at the close of the war, returned to Salem, where he died on December 14, 1869, never having regained his health after being wounded, but suffered continually until his release by death. He sleeps in East Lawn cemetery at Salem, and the "Boys" he commanded are fast being called to sleep at his side, and soon the last will be gone and only the unfeeling type will tell their story. The roll of Marion county men is: Stephen G. Hicks, colonel, detached when regiment was mustered out; James W. Boothe, lieutenant colonel, resigned January 13, 1863; Surgeon Samuel W. Thompson, resigned June 3, 1862; William M. Elliott, resigned February 22, 1864; Sergeants, Major Samuel J. Winans, killed at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863; Samuel B. Stokely; Musicians John Chapman, discharged August 26 (term expired), 1864; Isaac Young, killed at Griswoldville, Georgia, November 22, 1864. Company B: Captain William T. Sprouse, resigned August 4, 1863; John Perkins, mustered out July 24, 1865; First Lieutenants, Joshua Goodwin, resigned May 31, 1863; Benjamin E. Baldwin, mustered out July 24, 1865; Second Lieutenant William R. Lynch, mustered out as sergeant July 24, 1865; First Sergeant Benjamin F. Davidson; Sergeants Robert Perkins, George W. Mitchell, Ellis Neal, disability, discharged at Memphis; Corporals John T. Lyons, given sick furlough November 1, 1863, never returned; Henry H. Wolf, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; William Lynch, veteranized, promoted; James M. Keaton, veteranized, promoted sergeant, sergeant-major; Thomas F. Rogers; James J. Brown; Charles M. See, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1864; Privates John Arnold, veteranized, discharged June 23, 1865; George Arnold, veteranized, died at Marietta, Georgia, of wounds; Thomas S. Anderson; Lorenzo D. Almon, discharged, term expired August 9, 1864; William Barnett, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; John A. Clayton; McCager Clayton; William Craig, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; John W. Climer, veteranized, mustered out as corporal July 24, 1865; Fred Dietz, discharged December 11, 1861; Samuel Ellison; William F. Eagan, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Wesley French, transferred; Wilson Gardner, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Naum W. Gibbs, disability, discharged; John C. Gill, term expired, discharged Aug. 9, 1864; Calvin Garner, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Ellis S. Gibson, transferred; William T. Hamilton, transferred; Henry D. King, disability,

discharged March 23, 1863; John R. Hickason, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Bruce H. Hatton, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Francis M. Haley; John F. Jarrott; John L. Jones, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Albert C. Johnson; David Jones, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; George W. Loveless; Silas Lock, died September 16, 1861; William C. Lock, disability, discharged November 2, 1863; Henry W. Lape; Robert P. Manion, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; Richard Markle, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; James McDaniel, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Henry D. Mahon, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Calvin A. Morris, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; James A. Nebins, discharged December 3, 1861; Robert G. Nance, promoted; Solomon Osborne, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; John Perkins, veteranized, promoted first lieutenant; Amos Parks, veteranized, died in hospital of wounds; David K. Prewett, veteranized, absent on sick list from May 28, 1865; Joseph W. Powell, veteranized; Charles Pearson, mustered out July 24, 1865; Jacob Parks; Riley Piesgrove; George W. Rogers; Samuel Reed; Amos Rees; Joseph H. Schafer, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Samuel B. Stokeley, veteranized, promoted; Conrad S. Whitman, died September 18, 1863; Rilew Walsh, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; Clinton Wolf, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; Isaac Young, promoted. Recruits: James J. Ball, term expired, discharged December 25, 1864; Miles Chapman, died of wounds August 12, 1864; John W. Doolin, mustered out July 24, 1865; Thomas Evans, mustered out July 24, 1865; Joseph J. Gardiner, mustered out July 24, 1865; Charles Gardiner, mustered out July 24, 1865; Bodkin D. Henly, mustered out July 24, 1865; Calvin Marvon, mustered out July 24, 1865; Asahel O. Trumble, mustered out July 24, 1865; Silas Williamson, mustered out July 24, 1865; Culbreth Webb, mustered out July 24, 1865. In Company H were: Captains Samuel D. Stewart, honorably discharged November 1, 1862; Thomas G. Kelly, mustered out as first lieutenant April 5, 1865; First Lieutenant Henry Blessing, mustered out July 24, 1865; Second Lieutenant Luther Scott, mustered out July 24, 1865; Corporals John A. Parkson, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; William R. Green, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; George H. Straight, disability, discharged August 9, 1864; Thomas G. Martin, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Musician Obediah F. Evans, wounded; Privates John L. Birge, veteranized, killed by accident while on furlough; Chaney Boughton; Henry C. Caseloth, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; Amos Conklin; J. B. Caseloth, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; William T. Evans; Edmond Fouche, veteranized, killed at Griswoldville, Georgia, November 22, 1864; John M. Green; Hugh M. Parkinson, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; Harden C. Rines, veteranized,

transferred to Veteran Relief Corps; Milton G. Rudd; Theodore Sexton, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; James J. Watson, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Recruits: John G. Burrow; John Ekleman, veteranized, deserted May 12, 1864; John Evert, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; William M. French, veteranized; Silas S. Gibson, veteranized, transferred; John Hamilton, veteranized; Thomas G. Johnson; William C. Jarrott; John McCabe deserted; M. B. Phillips, veteranized, died at Lookout Mountain October 11, 1864; A. M. Smith; transferred from One Hundred and Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry and all mustered out July 24, 1865: Thomas J. Corder, Ora Chapin, Charles C. Mendenhall, William A. Ralston, James C. Ralston, John C. Whitaker. In Company I: Second Lieutenant J. W. Blackburn, mustered out July 24, 1865; Privates: William Beard, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Alfred Beard, disability, discharged February 16, 1863; W. T. Perry, veteranized, deserted March 15, 1865; F. H. Perry, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; B. C. Tate, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; S. Shadden, term expired, discharged August 9, 1864; Recruits: Elijah Beard, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; John W. Blackburn, veteranized, promoted; James F. Pickett, disability, discharged February 17, 1863; George Shockman, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Adolphus H. Tate, veteranized, mustered aut July 24, 1865. In Company K: Second Lieutenant George A. Miller, mustered out July 24, 1865; Sergeant Felix G. Ross; Musician Benjamin Martin; Privates: P. Mannon, veteranized, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864; Miles Allen, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Thomas Chapman, discharged January 13, 1862; John Chapman, promoted; Daniel W. Chapman, term expired, discharged August 27, 1864; John W. Cain; W. L. Dillon, veteranized, mustered out July 24, 1865; Henry Fisher, disability, discharged January 27, 1864; Josiah Gibson, veteranized, died of wounds August 14, 1864; William R. Meeks, veteranized, disability, discharged July 2, 1864; George A. Miller, promoted.

The following recruits were unassigned: William H. Ashley, James Davis, Thomas L. Knight, J. K. P. Stanford, Charles Scott, Joseph H. Slook, James B. Wood.

One company of the Forty-eighth Infantry was made up almost entirely of Marion county men. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, September, 1861, by Isham N. Haynie, a Marion county man, and numbered nine hundred men; arrived at Cairo November 11th, and was soon at the front; was in the following battles, twenty-four in number, and several of them lasting two or three days; Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, three days; Shiloh, two days; before Corinth eight or ten days; Black River; Jackson, six days; Missionary Ridge, two days; at the siege of Knoxville several days; Resaca, three days; at Dallas four days; New Hope Church, six days; before Kenesaw Mountain twenty-three days; Sandtown, seven

days; Decatur, one day; Atlanta, three days, and at the siege of that place twenty-nine days; Jonesboro, one day; Lovejoy, two days; Fort McAllister, one day; at the siege of Savanah and Duck River about twenty days; South Edisto, one day; Columbia, two days, and Bentonville, one day, and every day of this number were more or less exposed to the enemy's fire. The regiment soon became seasoned, and proved their fighting grit in every emergency. These Marion county men were in Company F: Surgeon William Hill, resigned April 27, 1862; Isaac Bundy, chaplain, resigned August 24, 1864; Commissary Sergeant William A. Bookins, mustered out August 15, 1865; Hospital Steward Thomas Williams, promoted to surgeon Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, October 4, 1862; Captain Milton H. Lydick, resigned October 12, 1864; First Lieutenants: Alexander L. Wellman, term expired; John A. Barr, mustered out August 15, 1865; Second Lieutenants: John R. Daily, dismissed by court martial October 16, 1862; Benjamin F. Keeler, mustered out August 15, 1865; Sergeants: William Procise, died at Centralia, Illinois, November 24, 1863; Robert F. McNeill, died at Centralia, Illinois, April 13, 1862; Richard Breeze, disability, discharged May 8, 1862; Corporals: George Terry, mustered out November 9, 1864; Archibald B. Scott, disabilty, discharged May 6, 1862; William Richardson, disability, discharged June 23, 1864; Frederick F. Benson, veteranized, wounded, discharged; William G. White, died at Chattanooga July 28, 1864; Nathaniel A. Winks, mustered out November 9, 1864; William A. Hervey, mustered out November 9, 1864; Musicians: Allin G. Ball, died at Centralia, Illinois, December 15, 1864; August Walters, mustered out November 9, 1864; Privates: William Adams, mustered out August 15, 1865; Nathan Adams, disability, discharged January 31, 1862; Thomas J. Adams, died at Savannah, Tennessee, April 11, 1862; T. Burke, veteranized, died at Indianapolis, Indiana, January 24, 1864; Gideon Bolton, disability, discharged February 21, 1862; William A. Brookins, veteranized, promoted sergeant; William Breeze, disability, discharged January 11, 1862; John F. Butler, veteranized, killed at Atlanta July 28, 1864; George H. Chorgel, veteranized, disability, discharged June 25, 1865; Peter Dougherty, mustered out November 9, 1864; Phillip Davidson, died at Cairo, Illinois, December 14, 1861; William Evans, discharged September 2, 1862; James M. Fyke, died at Centralia, Illinois, October 19, 1861; Richard C. Farthing, veteranized, mustered out August 15, 1864; Thomas R. Falkner, veteranized, mustered out August 15, 1864; Conadus Gray, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, November 25, 1861; Jacob E. R. Garish, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, December 16, 1861; John Henshilwood, veteranized, mustered out August 15, 1865; Henry L. Heart, veteranized, mustered out August 15, 1865; Allen H. Hays, disability, discharged February 21, 1862; Henry Hothen, mustered out November 9, 1864; Benjamin F. Keeler, veteranized,

mustered out August 15, 1865; John W. Lonnon, veteranized, mustered out August 15, 1865; John McBride, mustered out November 9, 1864; Samuel B. McNeill, discharged May 8, 1862; John C. Meredith, veteranized, mustered out August 15, 1865; Pembroke Mercer, promoted; William E. Purcell, promoted; Robert W. Prosise, deserted December 7, 1863; Thomas Phillips, disability, discharged July 22, 1862; Mathew Pendergrass, mustered out November 9, 1864; Charles Ruff, mustered out October 5, 1864; Dougald Rose, mustered out November 9, 1864; James Sloss, disability, discharged September 26, 1862; James Shaw, mustered out November 9, 1864; William Tate, discharged May 8, 1862; Thomas Tucker, veteranized, mustered out August 15, 1865; Henry Vischman, deserted April 4, 1862; George Williamson, veteranized, died at Rome, Georgia, October 4, 1864; William H. Winks, died at Savannah, Tennessee, March 31, 1862; Preston Willey, disability, discharged October 14, 1862; Recruits: Nathan A. Adams, mustered out August 15, 1865; Willis Alexander, mustered out August 15, 1865; William H. Burge, mustered out August 15, 1865; Christ M. Chrise, killed at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864; William D. Farthing, mustered out August 15, 1865; Adolphus Grote, mustered out August 15, 1865; Frederick Grote, mustered out August 15, 1865; James Huckleberry, died at Rome, Georgia, October 11, 1864; Charles Kirkpatrick, discharged May 18, 1862; Nicholas Lewer, mustered out August 15, 1865; James W. L. Monds, veteranized; John Rimmer, mustered out August 15, 1865; John Reno, died at Camp Butler, April 12, 1864; Samuel Shook, wounded, discharged May 17, 1865; John C. Sands, mustered out August 15, 1865; William H. Sabin, mustered out August 15, 1865; George Seibel, mustered out August 15, 1865; William Schroeder, died at Scottsboro, Alabama, April 2, 1864; Thomas Taylor, mustered out August 15, 1865; Preston Willey, mustered out August 15, 1865; Peter E. Warren, mustered out August 15, 1865; James K. Warren, died before Atlanta, Georgia, August 12, 1864; John B. Welch, deserted June 22, 1865; Daniel J. Wilson, mustered out August 15, 1865; John Crutchfield was in Company K and mustered out June 27, 1865.

The Forty-ninth had men in seven of its companies from Marion county. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler by Colonel William R. Morrison December 31, 1861; was ordered to Cairo in February, 1862; was in McClernand's Division at the capture of Fort Henry; lost fourteen men killed and thirty-seven wounded at Fort Donelson on February 13th. Colonel Morrison, who was in command of the brigade, was severely wounded; was present at Shiloh, losing seventeen killed and ninety-nine wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, afterward colonel, was wounded at this battle; was at the siege of Corinth; was moved to Bethel, June 14th, and placed in John A. Logan's First Division; was afterward



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placed in the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under Maj.-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut; was in General Steele's expedition to Little Rock, joining the army at Brownsville, Arkansas; was at the capture of Little Rock, November 10, 1863. Three-fourths of the regiment veteranized January 15, 1864, and on January 27th moved to Vicksburg; was with General Sherman in the Meridian campaign; was sent on the Red River expedition and took part in the capture of Fort DeRussey, March 14th, and the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9th. Returned to Illinois June 24th, for veteran furlough. Those not veteranized remained in the field commanded by Cap. J. A. Logan, and took part in the battle of Tupelo, July 14 and 15, 1864. The veterans rejoined the regiment at Holly Springs; were in the pursuit of Price through Missouri; Arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, in time to take part in the battle at that place on December 15th and 16th; was ordered to Paducah to muster out non-veterans, and did garrison duty until mustered out September 9, 1865. The muster roll contains the names of the following Marion county men: Phineas Pease, colonel, term expired January 9, 1865; Frank J. Burrows, adjutant, was on detached service when regiment was mustered out; Surgeon Stephen F. Mercer, mustered out September 9, 1865; First Assistant Surgeon James A. Black, mustered out September 9, 1865; Commissary Sergeant William Branson, reduced to ranks; William E. Farrow, veteranized, second assistant surgeon, mustered out January 9, 1865; Corporals: Fred Sternberg, mustered out January 9, 1865; Zeh. John, mustered out January 9, 1865; Recruits: Alexander Ross, deserted December 6, 1864; William Stork, mustered out September 9, 1865; John W. Brokaw, killed at Fort Donelson February 13, 1862; Emery B. Harlin, promoted to assistant adjutant general on staff of General Palmer; Sergeants: Thomas O. Hess, discharged August 26, 1863; Albert Marsh, transferred to gunboat February 21, 1862; Oscar W. Brokaw, veteranized; Corporals: John Wilson, died at Cincinnati of wounds March 14, 1862; Charles O'Neill, disability, discharged June 1, 1862; William S. McKinney, died of wounds August 11, 1862; Mathew R. Kell, died a prisoner in Andersonville March 7, 1865; grave No. 18; Musicians: Ephraim Williams, died a prisoner at Andersonville July 13, 1865, grave No. 3254; Marion Richardson, veteranized, mustered out September 9, 1865; Wagoner Timothy Baldwin, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862; Privates: James Bradshaw, transferred to gunboat, February 21, 1862; Isaac Y. Barten, veteranized, mustered out September 9, 1865; John G. Burggraf, veteranized, mustered out September 9, 1865; Edward Cuming, transferred to gunboat February 26, 1865; William Clemens, veteranized, mustered out September 9, 1865; Fred B. Eavin, mustered out January 9, 1865; William E. Farrow, promoted; Reuben A. Grunendike, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps November 29, 1864; William Holmes, disability, dis-

charged November 28, 1862; Henry A. Higgins, disability, discharged February 10, 1863; Carlin L. Mitchell, died at Camp Butler January 16, 1862; William Peters, mustered out January 27, 1865; Thomas M. Smith, disability, discharged July 22, 1862; Wesley Simmonds, disability, discharged September 27, 1863; Eben Taylor, disability, discharged September 28, 1862; Jonathan J. Thomas, died at St. Louis May 16, 1862; Ira C. Wiggins, deserted April 14, 1863; Recruits: Samuel D. Alexander, mustered out September 9, 1865; James W. Alexander, died at Memphis, July 10, 1864; James M. Butler, died at St. Louis November 29, 1864; Henry Elefritz, mustered out September 9, 1865; James Ellis, mustered out September 9, 1865; James Finley, died at Salem September 3, 1864; John M. Hewet, mustered out September 9, 1865; Andrew Langdall, mustered out September 9, 1865; James H. McBride, mustered out September 9, 1865; Charles P. Oyler, discharged to be captain in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Colored Regiment, United States Regulars; James Pullen, mustered out September 9, 1865; Edward Washburn, died at home October 8, 1865; Charles J. Weldon, disability, discharged September 13, 1863; James Winks, mustered out September 9, 1865; Vincent P. Williamson, mustered out September 9, 1865; Clement M. Williams, wounded, mustered out September 9, 1865. Company F, recruits: George W. Crabtree, mustered out September 9, 1865; Thomas C. Drake, died at Memphis March 29, 1865; John C. Holt, mustered out September 9, 1865; Arthur C. Leonard, died January 9, 1863; Samuel Meyers, mustered out September 9, 1865; John W. Shelton, mustered out September 9, 1865; William V. Shelton, mustered out September 9, 1865; Jesse West, mustered out September 9, 1865; Andrew Wadkins, died at Memphis July 2, 1864. In Company G, Jonathan Mills, mustered out September 9, 1865; Recruits: George W. Smith, died at Paducah, Kentucky, April 24, 1865. In Company H, recruits: Jacob Branch, mustered out September 9, 1865; Julius Jahr, mustered out September 9, 1865; George Krebs, died at Paducah, Kentucky, June 27, 1865; John Margolf, mustered out September 9, 1865; Daniel Morganstarr, mustered out September 9, 1865. In Company I, recruits: Jaques Chaney, died at Memphis May 6, 1864; James O'Donnell, mustered out July 18, 1865; Hiram M. Miller, mustered out September 9, 1865. In Company K, privates: Jesse Hughes, veteranized, mustered out September 9, 1865; Garrick McCart, died at Camp Butler February 13, 1862; recruits: Clark Anderson, mustered out July 1, 1865; Burrell J. Blanton, mustered out September 9, 1865; Jerome Brookmann, died at Paducah, Kentucky, April 8, 1865; Henry H. Coil, mustered out September 9, 1865; Edmund N. Creekmur, mustered out September 9, 1865; Elzy D. Davenport, mustered out September 9, 1865; James P. Estes, mustered out September 9, 1865; William E. Ellis, mustered out September 9, 1865; Eli L. Foster, mustered out September 9, 1865; James Garrison, mustered out September 9,

1865; Stephen Gossett, mustered out September 9, 1865; Albert Green, died at Paducah, Kentucky, March 20, 1865; Gillam Harris, mustered out September 9, 1865; William T. Keen, died at Memphis June 17, 1864; Elvis Keen, deserted September 4, 1863; Marshall McLain, deserted September 4, 1863; Alfred H. Meador, mustered out September 9, 1865; Daniel W. Morris, mustered out September 9, 1865; Larry L. Nichols, mustered out September 9, 1865; Benjamin B. Nichols, mustered out September 9, 1865; Rufus Place, mustered out September 9, 1865; William J. Phillips, mustered out September 9, 1865; Charles E. Short, mustered out September 9, 1865; Benjamin F. Scott, mustered out September 9, 1865; Bartholomew Wood, mustered out September 9, 1865; William J. Wiggins, mustered out September 9, 1865; Lafayette Wigginton, mustered out September 9, 1865; Isaac W. Waters, mustered out September 9, 1865; James Widger, mustered out September 9, 1865; unassigned recruits with the regiment: Germar O. Ball, rejected; John Conners; Frederick Just, deserted February 28, 1864; James Pearse.

Company A of the Fifty-first Regiment enlisted in Marion county. The regiment was organized at Chicago, Illinois, the day before Christmas, 1861, and on the 14th of February was ordered to Cairo, and from there went to Missouri; was at Island No. 10, April 7th, and pursued the enemy the next day, thus forcing the surrender of four thousand prisoners with their commander, General Mackall; was in the battle of Stone River on the 31st day of December, 1862, and suffered severely, losing in killed, wounded and missing, fifty-seven men; lost ninety men out of two hundred and nine at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863; was at Missionary Ridge, November 24th, and lost one-fifth of the men engaged, or thirty out of one hundred and fifty; was mustered in as veterans February 10, 1864; was in a skirmish at Rockyface Ridge May 9th, and at the battle of Resaca on the 14th, losing twenty-three men in the two fights. One officer and twenty-three men were lost in almost continual skirmishing up to July 1st; lost two officers and fifty-four men killed and wounded at Kenesaw Mountain between July 1st and November 30, 1864. The regiment was active in skirmishing with the enemy, losing in killed and wounded ten men. At Chattanooga the regiment received one hundred and ninety-two drafted men. On November 30, 1864, in the fight at Franklin, it lost fifty-three killed and wounded, and ninety-eight missing; lost one killed and five wounded at Nashville, December 15th and 16th. The regiment was in no more battles but was marching and doing garrison duty until mustered out, September 25, 1865, and was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 15, 1865. Company A: Corporal H. York, veteranized, absent, sick, mustered out September 25, 1865; Privates: John H. Long, Richard Bates, Richard Baursfield, William Cornwell, veteranized, mustered out Sep-

tember 25, 1865; William Douglas, veteranized, mustered out September 25, 1865; Daniel Gulley, veteranized, mustered out September 25, 1865; Charles Miller, killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; George Reappel; Frank Reitter; Samuel Wickersham, disability, discharged April 6, 1862; Thomas Wickersham; T. York, veteranized, killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; recruits: John Briley, discharged November 27, 1861; T. Green, transferred to Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, November 24, 1861; Moses Oakley, transferred to Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry November 24, 1861; Peter Walven, mustered out September 25, 1865. Two men, either drafted or substitutes, were unassigned in the Fifty-third Regiment, Company K, Daniel Brown and George Rush, both mustered out May 8, 1865; and Michael Craw, a veteran, was a private in the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Company E. A few men were in the Sixtieth Regiment. They were: Shadrack Kelley, Company D, disability, discharged February 23, 1865; James L. Kelley died July 28, 1864, member of the same company. Three were in Company E: Lawrence Burke, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, August 6, 1864; Richard Hangle, missing in action March 19, 1865; Levi Reese, died at Chattanooga May 27, 1864. Two were in Company F, both veterans and both mustered out July 31, 1865. They were: James George and James Willard. Five were in Company G, all recruits; John H. Gains was discharged for disability November 3, 1862. The other four were all mustered out July 31, 1865, and were: Davis Fitzgerald, Mahlon C. Parker, Elijah Rector, and Jesse Rankin. In Company I was George W. Smith, veteran, who died at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 25, 1865; and two recruits, William Bolen and William H. Graham, both of whom were mustered out July 31, 1865. Six men were in Company F: Henry Ginnett, who was discharged (because he was under size) September 26, 1862; Daniel Hitour, William Phipps, George White, mustered out July 31, 1865; Henry Walton, transferred to engineer battalion, veteranized July 29, 1864; Martin R. Wood, promoted to captain in Fifth Tennessee Mounted Infantry, January 31, 1865; John Ungles, recruit, mustered out July 31, 1865.

Six men from Marion county were in the Sixty-first regiment. In Company H were: Robert M. Followell, veteranized, mustered out September 8, 1864, and Edward Gallagher, who deserted August 18, 1862. In Company K were James Craig, mustered out September 8, 1864; Charles Avery (no record), and Alfred M. Summers—one recruit, David L. Canfield, unassigned, mustered out May 11, 1865. The Sixty-second Regiment had men in Companies E, F and G. The regiment was organized at Anna, April 10, 1862, and reported at Cairo on the 22d, at Paducah May 7th, and at Columbus June 7th; moved into Tennessee with Ditzler's Brigade, guarding the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with headquarters at Kenton; were sent to Jackson, thence to Grand Junction and Holly Springs; skir-

mished more or less daily to the 20th; followed Forest twenty miles that day and returned to Jackson next day, December 20th. Van Dorn captured one hundred and seventy men of this regiment and paroled them at Holly Springs. The regiment was placed in Lawler's Brigade and pursued Forest from December 31th to February 3d, when they overtook him too well posted at Clifton to attack; returned to Jackson; were transferred to Arkansas, and by a successful skirmish September 10, 1863, forced the enemy to retire, evacuating Little Rock; were sent to Illinois on veteran furlough, and returned to the field November 25, 1864. Those who did not veteranize were discharged at end of term. The regiment was then consolidated into seven companies and were stationed at Pine Bluff until July 28, 1865, then sent to Fort Gibson, in Indian Territory, where it remained serving on the frontier until mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, March 6, 1866. This regiment, although active all the term of its service, took part in no great battle of the war. The Marion county men were: First Lieutenant L. L. Humphries, promoted to captain, mustered out March 6, 1864; Sergeants: Jones S. Hoover, discharged April 29, 1863; Adolphus Mertins, promoted; Corporals: William Moore, mustered out March 6, 1866; Gersham Perkins, died July 4, 1862; James M. Randall, veteranized, mustered out March 6, 1866; Privates: Thomas Allmon, discharged March 7, 1864; William H. Dobbs, veteranized, mustered out March 6, 1866; Dudley Halsey, mustered out March 6, 1866; James Kinder, mustered out March 6, 1866; J. Kitts, veteranized, died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Aug. 18, 1864; Charles Miller, discharged December 3, 1863; Alexander Massy, veteranized, mustered out March 6, 1866; A. J. Thomas, veteranized, promoted; J. H. Tucker, died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, August 30, 1864; Silas M. Wallace, mustered out March 6, 1866; R. G. Wilburn, mustered out March 6, 1866; J. M. Smith, veteranized, mustered out March 6, 1866; Recruits Errol Allmon, died at Little Rock, April 19, 1864; John Garren, mustered out March 6, 1866; Eli Garren, mustered out March 6, 1866; William Garren, mustered out March 6, 1866; Charles Griffith, mustered out March 6, 1866; William Kinder, mustered out March 6, 1866; Oliver Leclair, mustered out March 6, 1866; William Marsland, mustered out March 6, 1866; James McKinney, mustered out March 6, 1866; John L. Sanders, disability, discharged January 31, 1866; John W. Sanders, mustered out March 6, 1866; Francis M. Turbiville, mustered out March 6, 1866; Philip Wolf, died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, March 5, 1865. The above were all in Company E, and the following in Company F: Robert S. Bundy, Columbus J. Craycroft; David Hobbson, who died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, July 18, 1864; Company G, Capt. Jas. L. Garetson, resigned April 20, 1864; Sergeant James H. Lerry, reduced, sent to St. Louis Military Prison; Privates Edward W. Booth, disability, discharged September 8, 1862; John Rice died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, September 15, 1864.

The Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers was organized at Centralia, Illinois, and mustered in August 25, 1862, and immediately went to the front. It participated in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862; losing fourteen killed and fifty-eight wounded; March 20, 1863, in a brigade fifteen hundred strong, with two guns, while on a scouting expedition, was attacked by the celebrated John Morgan, five thousand strong, but repulsed them. They were attacked at Dug's Gap, and at Sand Mountain, but in both engagements repulsed the enemy, at the latter place capturing two guns, with a loss of only two killed and sixteen wounded from the Eightieth; at Blunt's Farm again repulsed the enemy, but on May 3, 1863, the regiment surrendered to General Forest, who with a vastly superior force cut them off. The personal effects of officers and men were taken from them, including blankets, money, watches, etc. The officers were sent to Libby Prison, the men to Richmond, Virginia, where they were exchanged June 23, 1863, and sent to St. Louis; from St. Louis they were sent to Nashville, Tennessee, and on November 24th and 25th, took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. The regiment went through the Atlanta campaign and participated in most of the fighting. They lost twenty-five men killed, and sixty wounded, and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners during the campaign; were engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, and took three guns and one hundred prisoners. Only four of the officers captured by Forest ever returned to the regiment. The regiment was mustered out June 10, 1865. The muster roll had on it the names of the following Marion county men: Colonel Erastus N. Bates, mustered out June 10, 1865; Major James Cunningham, mustered out June 10, 1865; Quarter-master Sergeant H. C. Gray, mustered out June 10, 1865; Musician Milo Wager, mustered out June 10, 1865; Privates, Company A. Samuel B. Keeler, died at Chattanooga of wounds, July 8, 1864; Casey Redburn, died at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, November 22, 1862; Company C, Captain Henry Zeis, promoted; Wagoner Andreas Burgdorf, captured by enemy January 21, 1864, and mustered out June 10, 1865; Privates, James Bailey transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, September 1, transferred back; Henry Booth, mustered out June 10, 1865; Mathias Bostwick, deserted June 9, 1863; Jan. B. Pulcher, wounded, mustered out June 10, 1865; David Eggberry, mustered out June 10, 1865; William Evans, mustered out June 10, 1865; James Franks, mustered out June 10, 1865; Louis Hirschberger, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, May 1, 1864; John Horn, killed at Dug's Gap, April 30, 1863; John Isherwood, deserted June 9, 1863; Joseph Jones, deserted June 9, 1863; Joseph Gollatching, deserted September 4, 1862; Fred Muehlheims, disability, discharged October 14, 1863; Frantz Osburg, disability, discharged August 21, 1863; William Rothemeier, disability, discharged

March 29, 1865; Thomas Schaefer, Corporal, deserted June 9, 1863; Carsten Schmidt, died at Mumfordsville, Kentucky, November 26, 1862; Ferdinand Volk, deserted October 3, 1862; Company F, Sergeant, Robert Christy, disability, discharged May 17, 1864; Corporal John W. Michaels, mustered out June 10, 1865; Privates Israel Ballinger, died November 15, 1862; Matthew Cox, disability, discharged November 14, 1863; Daniel H. Moyer, mustered out June 10, 1865; Charles McVey, disability, discharged February 16, 1865; Robert Pugh, deserted October 8, 1862; William R. Shelton, mustered out June 10, 1865; Company H, First Lieutenant James A. McFarland, mustered out June 10, 1865; Sergeant Thomas A. Patton, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, May 2, 1864; Corporals James L. Patton, mustered out June 10, 1865; James C. Boggs, died April 18, 1863; Musician William McFarland; Privates Asa J. Buffington, disability, discharged March 27, 1863; Thomas P. Davis, mustered out June 10, 1865; Elwood Sanders, died January 31, 1863; Lemon Fouts, died May 10, 1865; Josiah Harris, disability, discharged February 27, 1863; John T. Kell, disability, discharged April 17, 1864; John W. McPherson, disability, discharged July 22, 1863; Joseph Patton, mustered out June 10, 1865; Albert Richardson, died November 18, 1862; Henry Sanders, disability, discharged November 7, 1862; W. H. H. Smith, died April 19, 1863; Isaac Smith, disability, discharged February 5, 1863; Edmon H. Short, mustered out June 10, 1865; Company I, Corporal David Forbes, disability, discharged February 8, 1863; Privates John W. Adkins, deserted October 1, 1862; Lemuel A. Adkins, deserted October 1, 1862; George W. Bridenbecker, disability, discharged March 1, 1864; Richard Bridenbecker, disability, discharged January 12, 1863; Henry C. Gray, promoted Quarter Master Sergeant; Charles Hubbard, deserted November 13, 1862; John Lee, disability, discharged January 12, 1863; John Logan, died at Chattanooga April 20, 1865; Joseph Shook, transferred Veteran Relief Corps, March 1, 1863; Peter Shell, mustered out June 10, 1865.

A few men also in the Eighty-eighth Regiment were from Marion county. Companies B, C and H, each had a few men from Marion county. The regiment was organized in Chicago and mustered in September 4, 1862. Its first battle was Perryville, October 8, 1862, was at Stone River to 25th of November, at Missionary Ridge, in the Atlanta Campaign of 1864, during which time he took part in two battles, Rocky Fall Ridge and Resaca December 31 to January 3, 1863; September 19 and 20, 1863, at Chickamauga; 23d Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, also Franklin and Nashville; mustered out June 9, 1865. Company B, Corporal Owen Brown, died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 2, 1863; Privates Justin Colburn, mustered out June 9, 1865;

John B. King, mustered out June 9, 1865; Horace B. Kunne, disability, discharged April 29, 1863; Frank P. Roe, mustered out June 9, 1865; Company C, Privates Thomas Carigan, disability, discharged January 29, 1863; Andrew Lander, disability, discharged September 4, 1863; Charles Reibner, deserted July 1, 1863; Company H, Sergeant Charles W. Graham, reduced, deserted February 3, 1863; Corporal Webster Braman, mustered out June 9, 1865; Privates Albert Arrowsmith, wounded, discharged March 10, 1865; Newell Burr, transferred to engineer corps July 27, 1864; Lewellyn Cunningham, wounded and taken prisoner at Stone River, died at Annapolis, Maryland, February 1, 1863; James M. Elrod, mustered out June 9, 1865; Samuel McCoy, captured at Chickamauga; David Partlow, mustered out June 9, 1865; Samuel Robertson, wounded at Danville, Virginia, died January 5, 1864, while a prisoner of war; Jackson Prout, mustered out June 9, 1863.

In the Ninety-eighth Infantry, six Marion county men were enrolled, as follows: Company C, Recruit James Kent, transferred; Company F, Recruit Thomas W. Lanbert, transferred; Company H, Private J. A. C. Reid, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; Company K, Recruits Levi L. Renfrow, discharged May 29, 1865; George W. Renfrow, transferred; George W. Melrose, unasisgned.

Corporal Chris C. Estes was in the One Hundred and Tenth Infantry, mustered out June 8, 1865.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment was composed mostly of Marion county men, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Salem, Illinois, September 18, 1862. At the time of muster the regiment was eight hundred and eighty-six strong, officers and men. The regiment went into camp in the fair grounds, called Camp Marshall, and remained there until October 31, 1862, when it numbered nine hundred and thirty, officers and men; marched to Tonti, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and took train to Cairo, Illinois; reported to General Tuttle, and was ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, next day; reported to the Post Commandant, General Davis, and went into camp. The winter of 1862 and '63 was passed here, and learned the art of foraging at the suggestion of their colonel, James S. Martin. On January 12, 1863, Colonel Martin was made post commander, and Lieu. Col. Black commanded the regiment. While at this post the measles broke out in the regiment, and thirty-eight men died from that disease. It was moved to Fort Herman, Tennessee, arriving there March 13. May 28, Major Mabry commanding the regiment (Colonel Black being on duty at Columbus), was ordered to report with the regiment to Colonel Martin, who was then in command of the post at Paducah, arriving at Paducah May 29th, they went into camp and remained until October 31, 1863, when Colonel Martin was relieved of the command of the post by General Sherman, and ordered to report with the

regiment to him at Florence, Alabama. While in camp at Paducah, sixteen men died from disease. The regiment got to Gravel Springs, where they were ordered to go into camp instead of proceeding to Florence. During this march two men were wounded and four missing in skirmishes with the enemy. On November 7, 1863, the One Hundred and Eleventh was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and immediately set out for Chattanooga; went into camp at Pulaski, Tennessee, November 12th, and remained there until February 25, 1864, when it was ordered to Decatur Junction, Alabama; arrived opposite the town and found a strong force of the enemy in possession; on May 7th, moved up the river to the mouth of Limestone creek, six miles. The enemy evacuated Decatur, and the regiment took possession. Captain Clark, who had been absent on detached duty, rejoined his command March 9th, and was killed the same day by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The regiment was ordered on March 16th to report to General Logan at Huntsville, Alabama, and on March 18th arrived and went into camp; moved to Larkinsville, Alabama, March 19th, and was placed in the First Brigade, under Gen. Giles A. Smith, Second Division Gen. M. L. Smith, and Fifteenth Army Corps, Gen. John A. Logan commanding. The regiment remained at Larkinsville until May 1, 1864, when it started on the Atlanta campaign, and lost seven men killed and eight wounded in skirmishes on May 10th, 12th and 13th. On the 14th the One Hundred and Eleventh charged the enemy at Camp Creek; the charge was a hazardous one and the situation of the regiment seemed so desperate that General Logan expressed great concern for its safety, but the enemy was driven from their position and the works were held until reinforcements arrived. The commanding general highly commended the regiment for its action during the engagement. Until May 25th, were maneuvering against the enemy under General Johnston, who had begun falling back; on the 25th, 26th and 27th were in stubborn skirmishes, losing five killed and fifteen wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Col. Black. On June 1st they withdrew to Dallas; skirmished June 10th at Big Shanty, and 24th near Kenesaw Mountain June 27th. In this charge Captain Andrews was killed, Captain Walker was severely wounded. The other losses were sixteen wounded and one missing. They moved by easy marches toward Atlanta, when on July 11th, they were within nine miles of that place engaged in cutting the railroad and destroying the enemy's source of supplies. On July 20th the One Hundred and Elevetnh led in the advance against Atlanta, being under fire all day. Colonel Martin was placed in command of the brigade, and Major Mabry in command of the regiment. In the battle on the 22d, against Atlanta, the loss of the regiment was eighteen killed and forty wounded, eighty-five men were also missing. Among

the killed were Captain McGuire, Lieutenant Larimer, and Lieutenant Shull. Major Mabry was wounded, and Captains Foster and Gray and Lieutenants Davis and Young were among the captured. The regiment was now under the command of Captain Jolliff, and on the 28th of July, 1864, engaged the enemy with a loss of ten wounded, one missing. From the 8th of September to the 4th of October the One Hundred and Eleventh remanied in camp at East Point. From the 4th of October to the 29th were in pursuit of General Hood, and camped November 5th on line of Chattanooga & Atlanta Railroad, and remained there until November 13th, and on the 15th started with Sherman to the sea; was in the assault on Fort McAllister, and the colors of the One Hundred and Eleventh were the first planted on the works. Two were killed, one of whom was Lieut. G. W. Smith, and fourteen wounded, among whom were Lieutenant Lewis (mortally) and Captain Foster (severely). Went through the campaign in the Carolinas with the loss of one man, thence to Washington, where they participated in the Grand Review. The regiment was in seven battles and nine skirmishes, losing forty-two men killed, one hundred and forty-eight wounded, eighty-seven missing and one hundred and ninety-one died of disease. James S. Martin, colonel, brevet brigadier general, mustered out June 7, 1865; Joseph F. Black, lieutenant-colonel, mustered out June 7, 1865; William C. Stiles, adjutant, mustered out June 7, 1865; quartermasters: Benjamin F. Marshall, resigned April 27, 1864; Henry Simpson, mustered out June 7, 1865; First Assistant Surgeon J. K. Rainey, mustered out June 7, 1865; Second Assistant Surgeon Thomas S. Hawley, resigned June 24, 1863; Chaplain James B. Woolard, resigned April 14, 1865; Sergeant Major Richard Atkin, promoted first lieutenant, Second Alabama; quartermaster sergeants: Peter A. Simmons, promoted to first lieutenant, United States Colored Troops; H. M. Cantine, reduced to ranks; Charles A. Neff, mustered out June 7, 1865; hospital stewards: William E. Middleton, disability, discharged August 27, 1863; Thomas M. Kelly, mustered out June 7, 1865; musicians: Harris P. Weir, sick, absent at muster out: Abraham Earnhart, mustered out June 7, 1865. Company A, captains: Amos A. Clark, killed March 9, 1864; Jacob V. Andrews, killed in action June 27, 1864; Robert Martin, mustered out June 6, 1865; first lieutenants: John K. Morton, died October 3, 1862; Ezekiel Williams, mustered out June 6, 1865; Second Lieutenant William Woods, mustered out June 6, 1865; sergeants: Thomas Ray, mustered out June 6, 1865; John T. Oden, mustered out June 6, 1865; A. C. Smith, mustered out June 22, 1865; W. H. H. Adams, promoted to first lieutenant, United States Colored Heavy Artillery to date from June 8, 1863; corporals: Isaac Washburn, mustered out June 6, 1865; Allen Straight, mustered out July 1, 1865, was captured; William Rush, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; C. R. Newman, died in prison, a prisoner of

war; John W. Ray, mustered out May 24, 1865; William Walker, mustered out June 6, 1865; Edwin F. Loomis, mustered out June 6, 1865; H. H. Davenport, mustered out June 6, 1865; musicians: Hugh Moore, mustered out June 6, 1865; John W. Coll, died at Mound City, Illinois, January 25, 1863; privates: E. R. Allen, disability, discharged March 23, 1865; M. G. Boils, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. Bundy, died at Fort Heirman, Kentucky, April 22, 1863; William Burgess, mustered out June 15, 1865; Patrick Ball, died of wounds at Paducah, Kentucky, July 5, 1865; Abraham Concklin, mustered out January 13, 1865; J. E. Cooper, mustered out June 6, 1865; M. H. Carr, mustered out June 6, 1865; Henry Clay, transferred; J. W. Doughty, mustered out July 1, 1865; A. Dodson, mustered out June 6, 1865; Josiah Duncan, discharged March 18, 1863; William Devlin, sick, absent at muster out; William A. Dawson, was prisoner, mustered out June 6, 1865; John R. Duncan, mustered out June 6, 1865; George Evans, mustered out June 6, 1865; Jesse J. Fouts, mustered out June 6, 1865; Andrew C. Finn, mustered out June 6, 1865; Henry Fraka, mustered out June 6, 1865; G. W. Forbes, deserted October 31, 1862; A. W. French, mustered out June 6, 1865; James Gibson, died at Paducah, Kentucky, June 26, 1863; Levi Gibson, mustered out June 6, 1865; John H. Goodrich, mustered out June 6, 1865; John A. Gilmore, mustered out June 6, 1865; Amasa Hamlin, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. H. Hamilton, mustered out June 6, 1865; John Hicklin, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps March 24, 1865; Jacob Heaver, mustered out June 6, 1865; Erastus Hull, mustered out June 6, 1865; Crustus Hill, died at Fort Heimen, Kentucky, April 29, 1863; Thomas J. Holt, mustered out June 6, 1865; William L. Holmes, mustered out June 6, 1865; W. S. Johnson, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864; John Kline, mustered out June 6, 1865; John King, disability, discharged January 9, 1864; Thomas M. Kell, promoted to hospital steward; S. W. Kell, killed in battle February 12, 1865; Hugh Morton, mustered out June 6, 1865; A. M. Morton, mustered out June 6, 1865; Thomas B. Morton, died at Rome, Georgia, July 10, 1864; B. M. Morton, died in Marion county, Illinois, November 23, 1862; W. M. Morton, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. W. Morton, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. B. Myers, died at Paducah, Kentucky, July 22, 1863; John Morrison, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. A. McConnaga, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. Manchester, disability, discharged June 16, 1863; S. A. Newman, mustered out June 6, 1865; O. J. Nave, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. B. Parvis, mustered out June 6, 1865; T. B. Parkinson, mustered out June 6, 1865; B. M. Parkinson, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. R. Parkinson, disability, discharged March 28, 1865; W. E. Porter, mustered out June 6, 1865; Edward Riley, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. W. Smith, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 28, 1864; H. Sims, died at home February 5, 1863; W. C. Smith, mustered

out June 6, 1865; W. B. Smith, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, April 11, 1865; W. K. Storment, mustered out June 6, 1865; G. W. Snodgrass, killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864; H. T. Walker, mustered out June 6, 1865; W. H. Ward, died at Rome, Georgia, July 31, 1864; J. P. Wooters, discharged March 18, 1863; John Whitman, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. H. Wyatt, mustered out June 6, 1865; James Wilson, discharged for promotion, killed at Fort Pillow; W. Wood, mustered out June 6, 1865, commissioned second lieutenant; D. L. Ward, died at home March 31, 1864; George Watson, discharged March 5, 1863; recruits: Robert Church, transferred; Thomas J. Green, transferred, was prisoner; Richard Lewis, mustered out June 6, 1865; Scott G. Muzzy, discharged for promotion. Company D, captains: John Foster, honorably discharged May 4, 1865; Robert W. Elder, mustered out June 6, 1865; First Lieutenant W. H. Ballance, mustered out June 6, 1865; Second Lieutenant G. C. Sheppard, mustered out June 6, 1865; sergeants: Anderson Anglin, deserted January 25, 1863; A. W. O'Bryant, was prisoner, mustered out July 1, 1865; Henry B. Jones, was prisoner, mustered out June 12, 1865; corporals: J. A. Arnold, absent (wounded) at muster out of regiment; David Headley, mustered out June 6, 1865; Francis M. Jones, died at Moscow, Tennessee, November 6, 1862; Eli W. Jones, mustered out June 6, 1865; Jeptha Headley, died at Atlanta, Georgia, October 18, 1864; James A. Arnold, discharged August 20, 1863; Robert M. Lambert, died in Confederate prison November 4, 1864; James T. Jones, mustered out June 6, 1865; Wagoner Christopher Jones, mustered out June 6, 1865; privates: Henry L. Allmon, discharged August 20, 1863; John M. Arnold, absent (sick) at muster out; Joseph D. Boring, mustered out June 6, 1865; John L. Cole, mustered out June 6, 1865; William L. Chance, mustered out June 6, 1865; Hillery D. Chance, mustered out June 6, 1865; Joseph A. Cole, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, April 20, 1863; Noah Cruse, mustered out June 6, 1865; James N. Christie, mustered out June 6, 1865; Benjamin Doolen, mustered out June 6, 1865; Peter M. Dents, mustered out June 6, 1865; John Elliott, absent (wounded) at muster out; Stephen French, mustered out June 6, 1865; Thomas J. Foster, mustered out June 6, 1865; Newton Finch, died at Columbia, Kentucky, April 25, 1863; Isaac Graves, died at Chattanooga June 15, 1864; William C. Goldsborough, mustered out June 6, 1865; James M. Green, mustered out June 6, 1865; Eli Headley, mustered out June 6, 1865; William Holt, mustered out June 6, 1865; Hardy F. Holt, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, May 11, 1863; Isaac Himes, mustered out June 6, 1865; James M. Hensley, was prisoner of war, mustered out June 12, 1865; Alexander M. Hensley, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps March 18, 1865; William M. Hensley, mustered out June 6, 1865; Thomas J. Hensley, died at Atlanta, Georgia, October 16, 1864; William E. Houston, mustered out June 6,

1863; Hiram Hamilton, mustered out June 6, 1865; Andrew J. Howington, mustered out June 6, 1865; Joseph G. Knight, sick at muster out of regiment; James Knight, mustered out June 6, 1865; Wesley C. Lawrence, mustered out June 6, 1865; David Lee, sick, absent at muster out of regiment; Simon V. Meador, mustered out June 6, 1865; Richard R. Morse, mustered out June 6, 1865; Lewis Myers, mustered out June 6, 1865; James W. Morse, died at Fort Heinman, Kentucky, May 10, 1863; Stephen Neavill, died of wounds at Moscow, Tennessee, November 24, 1862; George Orgon, mustered out June 6, 1865; Vernal F. Prewett, mustered out (was prisoner) June 6, 1865; John O. Parsons, was prisoner, died November 23, 1864; Abraham Pool, mustered out June 6, 1865; William H. Pool, mustered out June 6, 1865; William Purdue, missing in action July 22, 1864; Abram C. Parker, mustered out June 6, 1865; Dennis N. Ray, mustered out June 6, 1865; John V. Settle, discharged March 11, 1865; Ebenezer Sackett, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, April 24, 1863; John A. Smith, died at Marietta, Georgia, October 7, 1864; Abraham Stine, transferred; David M. Shipley, transferred; James M. Thomas, mustered out June 6, 1865; Joel L. Walton, mustered out June 6, 1865; recruits: Edward H. Lee, died at Annapolis, Maryland, December 24, 1864; Salem Neff, died of wounds at Dallas, Georgia, May 28, 1864; George W. Ray, transferred to Veteran Relief Corps, March 18, 1865. Company E, captains: Joseph McGuire, killed in action July 22, 1864; Lewellen W. Castellow, mustered out June 6, 1865; First Lieutenant John R. Smith, mustered out June 6, 1865; second lieutenants: William J. Young, honorably discharged May 15, 1865; James J. Craig, mustered out June 6, 1865; First Sergeant Jesse Delton, reduced to ranks, transferred to Company G; sergeants: John R. Smith, mustered out June 6, 1865; Elijah D. Rawlings, died at Jeffersonville, Indiana, July 25, 1864; James B. Eddings, mustered out June 6, 1865; corporals: Francis M. Smith, mustered out June 6, 1865; James F. Breeze, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; Elvin C. Clock, died at Paducah, Kentucky, May 10, 1863; Jacob W. Fyke, mustered out June 6, 1865; B. N. Bosswell, died of wounds at Resaca, Georgia, May 22, 1864; John R. Smith, mustered out June 6, 1865; Francis M. Burns, mustered out May 26, 1865; Edward J. Young, mustered out June 6, 1865; musicians: Isaac A. Beaver, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 16, 1863; Fanning L. Beasley, mustered out June 6, 1865; privates: James M. Alderson, mustered out June 6, 1865; John A. Alderson, mustered out June 6, 1865; Bluford M. Alderson, died of wounds August 4, 1864; John Barry, died at Atlanta, Georgia, October 20, 1864; William F. Buford, absent (sick) at muster out of regiment; George Beard, mustered out June 6, 1865; Empson Brownfield, mustered out June 6, 1865; William H. Beard, paroled prisoner, mustered out July 1, 1865; George H. Beard, mustered out June 22, 1865; James M.

Beard, mustered out June 22, 1865; Hiram Blair, mustered out June 22, 1865; Joseph Bostwick, mustered out June 22, 1865; Arthur Babbs, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; Jacob Beard, disability, discharged January 29, 1863; Wesley Cockrell, disability, discharged November 7, 1863; James Cockrell, mustered out June 6, 1865; William T. Coleman, mustered out June 6, 1865; Larkin T. Craid, mustered out June 6, 1865; James H. Clock, died at Paducah, Kentucky, May 13, 1863; James Craig, mustered out June 6, 1865; James P. Chapman, mustered out June 6, 1865; Oran H. Daggett, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; William Donoho, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 26, 1863; William P. Furguson, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 10, 1863; Powell H. Furguson, died at home February 1, 1863; Charles Foster, mustered out June 6, 1865; James Granger, mustered out June 6, 1865; John B. Holliday, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; Henry J. Hardin, mustered out June 6, 1865; John B. Harris, mustered out June 6, 1865; George W. Haynie, mustered out June 6, 1865; Henry C. Harris, mustered out June 6, 1865; William C. Henson, mustered out June 6, 1865; William B. Henson, died of wounds at Resaca, Georgia, May 16, 1864; Jesse C. Henson, transferred: William D. Isbell, disability, discharged January 26, 1863; John H. Jones, mustered out June 6, 1865; James G. Johnson, mustered out June 6, 1865; Horatio S. Jeeter, mustered out June 6, 1865; Leonard B. Jones, mustered out June 6, 1865; John W. Knight, mustered out June 6, 1865; Thomas Keel, mustreed out June 6, 1865; Urich Knight, killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 29, 1864; John W. Kilts, mustered out June 6, 1865; James W. Luse, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 26, 1863; William Loch, died at Mound City, Illinois, January 19, 1863; Andrew H. Metts, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 21, 1863; Josiah Martin, mustered out June 6, 1865; John J. Martin, died of wounds July 23, 1864; Elihu Myers, mustered out June 6, 1865; David L. Mayberry, mustered out June 6, 1865; John B. Middleton, mustered out June 6, 1865; A. J. Morgan, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 28, 1863; Charles A. Neff, promoted to quartermaster; James A. Prewett, mustered out June 6, 1865; Francis M. Room, mustered out June 6, 1865; Tillmand Rogers, mustered out June 6, 1865; Thomas H. B. Ray, mustered out June 6, 1865; N. V. D. Rawlings, mustered out June 6, 1865; Robert M. Smith, mustered out June 6, 1865; Isham Simmons, discharged January 29, 1863; John H. Smith, deserted February 21, 1863; William Torrence, mustered out June 6, 1865; Marion D. Vickroy, absent (sick) at muster out of regiment; William Vaughn, discharged February 25, 1863; Cyrus VanDusen, died at Mound City, Illinois, February 3, 1863; John W. Wheeler, killed at Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31, 1864; George W. Weaver, mustered out June 6, 1865; recruits: James H. Isbell, July 24, 1865, to date from May 30, 1865; Daniel W. Myers,

mustered out June 6, 1865; Aaron McEndree, mustered out June 6, 1865; John W. Middleton, mustered out June 6, 1865; James T. Smith, died at Columbus, Kentucky, November 30, 1862. Company F, captains: Abner S. Gray, discharged January 13, 1865; William H. Carpenter, mustered out June 6, 1865; First Lieutenant William C. Darvis, honorably discharged May 15, 1865; Second Lieutenant George C. Edwards, mustered out June 7, 1865; sergeants: James D. Gray, mustered out June 7, 1865; Andrew C. Mitchell, died at Annapolis, Maryland, December 22, 1864; Benjamin Fanner, killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Jefferson Belcher, mustered out June 7, 1865; corporals: Benjamin Harrison, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 16, 1863; George W. Griffin, mustered out June 22, 1865; Henry Betcher, mustered out June 22, 1865; John N. Hawkins, mustered out June 22, 1865; Harvey B. Nichols, mustered out June 22, 1865; David Moore, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 26, 1863; William C. Williamson, sick, absent at muster out of regiment; Wiley Carter, mustered out June 7, 1865; musicians: Harlin P. Beach, mustered out June 7, 1865; John M. Johnson, died at Columbus, Kentucky, June 17, 1863; Wagoner John Carter, Jr.; privates: Fenwick S. Alexander, transferred; Jesse Altom, was prisoner, mustered out June 7, 1865; Richard Atkins, promoted to sergeant-major; William L. Becher, mustered out June 7, 1865; Levi Belcher, was prisoner, mustered out June 7, 1865; Daniel Britt, died at East Point, Georgia, September 30, 1864; George W. Bratcher, died at Paducah, Kentucky, June 8, 1863; John Bush, died at Kenesaw Mountain, July 1, 1865; Benjamin E. Carver, disability, discharged October 29, 1864; William Carter, mustered out June 7, 1865; John S. Chandler, died of wounds at Resaca, Georgia, May 16, 1864; Chakes C. Chandler, mustered out June 7, 1865; William Dexter, mustered out June 7, 1865; George P. Edwards, mustered out June 7, 1865; John Gaultney, mustered out June 7, 1865; Alfred G. Gaultney, mustered out June 7, 1865; William A. Green, mustered out June 7, 1865; Thomas B. Gray, died at home March 1, 1865; Cyrenus M. Howell, mustered out June 7, 1865; Charles G. Hurt, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; William Jackson, mustered out June 7, 1865; Edward Kinney, mustered out June 7, 1865; William Kissner, mustered out June 7, 1865; Irven Laswell, killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864; George W. Lewis, died at Chattaooga, November 22, 1864; Noah Linton, died at Mound City, Illinois, February 13, 1864; Augustus McConnic, mustered out June 7, 1865; John T. McDonald, transferred; Absalom Moore, mustered out June 6, 1865; John Mulcahi, discharged on account of wounds February 15, 1864; Lorenzo L. Newman, was prisoner, mustered out June 7, 1865; Robert Neil, mustered out June 7, 1865; Henry H. Nichols, discharged July, ————; John R. Nelson, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 1, 1863; Abel E. Peddicord, mustered out June 7, 1865; Isaac F. Ptomy,

killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; James J. Sinclair, mustered out June 7, 1865; James R. Slaton, died at Paducah, Kentucky, January 9, 1864; Robert Strong, absent (sick) at muster out of regiment; Thomas J. Tabor, mustered out July 6, 1865; Charles W. Tabor, mustered out July 6, 1865; Edward Tune, mustered out July 6, 1865; Samuel Tune, mustered out July 6, 1865; Traverse M. Waldron, died May 29, 1863; Peter White, died at Pulaski, Tennessee, January 10, 1864; Abraham J. Williams, mustered out June 7, 1865; William R. Wickersham, died at Paducah, Kentucky, April 20, 1864; Benjamin M. Wilson, died at Columbus, Kentucky, April 12, 1863; James Williamson, died at Morehead City, North Carolina, February 1, 1865; Recruit, John H. Adams, absent (sick) at muster out of regiment. Company G, Captain Ruben W. Joliff, mustered out June 6, 1865; Second Lieutenant John W. Stover, killed in action, May 14, 1864; First Sergeant Joseph M. Post, died of wounds received at Resaca, Georgia, May 31, 1864; Sergeant Henry M. Gaylord, died at Paducah, Kentucky, May 16, 1863; corporals: William Collinsworth, mustered out June 6, 1865; Andrew T. Stover, wounded, mustered out June 6, 1865; John A. Snider, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, May 10, 1863; William Williams, absent (sick) at muster out of regiment; William R. Snider, mustered out June 6, 1865; privates: Abner J. Alexander, mustered out June 6, 1865; Samuel C. Alexander, died at Columbus, February 7, 1863; Louis Ahlborn, discharged; Paulinus F. Agnew, mustered out June 6, 1865; Gibson Burton, died at Big Shanty, Georgia, of wounds, June 24, 1864; George W. Burnett, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 28, 1863; Samuel W. Billingsley, deserted October 19, 1862; Joseph Brown, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 24, 1864; Jasper N. Castleberry, disability, discharged January 4, 1865; James H. Courtney, died while prisoner of war at Lawton, Georgia, October 25, 1864; John R. Finn, mustered out June 6, 1865; Washington I. Haskins, mustered out June 6, 1865; William Hawkins, mustered out June 6, 1865; James H. Isbell, transferred; Daniel W. Myers, transferred; Aaron McEndree, transferred; David McEndree, transferred; John W. Middleton, transferred; John R. Nelson, transferred; John Schade, mustered out June 6, 1865; John C. Shook, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 24, 1863; Joseph Tapping, mustered out June 6, 1865; James G. Tapping, mustered out June 6, 1865; James H. Taylor, died at Mound City, Illinois, January 18, 1863; John J. Wallace, died of wounds at Atlanta, Georgia, November 11, 1864; Granville Wilburn, died at Resaca, of wounds, May 24, 1864; John A. Yandel, mustered out June 19, 1865; recruits: Jesse Dayton, discharged December 11, 1864; M. P. Glassford, transferred. Company H, Captain George E. Castle, mustered out June 6, 1865; first lieutenants: Andrew J. Lariner, killed in battle, July 22, 1864; Robert M. Lovell, mustered out June 6, 1865; Second Lieutenant James L. Gibson, mustered out June 6, 1865; sergeants: George

A. Jennings, mustered out June 6, 1865; William H. Harrison, discharged February 7, 1864, for promotion in One Hundred and Tenth United States Colored Troops; John H. Craig, discharged April 4, for promotion in One Hundred and Eleventh United States Colored Troops; corporals: James L. Rogers, mustered out June 6, 1865; Henry C. Farson, mustered out June 6, 1865; David F. Kell, discharged on account of wounds, January 28, 1865; James E. Castle, mustered out June 6, 1865; Wilson S. Larimer, mustered out June 6, 1865; William Southward, mustered out June 6, 1865; John Lewes, disability, discharged January 10, 1863; musicians: John J. Piles, mustered out July 13, 1865; Richard Thatcher, mustered out June 6, 1865; Wagoner, Samuel S. Clater, mustered out June 6, 1865; privates: J. H. Adams, died at Huntsville, Alabama, June 12, 1864; H. F. Bosworth, killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864; D. C. Bryant, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, April 19, 1863; John J. Bloys, mustered out June 6, 1865; George W. Blackburn, mustered out June 6, 1865; Benjamin Brown, deserted December 30, 1862; Alfred R. Bryan, prisoner, mustered out July 1, 1865; John T. Bibb, mustered out June 6, 1865; Charles E. Baker, discharged May 25, 1864, commissioned second lieutenant United States Heavy Artillery, Colored Troops; James J. Brown, mustered out June 6, 1865; James S. Chandler, mustered out June 6, 1865; Henry K. Cantine, discharged April 19, 1865; James B. Clater, mustered out June 6, 1865; Lewis Daggett, died at Paducah, Kentucky, October 13, 1863; William T. Day, died in Andersonville prison of wounds, August 27, 1864; grave No. 7013; Lyman Daggett, died in Confederate prison, October 7, 1864; James Evans, mustered out June 6, 1865; Jonas Erwin, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; James Foster, mustered out June 6, 1865; Robert Foster, transferred; Albert Getty, died at Columbus, Kentucky, February 1, 1863; William J. Hays, mustered out June 6, 1865; Quintilton H. Hays, mustered out June 6, 1865; Mansel W. Hays, mustered out June 6, 1865; George W. Hoskins, died at Paducah, Kentucky, June 5, 1863; Thomas M. Ingram, mustered out June 5, 1865; J. Jordan, wounded, absent at muster out of regiment; Isaac Johnson, mustered out June 6, 1865; Joseph W. Jimeson, mustered out June 6, 1865; J. G. Knight, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, April 13, 1863; Hugh M. Kell, died at Chattanooga, November 15, 1864; James Knight, mustered out June 6, 1865; Washington J. Luttrell, mustered out June 6, 1865; Thomas G. Luttrell, mustered out June 6, 1865; Daniel R. Lovell, mustered out June 6, 1865; Samuel W. Lovell, mustered out June 6, 1865; Thomas E. Lewis, mustered out June 6, 1865; Willis S. Leewright, mustered out June 6, 1865; Henry Moore, promoted to second lieutenant, Second Alabama Volunteers, June 23, 1864; John McMurray, was prisoner, mustered out July 1, 1865; John Myers, was prisoner, mustered out July 1, 1865; Samuel Puleston, mus-

tered out (was prisoner) July 1, 1865; Josiah Piles, mustered out June 6, 1865; W. W. Porter, died at Resaca, Georgia, of wounds, May 20, 1864; John B. Patterson, disability, discharged; Absalom Parrell, mustered out June 6, 1865; McDonald Phillips, mustered out June 6, 1865; Samuel Rush, died at home, November 6, 1864; John Rush, mustered out June 6, 1865; Isaac Southward, mustered out June 6, 1865; Thomas Southward, mustered out June 6, 1865; Peter A. Simonson, promoted to quartermaster-sergeant; John R. Taylor, disability, discharged February 17, 1863; William B. K. Toland, died at Rome, Georgia, September 15, 1864; Ira VanDusen, died in Andersonville prison, November 27, 1864; John Wise, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, May, 1863; J. H. Watson, wounded, absent at muster out of regiment; F. F. Watson, disabilty, discharged February 17, 1863; W. Watson, mustered out June 6, 1865; H. M. Wilson, mustered out June 6, 1865; John Webb, mustered out June 6, 1865; L. Wilson, mustered out June 6, 1865; S. E. White, mustered out June 6, 1865; C. S. Wilson, mustered out June 6, 1865; recruits: A. E. Blackburn, transferred; John A. Clayton, transferred; Isaiah T. Dillon, transferred; David L. Tucker, transferred. Company I: Second Lieutenant David Nichols, mustered out June 7, 1865; corporals: Jacob R. Phillips, mustered out June 7, 1865; Joseph C. Wilton, mustered out July 27, 1865; privates: H. A. Allen, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, May 18, 1863; Harvey F. Bassett, mustered out June 7, 1865; I. T. Boatwright, died at Columbus, Kentucky, February 12, 1863; T. M. Corzine, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 20, 1863; J. Clemens, died at Marietta, Georgia, of wounds, August 18, 1864; Squire Gaultney, absent (sick) at muster out of regiment; Newton Hensley, died at Columbus, Kentucky, March 29, 1863; James W. Moon, mustered out June 7, 1865; John G. Quick, mustered out June 7, 1865; George Sloat, mustered out June 7, 1865; Nathan Smith, mustered out May 30, 1865; J. Wickenhouser, mustered out June 7, 1865; recruits: Fenwick J. Alexander, mustered out June 7, 1865; John Mcdonald. Company K: Joseph Schultz, captain, mustered out June 7, 1865; First Lieutenant I. H. Berry, mustered out June 7, 1865; Second Lieutenant Frederick Siple, mustered out June 7, 1865; First Sergeant M. C. Rogers, died at Fort Heiman, Kentucky, May 5, 1863; sergeants: John B. Brasel, deserted December 6, 1865; John M. Chitwood, mustered out May 5, 1865; E. O. Warner, died of wounds August 13, 1864; corporals: H. H. Spitler, died at Columbus, Kentucky, February 17, 1863; W. S. Wilkins, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 21, 1863; Richard S. Hultz, disability, discharged January 26, 1863; Charles S. Wilkins, mustered out June 7, 1865; John W. Alexander, mustered out June 7, 1865; John Guilkey, mustered out June 7, 1865; John F. Michaels, mustered out June 7, 1865; Musician J. W. Spain, mustered out June 7, 1865; privates: W. S. Alexander, mustered out June 7, 1865; W. H. Allen,

mustered out June 7, 1865; Henry Albert, mustered out June 7, 1865; Reuben Albert, mustered out June 7, 1865; Marion Almon, mustered out June 7, 1865; John H. Burrows, discharged for promotion July 8, 1864; Z. Beasley, mustered out June 7, 1865; Josiah Bryant, absent (sick) at muster out; H. M. Chitwood, deserted January 27, 1863; Joseph Craig, died at Paducah, Kentucky, July 9, 1863; J. R. Davenport, mustered out June 7, 1865; George E. Daniels, mustered out June 7, 1865; A. Earnheart, promoted to principal musician; J. T. Fraser, deserted February 6, 1863; Temple Gilman, mustered out June 7, 1865; A. Hults, died at Larkinsville, Alabama, April 11, 1865; Abner C. Harney, mustered out June 7, 1865; C. Harratt, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; Andrew Hite, deserted January 27, 1863; Charles Hadden, mustered out June 7, 1865; Joseph M. Justice, died a prisoner at Annapolis, Maryland, December 18, 1864; Michael Kalcher, mustered out June 7, 1865; W. S. Kagy, mustered out June 7, 1865; H. J. Luttrell, killed at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864; W. McCartan, killed at Fort McAllister, Georgia, December 13, 1864; Isaac P. Martin, mustered out June 7, 1865; John Martin, mustered out June 7, 1865; A. G. McCartney, died while prisoner of war, about February 17, 1865; J. D. Meek, mustered out June 7, 1865; D. O. Malcolm, died at Cleveland, Tennessee, February 2, 1865; J. A. Morgan, died at Columbus, Kentucky, January 28, 1863; J. McCollom, died at Columbus, Kentucky, March 22, 1863; A. G. Morris, mustered out June 7, 1865; Jeremiah Parks, mustered out June 7, 1865; A. L. Riley, mustered out June 7, 1865; E. Stonecipher, deserted December 5, 1862; W. D. Singleton, mustered out June 7, 1865; W. H. Schanafelt, prisoner of war, died at Lawton, Georgia, October 24, 1864; B. S. Stribling, mustered out June 7, 1865; Wilburn Stonecipher, deserted December 5, 1862; John R. Schultz, died of wounds, June 3, 1864; David Schultz, mustered out June 7, 1865; H. C. B. Wilkins, mustered out June 7, 1865; J. H. Wilkins, died at Columbus, Kentucky, June 12, 1863; J. N. White, discharged for promotion, April 18, 1864; recruits: J. H. Coffman, died of wounds August 28, 1864; Christopher Mulvaney, transferred; Byron E. Webster, transferred; Alexander Wilkins, transferred.

The One Hundred and Sixth Regiment was for one hundred days, and enrolled the following, who were mustered out October 22, 1864. The regiment saw no service in the field and the names are here given as a tribute to their willingness to serve: Franklin Darling, James M. Lewis, John Avant, William R. Avant, William H. Beal, David C. Bruce, George W. Eller, Benjamin Justice, John F. Maxey, Alexander Vanfausten, Z. C. Williams, Robert Barron, Henry Butler, James W. Sullivan, John W. Deets, Edmond Davis, Gustavus DeLand, Joseph B. Martin, Captain John C. Scott, First Lieutenant W. H. Wyatt, Second Lieutenant John S. Hawkins, First Sergeant S. G. Telford, J. Fowler Telford, W. F. Dodson,

Richard C. Wyatt, Frank Darling, P. J. Knight, J. M. Kell, Albert Johnson, Thomas N. Kell, J. T. Cunningham, Theodore F. Harley, Isaac N. Charleton, S. J. Shaw, Thomas H. Anderson, J. H. Adkins, James W. Blair, George A. Bell, Russell B. Baltzell, David Blair, Fred Brisco, John R. Cisne, M. McCastle, John R. Claybourne, C. S. Cornwell, R. J. Cain, George W. Denny, Alexander Dodson, D. W. Denham, John Eastman, Henry Ellis, Irwin Foster, J. Q. Farrell, James B. Gaston, T. Glen, George Guyetta, James Gaff, D. R. Hamilton, A. S. Howard, W. J. Haines, W. S. Harley, N. H. Heaton, A. Harley, B. E. Hobart, Samuel Hays, G. W. Holmes, J. J. Johnson, A. J. Jones, C. C. McCard, A. Lance, C. Lynch, S. D. Lester, J. Muckelroy, J. W. Miller, S. I. Mattimore, W. A. Noleman, J. S. Patterson, George L. Postem, L. J. Patten, H. Rush, O. T. Richard, R. L. Rosebrough, Albert Tong, R. M. Scott, George M. Smith, Robert Tate, J. H. Thomas, H. Warren, H. W. Wells, E. Whitehead, T. A. Wilton, M. M. Walker, A. N. Williams, Alexander Wilson, J. B. Williamson, A. J. Williamson, James F. Creighton, J. Hugg. Jeremiah Woods was in the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment of the same service. In the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, one year's service, were: Adjutant Winfield S. Norcross, Surgeon Samuel D. Mercer; privates: Jacob Gross, mustered out January 27, 1866; Joseph Keiffer, mustered out January 27, 1866; Lawrence Schibel.

Four men from Marion county were in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, one year service. All were mustered out June 16, 1866. They were: Jacob Miller, first lieutenant; William N. Smith, corporal; and S. B. Gibson and W. Nichols, privates. The regiment did guard duty and garrison duty. They fought in no battles, and lost no men from Marion county. J. R. Hartley was in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, and was mustered out September 18, 1866.

The Sixth Cavalry had a number of Marion county men on its rolls. It was a service regiment, and was engaged in many battles and skirmishes. It was a part of the famous Grierson raid. The Marion county men were scattered through the regiment. In Company B, Noah Knight deserted. The muster out was November 5, 1865, and where no dates appear after the name it will be understood the soldier was mustered out at that time: James K. Clark, Christen C. Dike, Jacob Newberry, W. W. Ragan were in Company A; J. B. Cain, B. W. Hicks, John Hough, David Shelby and Jasper Shelby were in Company B; J. C. McWhirter, H. Mulvaney, Thomas Renfro and Samuel Russell were in Company C.; William H. Crain, Henry W. Brodeck, William T. Steen and Frantz Swartz were in Company D; Lewis Cole, James K. Cannen, John Moore, in Company E; Maryland Malladay, in Company F; William Agnie, William Estes, George W. Lesley (died at Nashville), Benjamin F. Ragsdall, John A. Reason, in Company G; recruits: Francis M. Allen, Sr., A. J. Burgaman, Reuben H.

Burgaman, James Evans (killed at Shelbyville, Tennessee, November 20, 1864), William H. Govee, William P. Gaston, Arthur J. Hays, Dodson C. Hays, S. M. Hudson, William H. Telford and James B. Watson were in Company H; John R. Knight, Wilson H. Patterson, Mathew W. Weldon (drowned at Eastport, Mississippi, April 12, 1865), were in Company I; J. Allison, J. Dyer, J. Henry, W. H. Herrington, W. Jackson, W. R. Martin, Asa Mann (mustered out May 23, 1865), Jesse Morrison, Charles Neville, William H. Parker, James Ragan, Eli Rainey, P. Slang, J. J. Short, of Company M. The following were deserters from the regiment: Noah Knight, L. S. Fisher, F. M. Burge, T. J. Crane, W. A. Glenn, W. F. Glenn and A. C. Harris.

The Seventh Cavalry had a few men from Marion county in its ranks as follows: James Anglin, Doc Carson, John Buck, Jacob Pearl, Wiliam N. Smith, Robert Wilkinson, A. J. Foster, H. C. Foster, Conrad Habbwacks, John Jacoby, Elda Jones, John Knight, William Knight, B. B. Milton, Jesse Tilly, Thomas Upton, Allen Clow, John W. Wall, M. L. Jones, W. B. Morahl, J. M. McConnell, G. Meador, Job Cruse, Nimrod Christian, James Hulett (deserted), Henry Myers (deserted), Simon Neff, L. P. Nichols, D. E. Peddicord, Fred Trible, S. R. Cathem, T. A. Wilton, James Crawford, William R. Arant, Martin Binnion, Mathias Gurton, James Hathaway, Nathan Moon, Josiah H. Skilling were in the Tenth Cavalry, mustered out August 25, 1865.

Charles S. Awl was dishonorably discharged from the Eleventh Cavalry, and the following mustered out September 30th from the same regiment: John E. Bevins, Ira A. Bishop, George Bevins, Elijah Cruse, C. C. Carroll, A. H. Jones, Samuel McKeighan, Mathew Orton, Erwin Reamy. In the Thirteenth Cavalry list appears the names of the following Marion county men: H. Christian (discharged under age), Thomas Green, Moses Oakley, John I. Caudle, John Donhouser (mustered out August 31, 1865). John B. Adams died at Camp Butler January 26, 1864, and William Brown deserted April 22, 1864. In the Sixteenth Cavalry were: James Shaw, a prisoner, mustered out July 18, 1865; James Williams, mustered out May 18, 1865; John Fisher, deserted July 11, 1863; George L. Hart, died in Andersonville prison, June 28, 1864, grave No. 2267; John P. Kreobs, died in Andersonville prison, April 19, 1864, grave No. 625; Aaron Wright, deserted February 19, 1863. In the First Artillery: First Lieutenant Emmett F. Hill, honorably discharged September 19, 1863. Battery M: Alfred S. Wilson, mustered out July 24, 1865; Alexander D. Chancey and Mulford VanDyke were unassigned. In the Second Artillery, David H. Harmon, disability, discharged. The following were mustered out July 27, 1865: Samuel H. Craig, John F. Craig, Albert S. Edwards. The following enlisted in the regular army: William Shaw, L. Vanausdale, Peter Wigle, Henry Willet, Henry Clay, John B. Foster, John Stater, and in the United States Twenty-ninth Colored Troops: Marmaduke Stew-

art, James George, Oliver Mahue, Samuel Pendegrass, Hardy School, A. Brandymore; and in Second Regular United States Veteran Volunteers: Charles Behler, William Crouse, J. B. Godel, John Ockerman, Julius Schultz. In the Fourth United States Veteran Volunteers, Thomas Warman. George Cassidy and David Terpin enlisted in the regular army in June, 1865. Truly, Marion county sent of her best to do battle for the Union. Her best blood was freely offered, and the sacrifice was made complete by the life-giving patriotism on many a southern field. They played their part in the great tragedy of the nation, and when the curtain of peace fell on war's grim stage they laid down the sword to take up the pruning hook, exchanged the rifle for the plow, and from the thunder and shock of battle to the nobler avocation of home-building, setting again the example to all nations of armies of war turning into armies of peace. More than forty years have passed away since the last charge was made —since the last cannon's lips grew cold— and only a remnant is left of the men of '61-'65.

The majority, having answered "tapps" in the camp of eternity, face the setting sun, and with whitened brow and step feeble and slow, but with courage as high as that which inspired the charge up Lookout's rugged mount, they march toward the silent river to cross in God's own time, to be mustered into the white-robed army of the Prince of Peace. Nor will their life's lesson be lost, but a patriotism by their sacrifices has been engendered that assures the departing hero that these sires' sons will too, in time of need, be found not wanting but ready when duty calls to obey her behest.

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## THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The early settlers of a hundred years ago were of a class that has now passed away forever. The only means of travel was by wagon, on horseback, or on foot, and many of the best families of today, who are living in comfort, if not in luxury, are sprung from men and women who emigrated to this new country carrying in a "prairie schooner," as the old-fashioned wagons were called, all their earthly possessions, and many, indeed, arrived without any but the barest necessaries, of a day when even necessaries were very few, and when the total value of an average household furnishings could be told in cents instead of dollars, and the settler was considered well provided if he could call his own, besides the ever-present and ever-necessary rifle, an ax, a skillet, a pot, and usually an iron oven, or a flat-bottomed iron vessel, about five inches deep, with an iron lid fitting over the top with a half ring or loop, by which the lid

might be lifted. This vessel set on three legs, about two inches long, the vessel itself having a bail or handle by which it might be lifted. A spinning wheel, both for wool and flax, and sometimes for cotton, were among the "plunder," as they universally called their household goods, if the settler was more than average prosperous. And these few and simple implements and utensils met their few and simple wants. They had known nothing of other conveniences, and did not feel the need of them.

The forest furnished meat, and Indian corn was the staff of pioneer life. "White" bread, as bread made from wheat was called, was almost unknown. Sugar made from the sap of sugar trees, or wild honey, of which there was an abundance, furnished sweetening. As there were no rich there could be no poor, but all were upon one common level socially, so far as this world's goods were concerned, and the only mark of respectability was truthfulness, helpfulness and bravery in times of trouble. To have the reputation that one might be depended on, was to stand high in the estimation of all. As few communities were within less than a mile of each other, a neighborhood meant a township and friends often miles apart, and but very few families were reckoned by counties. Mills were at first unknown and corn was pounded to meal in a mortar made of a huge block off a log, about three feet long, set on end, and the top hollowed out cup-shaped. A sapling, rounded at the large end and hanging above, suspended to another sapling, so as to form a spring, was the pestle. Near the lower end of this pestle a hole was bored, through which a pin was driven, forming a hand hold on either side, so that two could work and add force to the downward blow, soon reducing the kernel to a course meal, which was then poured from an elevation in the open air to blow out the husks of the grain. The meal was then sifted in a sieve by hand, if the pioneer was so fortunate as to own a sieve, if not one was soon made by tightly stretching a piece of wet buckskin over a hoop, which when dry was burned full of tiny holes with a small piece of wire, thus forming a sieve, which however crude, performed its part in providing the daily bread to the full satisfaction of the family. A new family was welcomed with open-hearted hospitality, and when a location was selected the men for miles around lent a helping hand in raising the house, which was to be the future home, and men thought nothing of riding many miles to assist in a house-raising.

Almost all the genuine settlers were deeply religious, although knowing nothing of religious forms, as is generally true of those who live isolated lives amid the vastness of nature's unbroken domain. All had heard in the old home the Word preached, and many in their simple faith had "jined" church and brought with them to the wilderness of Illinois the faith of their fathers. But here distinctions were lost, and in an age when religious intolerance ran high in older communities, all differences, save in name, were lost. The fervent Methodist,

the sedate Presbyterian, the argumentative Baptist, met, when opportunity offered, to listen to the preacher of whatever sect, and forgot their differences of dogma in the joy of worship. Nor did this spirit die until communities grew strong enough to support churches of the denominations, and then not entirely, as the Union church in many communities testify. Live stock increased rapidly and had a very low money value. As the pasturage cost nothing, stock was permitted to run at large from spring to late fall, when it was hunted far and near and brought home. Each family had a mark which was recorded and which no other might use. It was usually a cut, or cuts, in the ear or both ears. An under bit in the right ear and a split in the left, or a crop off one ear and a slit in the other, or a hole in one and a swallow tail in the other, and so on, and stock which had not been seen for months was readily identified, and as every one knew every other one's mark, neighbors told neighbors where they had seen their stock and thus aided the other in the finding. My father's mark was an under bit in the right ear and a crop off the left, and the stock could be identified at some distance without dismounting. A few also branded, where they owned branding irons, and as an extra precaution used a large mark or letter on the hip and a smaller one on the horn.

The writer well remembers an incident of his childhood that is as fresh today as though it happened but yesterday. An Englishman and wife had settled in the neighborhood, and being thrifty and having brought some money with them, soon had a number of steers, which they branded with a small H on the horn and a large L on the hip. One morning in the late fall Mrs. —— rode up to my father's house, and when he appeared in answer to her "hello," she said, "Good morning, I'm looking up our steers. Have you seen a big, red steer with a hoe on his orn and a hell on his ipp?" Father had not seen that steer. The favorite pastime among the boys and young men were running, jumping, wrestling and shooting, which last sport was often curtailed by a scarcity of ammunition, a supply of which must at all times be kept on hand as a protection for the family from Indian stragglers, and for the stock from the wild animals, and of the poultry from the "varmints," all of which abounded and against which both the good man and good wife had sworn eternal enmity; and the cabin sides were at all times ornamented with the out-stretched skins of the fox, the "coon," the "possum," the wildcat, or "bobcat," as they choose to call it, the mink, weasel and other of the smaller "varmints," with an occasional wolf or "painter" hide to keep company, tacked to the walls to dry. These pelts had a value as furs and were often used instead of money as a standard of value and a medium of exchange.

Wrestling was of three kinds and no rules governed either except a general fairness. The favorite was "side holts," in which, after it had been agreed as to who should have the "under holt," the champions stood

side by side with one's right arm and the other's left around the waist of the opponent. The other hands were clasped in front and the struggle began, often lasting several minutes before one or the other measured his length on the ground. A contest of skill of this character was sometimes, when the contestants were well matched, an event talked about for many a day. The second kind was "back holt," in which the wrestlers stood face to face, each with his left arm under his opponent's right, and right over his opponent's left, with hands clasped behind his back. Both strength and skill were needed in this kind of a contest, and often the struggle was long and violent, and not infrequently ended in one or both receiving reminders in strained limbs or back. The third was catch-as-catch-can, and the result often depended on the quickness and judgment, not to say luck, of the wrestler. In this match the wrestlers stood several feet apart and at the word ran to each other, catching such hold of each other as they could, and the struggle began, to be ended only when one or the other went down. Fighting was frequent among the more reckless element, and bouts were arranged between the bully of one settlement and the bully of another settlement to decide which was the best man. There was no animosity between the contestants, and often they had never seen each other until the day of battle. To have the name of being the "best man" in one settlement was sure to bring a challenge from the "best man" in some other to decide the question of brute supremacy. The terms being agreed upon, at it they went with fist and nail, foot and hand, hitting, scratching, biting, kicking and gouging. Nothing was barred that could be done with nature's weapons of offense or defense. No arms or clubs were ever used, and an offer to use anything but hands, feet or teeth would result in such a system of ostracism as would compel the offender to leave the community in disgrace. No blow was ever struck after one or the other cried "nuff," which was an acknowledgment of the other's supremacy, and the victor and vanquished, with the friends of both, would celebrate the event with liberal potations of "black strop," and not infrequently the principals developed, out of so strange and strenuous an acquaintance, a devoted friendship that death alone could dissolve.

In the fall of the year shooting matches were often indulged in open to all, in which the best shot took one hind quarter of a beef, the second best shot took the other, while the third and fourth best took the forequarters, respectively, while the fifth best shot received the "fifth quarter," as the hide and tallow were called. Cattle being so cheap, the prize was not of so much value as the reputation of being the best shot. The writer has known hunters who would deem themselves disgraced if they shot a squirrel anywhere but in the eye.

The "hoss" race was another form of amusement among the younger men. Each, of course, would "brag" about the good qualities of his horse until a race was ar-

ranged. There were no rules but a place and time to start and a point at which the course was to end. Rarely was there any stake other than the glory of beating the other horse. Quarter horses were in the highest repute, that is a horse that ran his best race in a quarter of a mile and did not last much beyond that distance. The horses of that day were untrained and of no particular stock, yet some of them developed considerable speed and good staying qualities, but on a modern race course the best of them would be sadly out of place. The swine of that day were of the hazel-splitting, razor-backed kind, usually, and were permitted to run wild in the woods almost from birth, with only an occasional feeding of corn, and were frequently "mast" fattened, as a hog fattened on nuts and acorns was called, and a good mast year produced an abundance of rich, juicy, well-flavored pork, somewhat too oily, to be sure, but toothsome nevertheless. The hams, shoulders and sides were salted and smoked with the smoke from hickory wood, and had a flavor that modern methods cannot give.

The dress of both men and women was home made, both as to material and tailoring, and was of the plainest linen for summer and linsey woolsey for the women in winter, and jeans for the men. All were made by hand, from the stalk of flax or the back of the sheep, and the housewife was kept busy from early morn to late at night with card, or spinning wheel or loom, and when resting the knitting needle was ever flying in skillful fingers, fashioning the mittens or socks or comforters for the menfolks, who, in her mind, always must first be provided for. The covering for the head was often a cap made from the skin of a "coon" or other animal, with the fur still on and the tail hanging down behind as an ornament, while the women wore a quilted hood or a small shawl, or the eternal sunbonnet. The footwear was homemade also, either moccasins of deer hide, or shoes or boots of leather, tanned at home or by some neighbor, and made up by the head of the family or by one more skilled, if such there were in the neighborhood. But in summer both men and women frequently, and children always, went barefooted, and many a blushing damsel would walk miles on Sunday morning to meeting barefooted, carrying her shoes and stockings in her hand, and just before coming in sight of the meeting sit down on a log or stump and put them on, doing this to save shoe leather, and there be today a few grand old dames in Marion county who had such experience as this. Courtships were generally brief, and usually ended in happy marriages. Divorce, that curse of modern times, that hellish threat against the home, was almost unknown, and the divorcee was looked upon with suspicion and contempt by all. The pioneer was content with his lot, but content only because he saw in the future his lands increase in value, his stock grow more and more of worth, and his comforts increase with the years, an honest reward for honest toil. He saw the little clearing grow into fertile fields, the cabin of his early

years replaced by a larger and better home, and the evening of life, surrounded by children in homes of their own, cast a glow of satisfaction over his toil that is unknown to this more mercenary generation.

The home of the settler was at first usually a one-room, log cabin, to which were added a room or two as necessity and opportunity required or permitted. Logs were cut in the immediate vicinity of the cabin site to the required length, and if time was not too pressing they were hewn to a flat surface on two opposite sides, making a timber about six or eight inches thick. These were "snaked" to the cabin site, and on the set day the entire neighborhood of men and boys gathered to the "raising." The party was divided into two squads, each under a captain, and four expert axmen, chosen as "cornermen." Pillars had been placed in the ground to support the building. The first logs were placed on opposite sides and parallel to each other, the parts resting on the pillars being flattened by the axmen so as to lie steadily on the supports. On these were then placed logs, hewn flat on one side, at right angles to the two foundation logs, and at spaces of about two feet apart, forming the sleepers to support the floor. The axmen now each took position at his corner, and logs were brought and rolled up "skids" at the sides and ends alternately. The axmen notched the ends so that the bottom of one log fitted over the end of the log beneath, thus binding the building together. Thus the process was repeated until the required height was reached, when the gables were made by making each end log shorter than the preceding one by the length of the clapboard, with which the roof was to be made, the side logs being drawn in, forming a slant for the roof. Clapboards, which had been riven from a straight-grained oak, were then laid from one log to the next above until the roof was complete. Weight poles, i. e., poles laid on the clapboards to hold them down, were placed and pinned fast by wooden pins, holding them securely. An opening was then cut in one end, usually about six feet square, in which was built a fireplace of logs, the inside of which was thickly coated with clay, and a "chimbly" was built of small split sticks, laid in clay and also coated on the inside with clay. This clay when submitted to the action of the fire, burned almost to the hardness of brick, and protected the wooden framework of the fireplace and chimney. Next a place for a door was cut, and a rough door made of slats split from a log and pinned to a crosspiece at top and bottom with wooden pins. The crosspieces extended a few inches past the door on one side and a hole was bored in the end to serve as a hinge. The ends of the logs cut to form the threshold were held in place by uprights. Pinned to the logs on these uprights, were fastened pieces of wood, so shaped as to form the bottom part of the hinge, and the door placed in position and swinging on the pivots thus formed, a wooden latch with a leather thong thrust through a hole so as to hang outside, so

that by pulling it the latch was raised and the door free to be opened. The door was locked by pulling the string inside, so that no one from the outside could raise the latch. This method of fastening is handed down to us in the hospitable phrase "that the latch string is always out to you." A floor of puncheons, or slabs split from logs, was then laid and roughly hewn, and the house was done.

A day of toil and a day of jollity was often ended with a dance or a party for the young people, either in the new house or the home of some neighbor, where true frontier hospitality was dispensed with a lavish, if uncouth, hand. Often when the men set a day for the "raising," the women set the same day for a quilting at some near home, and spent the day quilting and cooking, the latter often out of doors, if the weather was warm, and improvised tables and often wooden platters for dishes were filled with such viands as only the frontier can provide. Corn bread, bear meat, venison, pork, beef, one or all, the succulent succotash, i. e., green corn and string beans cooked together, Irish and sweet potatoes, pumpkin and squash as a "sass," or in pies, with milk or tea from the root of the sassafras, wild honey or maple molasses furnished a meal that fitted the needs of the hardy backwoodsman, and one to which he did ample justice. Such a meal for twenty hungry men could be furnished without the outlay of a single penny, as everything was the product of the farm or forest and represented labor but not money, as no market for these was within reach. Corn bread was made in various ways. The most general was the hoe cake and Johnny cake, and these only differed in the method of baking. Corn bread was baked before the fire in a "Dutch" oven with live coals under it and a shovelful of live coals placed on the lid. The hoe cake was originally baked by being placed on the blade of a hoe or shovel and placed on the live coals, the bread being uncovered. The Johnny cake, like the hoe cake, was molded by the hands into a small oblong loaf and then baked before the fire on a board, much as the planked fish of today is cooked. The ingredients were water, salt, meal and perhaps a little grease, and to the veteran of pioneer days no sponge or other cake can equal the hoe cake or the Johnny cake of his childhood days.

Whiskey made from corn was found in every house, and everyone drank more or less, although it was usually confined to the morning dram. Drunkenness was almost unknown, and it was the custom to show the hospitality of the home by producing the bottle. No thought of discourtesy entered the mind of either when the minister was offered the contents of "Black Bettie" after his journey through the wilderness or the exertion of a two hours' discourse. Whiskey was only worth about twenty cents a gallon, and as it was made from corn that was still cheaper, it was pure and not so harmful as the vile chemical compound now sold as whiskey. But with the springing up of villages with their "doggeries," a change of sentiment took place, and ere long the

habit of whiskey drinking began to be looked upon with disfavor, and so far as home drinking is concerned has passed away, we trust, forever.

An early marriage in the early day was encouraged among folks, and it was not uncommon for a youth of seventeen or eighteen to marry a girl of fourteen or fifteen. The responsibilities of life thus assumed early developed a spirit of independence and self-help on the part of the young couple, and a wedding of that day was an event in which the whole settlement took interest, and as everybody who heard of the wedding was considered invited, it often assumed large if not elaborate proportions. The following description of one told by a participant is vividly remembered and may be taken as a standard by which to guage the wedding festivities of an early day in the then great West, of which Marion county was a part. The groom's family lived in what is now Salem township, and the bride's home was six or seven miles distant to the west, in what is now the McClelland or Deadman settlement. On the morning of the wedding day the groom, in company with all the young people of both sex who resided in the settlement, twenty or twenty-five, on horseback, started to the home of the bride's parents. Arriving in sight of the house, the cavalcade was halted by the master of ceremonies and two of the young men told off to race for "Black Bettie." Off they went, as fast as their horses could go and yelling like wild Indians. They were met at the door, up to which they rode, by the man of the house who handed a squat, black bottle to the one who first arrived. He then rode back to the waiting party in triumph, followed by his unsuccessful, though by no means cast-down rival. The bottle was presented to the groom and then passed from hand to hand until all had tasted, when the line of march was resumed. When the house was reached the girls were helped off their horses and went into the house, where soon everyone was busy helping to get dinner, while the young men attended to the horses. After they had finished this task they passed the time in wrestling, boxing, running, jumping and other athletic sports. At about two o'clock dinner was "called," when the men, with faces shining from a vigorous scrubbing in cold water with soft soap and hair plastered down with bear oil, seated themselves on puncheon benches on either side of a long table, to be waited on by the girls, who waited until the men had eaten, when, at a signal from the master of ceremonies, a "grace" was said, and all turned their attention to the repast that, though common enough then, could not be duplicated now for love or money.

The afternoon was spent in games of various sorts, the bride-to-be keeping out of the way to avoid the rough, though kindly, jokes that would be "cracked" at her expense. At about six o'clock in the evening the preacher arrived, and with a whoop and hurrah, the guests assembled in the largest room in the house and a profound silence fell upon the crowd. The groom stood be-

fore the preacher and the bridesmaids led the blushing bride to his side, and amid a solemn stillness, the minister's voice only being heard, they were made one of twain. Hardly were the words spoken, when with eager steps the friends pressed forward to offer congratulations, fervent and sincere. Supper was then eaten, after which the room was cleared, and to the old backwood's tunes of "Arkansas Traveler," "Hell up the Wabash" and the "Devil's Dream," accompanied by the constant pat-pat of the fiddler's foot, the frolic began. At about eleven o'clock a halt was called, when a bevy of girls, who had slipped the bride away and put her to bed in the loft, as the upper room was called, entered. This was the signal to the "boys," and they seized the groom and hustled him upstairs and acted as grooms until he too was disrobed and was tucked in, when they returned below. The dance began again and was kept up until daylight, or if the fiddler grew weary, they sat out the night. Next morning, after a hearty breakfast, the cavalcade formed with gaily decked horses with such finery as the times afforded and took up the line of march to the home of the groom's parents to partake of the "infare" dinner, where much the same proceedings were had. On the third day the guests went home, after appointing a time to come and help the young people build a house, if one had not already been built, and do such other things as might help start the newly married couple well on the road toward home-building.

Births in that early day were in the hands of the older women of the settlements and were rarely attended with unpleasant or dangerous consequences. Large families was the rule, and it was a matter of pride to be the parents of a dozen or more hearty girls and boys. Sickness was rare, except chills and fever in the fall, or, as it was generally called, the ague, in which, in the first stage, a coldness that no fire could warm took hold of the victim, and he shook and shivered so severely that the bed would shake and even the dishes in the cupboard rattle. After an hour or two of this paroxysm the patient began to get warm and was soon in the agony of a raging fever. In an hour or two more this would pass and the patient, apparently none the worse for his shake, went about his business until the second day, when the attack invariably returned. Quinine was the remedy invariably used in this disease, which was considered the only helpful remedy, and is so regarded by many today. Calomel was generally taken to get rid of the malaria. Billious fever sometimes developed, but generally yielded to the calomel and quinine treatment, which, if somewhat heroic, was generally successful after the disease had run its course. Some years the ague was much worse than others, and at times there were not enough well to wait on the sick. Often the entire family would be down at once and no one to give them even a drop of water. In winter the most common disease was winter fever, now known under its proper name of pneumonia.

It was the most fatal frontier disease, probably because of a lack of proper treatment.

Doctors at first were unknown in the settlements, but soon one would locate somewhere within a day's ride of every settlement, and it was a common thing for the doctor's practice to extend over a radius of twenty or even thirty miles. With more cultivation of land the ague has almost disappeared, and this generation cannot believe the tales told of the ague in the past as they know of nothing like it in the present, yet they are true as the testimony of many witnesses will prove. Deaths occurred then as now, and sickness was the one thing that brought forth kindly sympathy and help of the whole settlement. Neighbors took time about sitting up with the sick, acting as nurses and doing the work of the stricken one. No thought of recompense, save in kind, ever entered the mind of any. One case is known where the men of a neighborhood divided the time, three taking every night until the nine men had each served, then the first three again, and so on every third night and kept this up for more than a year until the sufferer died, having been bedridden the entire time.

Funerals were conducted by the settlers themselves, no undertakers being in the locality. The coffin was generally a plain, wooden box that some settler, handy with tools, made, and the men of the neighborhood, acted as sextons and dug the grave. The coffin was hauled to the burying place on a sled or in a farm wagon, if any distance, and after a prayer by some older man of the community was deposited in the grave, which was then filled up by relays of the neighbors, all staying until the little mound was shaped and smoothly patted down by the spades of the workers. If, as was often the case, the burial was on the land of the family, the body was carried to the grave. In any case the announcement was made that the funeral would be preached by Brother So-and-so, at his next visit to the settlement, often six or more months in the future. The writer remembers, that when a child he heard a funeral preached of a woman who had been dead more than a year. Times have changed; the pioneer is no more in Illinois, but his handiwork remains. They had their joys, different from the joys of their grandchildren, but no less joys, and no less appreciated. His sorrows, like our sorrows, were no less poignant; his hopes as high and his desires as strong; his love as true; his hates as bitter; his heart as brave and true and patriotic as any that beats today. With the ax he hewed out the pathway of empire, and with the rifle he defended what he gained. Honest himself, he trusted others; hospitable, he shared his little all with whoever came, and no more thought of receiving pay than he would have thought of offering pay. But they are gone. They sleep on the hilltop or in the valley where loving hands laid them, and the world moves on, and they who labored and loved and suffered and departed in the early days of Marion, are only a fast disappearing vision of the past.

## LOCATION OF MARION COUNTY.

Marion county is in the center of what is called "Egypt," the west line sixty-one miles east from St. Louis, and the east line about the same distance west from Vincennes. It is as has been already stated, a square county. Through the county from east to west, passes the B. & O. S.-W. Railway, formerly the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, about two miles south of the center and nearly parallel with an east and west line drawn through the center. The Illinois Central Railway passes near the west line of the county and nearly parallel with it from north to south, while the Chicago branch of the Central leaves the main line at the northern line of Centralia township and runs diagonally northeast to the north line of the county, about six miles west of the northeast corner of the county. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, or the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis, as it was originally called, enters the county on the north about two miles west of the Chicago branch of the Central, passes south, crossing the branch at Kinmundy, passing exactly over the center of the county to Salem, where it crosses the B. & O. S.-W., thence southeast, leaving the county on the south about ten miles west of the southeast corner of the county. The Illinois Southern Railway begins at Salem, near the center of the county, and runs southwest, intersecting the branch and Central at the "Junction," i. e., at the point where the branch leaves the main line of the Central and passes over the Central tracks through the city of Centralia, then on tracks of its own leaves the county on the west near the southwest corner of the county, making in all exclusive of side tracks, about one hundred and ten miles of railroad in the county limits. The Illinois Central branch is double tracked, and it, as also the C. & E. I., are constantly being pounded by the wheels of monster engines. At no time is one out of sight until the smoke of another may be seen coming or going to or from that which was less than eighty years ago, placed on the maps as a village of Pike county, the marvelous city of Chicago.

There are no navigable streams in or bordering Marion county, but it is well watered by "creeks," some of which are of considerable size. The largest are East Fork in the northwest, Skillet Fork in the southeast, and Raccoon and Crooked Creeks the south and southwest. These with their dozens of branches permeating every part of the county, give an abundant water supply and afford a splendid system of drainage. The county occupies the water shed between the Wabash on the east and the Okaw, or Kaskaskia on the west, East Fork and Crooked Creek flowing into the Kaskaskia, and Skillet Fork and its branches into the Wabash.

## MINERAL RESOURCES.

The mineral resources of the county, so far as has been ascertained, consist of an abundance of bituminous coal, underlying all parts of the country. Mines have been developed in Centralia, Sandoval, Odin, Kinmundy and Salem townships, of which more will be said in the description of the several townships. It may be said here, however, that the mines are in some parts among the deepest in the state and produce coal of a very superior quality. Sandstone is found in several parts of the county, but no quarries have been opened for commercial purposes. It is of a very soft character when first quarried, but hardens on exposure to the air, and will some day be of value for building purposes. Mineral oil, so-called petroleum, of commerce, has been found in various parts of the county, notably at Alma, where a well was bored about 1805, and about three miles north of Centralia, where oil was struck in October, 1908. The Alma well was a prospect hole, and was never "shot," but as soon as it was ascertained oil was present the prospectors plugged the well and removed the machinery, so it is unknown to the public whether it is in sufficient quantities to pay or not. The well north of Centralia was "shot" and oil of a superior quality was found in good quantity. The company, which is composed of citizens of Salem, as soon as they discovered they had struck it rich, closed the well temporarily, and immediately began preparations to bore another well in the near neighborhood of the first, which second well is nearing completion. Several other wells are under contract, one, a mile south of Salem, is awaiting the completion of a well elsewhere, so that the drilling outfit may be moved to the proposed location. What the "find" will be, or what results may be obtained from the Marion county oil field cannot be now safely predicted, and must be left to the historian of the future to describe. We can only say that the oil experts say that the oil sand extends across the county in a northeast to southwest direction, and is about twelve miles wide, with Salem in the exact center of the strip. But as the locating of oil in the earth is not an exact science, it can only be known what is below the surface by boring through the stratas until oil is reached or the work abandoned. The surface of the county is level, slightly undulating in parts, only breaking into hills of no great altitude near the larger streams.

Originally about two-thirds of the county was covered with a magnificent growth of timber, about one-third being prairie. The timber has been cut and sold or burned in the logheaps of the pioneer until now, in 1908, there is no timber worth mentioning in Marion county. The timber consisted of rock and black sugar maple and soft maple, four varieties of hickory, four of ash, white and black walnut, sycamore, aspen, cottonwood, burr, post, white, swamp, laurel, black, yellowbark, red, scarlet and pin oaks, sev-

eral species of the willows, red, white, cork and hickory elms, with a few buckeye, hackberry, beach, the alders, service berry, indigo and lead bushes, birch and beach in localities, red bud, bitter-sweet, button bush, dogwood, wild cherry of three varieties, Kinnickinnick willow, the osiers, hazelnut, haws, red and black leatherwood, wahoo, honey locust, witch hazel, coffeenut, a few cedars, mulberries, woodbine, moonseed, ironwood, wild plum, crab apple, sumach, poison ivy, wild gooseberry, black currant, wild roses, elderberry, sassafras, buffalo-berry, coralberry, trumpet creeper, bass-wood, summer and winter grape, prickly ash, spicebush, the black and red raspberries and black locust. The above list comprises all the woody plants found native to the county, many of which were plentifully distributed in the timbered part of the county. Of these many are of great value in building and in manufacturing; others are of great value in medicine, and others have yet no value known to man, but doubtless in the future a value now unknown will be discovered.

Among the native grasses is the red top, nimble will, bluejoint (now almost obliterated), orchard grass, the blue grasses, reeds, cane, raggrass, vernal grass, canary grass, crabgrass, witch-grass, barnyard grass, foxtail, bottle grass, wild millet, wild oats, broonbeard grass. of these the most common was the redtop and blue grass of the timber land, and the two varieties of prairie grass, one of which grows on the higher land, the other in the low wet lands or sloughs. The first grows from eighteen inches to two feet high, and has almost no stem, and is excellent for stock food, both as pasture or when cut and dried into "prairie hay." The other called "bluejoint," has a jointed stem nearly as large as a lead pencil with joints eight or ten inches long, and often grew to the height of eight or ten feet, and so thick that a man on horseback could not be seen any distance. This grass was ornamented with a feathery, tasseled top, and waving in the sunlight was not unlike the gentle billows of an inland lake in its wave-like motion. It was this grass burning that rendered the prairie fire of an early day so feared by the settlers, and no way was ever devised to protect the settler or camper against destruction but to fight fire with fire, that is to fire the grass on the side from which the fire threatened, and letting it burn toward the advancing wall of flame, and stamping out while under control the grass on the side which was to be protected.

## EGYPT—SUCKER STATE—ORIGIN OF NAMES.

All southern Illinois has been called by the nickname of "Egypt." The origin is not far to look for. In the settlement of the prairie portion of the state, when emigration was pouring into its borders so fast that famine often threatened not only the stock of the emigrant but of the emigrant himself, they journeyed with great wagon trains into

the older settled portions of the state, i. e., southern Illionis, often a dozen neighbors with their wagons going together to get corn enough to tide them over until the first crop could be grown, and they likened their journey to that of old, when the brethren of Joseph went down into Egypt to buy corn. Hence "going down into Egypt" became a common expression, and like many other expressions, it took root in the language of the people and the name remains long after the necessity which gave rise to it has passed away. Illinois is also called the "Sucker State," and this name, like all others that emanate from the people, expresses an idea and conveyed a meaning, which is almost lost with the passing of the necessity for its original use. It is well known that in the late summer and early fall, southern and middle Illinois is subject to extreme drought, often so long continued that water is not to be found for long distances across the prairies, except as obtained by the arts of man. Yet while the surface water is dried up along the sloughs, the crayfish, with unerring instinct, bore their tiny wells, which they indicate by the "chimneys" which they rear above the surface, often many inches. These crayfish wells vary from three feet to fourteen feet in depth, and invariably reach an abundance of clear, sparkling water. The early travelers, especially the surveyors of the government land, knowing this fact, provided themselves with long, jointed sections of cane, such as is used for fishing poles, and by thrusting them down crayfish wells could suck up an ample drink of pure, cool water, and thus be able to continue the work at a time when otherwise they would be forced to wait for rain. This habit or practice soon gave the name "Sucker" to the surveying parties which gradually became general in its application to the whole people of the state, and thus to the inventive genius of some unknown chain-carrier is the great state of Illinois indebted for her familiar cognomen of "Sucker State." In regard to Marion county being in Egypt, all citizens are proud of the appellation. The following letter will throw some light on the subject and give the above as the correct version of the origin of the name Egypt. The writer is a grandson of Gov. Zadock Casey, who was not only a pioneer, but a man of great ability and of good education and who loved all southern Illinois, and especially Marion county, which he always regarded as his political child, and of which he was very proud, and in return the name of Gov. Zadock Casey is held in loving memory by those remaining of the citizens of the early days of the county. The writer is one of the Circuit Judges from this circuit, now on the bench filling his second term, and a lawyer of fine ability and great learning, and one who has had exceptional advantages in acquiring knowledge of the matters whereof he speaks. The letter is as follows:

"Centralia, Ill., Aug. 22nd, 1908.

"Dear Professor:

"I have often heard Gov. Zadock Casey, my grandfather, who came to Jefferson

county in 1817, say that southern Illinois was called Egypt from the fact that in an early day, the exact year I can't now recall, but in the twenties I think, there was throughout the central and northern part of the state an almost total failure of the corn crop, while in southern Illinois there was an abundant and overflowing crop, that people, by every then known conveyance, came down from the central and northern parts of the state into southern Illinois after corn, hence the name Egypt.

"Twenty-five or more years ago Webster's Unabridged Dictionary said, under the head of Names of Fiction: Southern Illinois sometimes called 'Egypt' on account of the supposed ignorance of the inhabitants thereof. I wrote the publishers that they did great injustice to southern Illinois, and gave them the origin of the name 'Egypt' as it had come to me. Subsequent editions of the dictionary eliminated the objectionable features.

"Very truly yours,

"S. L. DWIGHT."

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## FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first white man who selected Marion county as a spot on which to build a home was Samuel Young. The story of his life at this time reads like a romance. He was born and reared in Virginia, but migrated with his family to Tennessee, where he was blessed with a large family consisting of four girls and two boys. The eldest, Jane Young, married Robert Snodgrass, who was one of the company when the Young family moved to Marion county. Samuel Young with his wife and youngest child, Mathew, came to Illinois and stopped at Shawneetown about the year 1803, and remained there about six years. The rest of the family, some of whom were married, remained in Tennessee until the father should find a suitable location, when they were to come. About 1810 Mrs. Young died near Shawneetown and Mr. Young, who had not been satisfied to bring his family there, took his son Mathew, then a boy of eleven years, and with no other companion traversed across southern Illinois to New Madrid, Missouri, occupying some months in the journey, stopping as fancy dictated, and arriving at New Madrid in the fall, where they proceeded to build themselves a cabin, and were living there when the New Madrid earthquake occurred on the night of November 16, 1811. The following description of the earthquake is taken from the scientific writings of Russell Hinman, an authority on earthquake phenomena:

"In 1811 an earthquake shook the entire territory between western Texas and Washington City, and the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes, an area of more than a million

square miles. It was caused by subterranean movements which occasioned the settling to a depth of fifteen or twenty feet of a large district about New Madrid, Missouri, below the juncture of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Portions of the sunken district twenty miles or more in length were afterward flooded by the river, and became Reelfoot Lake in northwestern Tennessee, and Big Lake between Missouri and Arkansas."

The inhabitants thought the end of the earth had come, and fled in all directions. I have often listened to the son, Mathew, tell of the event, as I knew him quite well, and had the honor of preaching his funeral as well as that of his wife, who lived some years longer. His recollections of that startling event were as follows:

"My father and I heard the rumbling and felt the earth shake the cabin. We were frightened and gathered together what clothes we could and ran out just in time to escape the logs falling on us, as our cabin fell down. People were running in all directions, frightened out of their senses; we did not know what to do nor where to go, but when we realized that it was an earthquake we became less frightened and determined to await the outcome, and for about two weeks we stayed at the place. On the morning of November 17th, when daylight came, a strange sight met our eyes. The ground was opened in wide cracks into which one might have fallen; trees were twisted like ropes and broken and splintered; great trees were split from top to bottom, so that one half would be one one side and the other half on the other side of the crack in the earth; every chimney was down and nearly every house, none escaped; some were turned around and what few stood at all were so badly wrecked as to be worthless and dangerous. The quaking continued at intervals all winter, even as far as here, but only light shakes. While the quake was severest the ground rose and fell like waves and for a time the water of the river ran up stream."

Samuel Young and the boy, Mathew, then eleven years old, determined to return to Shawneetown, as they had had quite enough of New Madrid, but concluded to explore more of the Illinois country on the way back. They came up the river to Kaskaskia, and started with the few belongings they had saved at the time of the destruction of their New Madrid home. With a rifle each, a little meal, a skillet or two and a few such necessary articles as they might carry, started on foot and alone on the old Vincennes trace across the wilderness. They arrived in Marion county late in December, 1811, and as there was heavy snow falling they resolved to camp for the winter near a band of friendly Indians. The spot selected was on the bank of the creek southwest from the city of Salem about six miles, not far from where the iron bridge spans the creek at the present time. Here they constructed a rude camp, first selecting a huge log for the north wall; with poles and brush and bark they formed the sides and top, leaving most of the south side open, before which

they kept a fire burning, and thus in what to them was comfort they passed the winter of 1811 and 1812. With the spring they resumed their journey, and as the old man had found a land to suit him he resolved to return to Tennessee and bring the whole family to Illinois. This he accomplished in 1813, accompanied by his son, James Young, his son-in-law, Robert Snodgrass, as well as the other children, and bringing with them such conveniences and necessaries as the times afforded or demanded. They brought some stock also with them, having driven them all the way on foot. They brought also horses, wagons and a few farm implements, the inevitable spinning wheel, as well as seeds and provisions of meal, and that article so necessary in all communities, salt. They arrived in Marion county in the month of August, 1813.

When Captain Young came to the county in 1813 there were no white settlers on the west nearer than Carlyle, then little more than a fort or blockhouse, about sixteen feet square and palisaded, and was built in 1811 as a post for the Illinois Rangers, for the protection of outlying settlements. This fort stood on the west bank of the Kaskaskia, directly east from what is now the court house square. It was on the trail to St. Louis, then but a small village, and this fort soon became the center of a small settlement known as Old Carlyle, so that in 1813 the nearest neighbors on the west were at least a good twenty-five miles away, while no fort or settlement was on Illinois soil between what is now Salem and the Wabash river on the east. The only paths of travel or trails as then called, crossing the county were the Vincennes trail, the Vincennes and St. Louis trail, which branched off from the Vincennes and Kaskaskia trail and passed west through the present site of Salem to the fort at Carlyle, thence west to the settlement on Silver Creek, now known as Lebanon, thence to St. Louis, and the trail known as the "Goshen Road" which passed by the fort at Carlyle and bore a southeast direction, through Walnut Hill to the Ohio Saltworks.

Marion county was literally overrun by wild beasts, they having withdrawn from a nearer proximity to the settlements. Wild cats, bears and an occasional panther or "painter" as the pioneers called them, wolves, with the smaller and less dangerous animals rendered stock raising a task that required all the care and watchfulness of the settler and his family. Elk, deer, buffalo, with many other less prominent species of wild food animals provided meats, and often attracted large bands of Indians to the bounteous hunting grounds of Marion county, as many as five hundred at times camping on some stream overran the adjacent county and while generally peaceable, kept so by fear of the whites and of the dreaded Rangers of St. Clair county, yet they were a thieving crew and would commit murder if vigilance relaxed.

The last and indeed what is believed to be the only battle fought between the whites and Indians here, was fought in 1813, in Salem township, near the Stevenson town-

ship line, between a party of Rangers from St. Clair county, under Captain Whiteside. A band of Indians had massacred a family of whites near Kaskaskia. Captain Whiteside in command of twenty Rangers, pursued them, overtaking them in the heavy timber bordering the small creek about one mile south of the present home of John M. Green, Esq. In the fight among the trees one white man and five Indians were slain when night put an end to the battle. During the night the few remaining Indians fled, and the Rangers gave up the pursuit. It has been sometimes erroneously stated that it was in this battle that Captain Harvey lost his life, but Captain Harvey was killed some years before, at what is now known as Harvey's Point, and his grave may be faintly traced a few yards west and north of the spot where the old Harvey's Point church stood. The circumstances of Captain Harvey's death are as follows: About the year 1810 horsestealing became so common in the settlements along the Wabash from Vincennes to Shawneetown and also in the settlements along the Mississippi and Kaskaskia, that the pioneers decided to break up the business at all hazards, and with this end in view mercilessly pursued the thieves whenever a horse was stolen. The thieves stealing in the Wabash county would lose themselves in the Illinois wilderness and eventually make their way to the settlements on the west side of the state, and the horses stolen in the west settlement were disposed of in the Wabash settlements, thus lessening the chance of detection. Captain Harvey with one companion was in chase of one of these thieves and succeeded in capturing him somewhere west of Marion county, and with his companion was taking him to Vincennes. They were on horseback and when they reached the hill known since as Harvey's Point it was near sundown and they concluded to camp for the night. They dismounted and laid the thief, whose hands and feet were tied, on the ground; they then built a fire and having placed their rifles against a tree near at hand, while making camp, they carelessly went to the little "branch" a few yards away to wash and get water. The thief had in the meantime managed to get his hands out of the rope bonds, quickly untied his feet, siezed the guns without attracting the attention of his captors. As Harvey and his companion returned they were confronted by the outlaw who commanded them to halt, but Harvey did not heed the command and the outlaw fired and killed him instantly. Thus paying with his life the violation of the pioneer's first law, never to leave your gun out of reach at any time. Harvey's companion was forced to permit the thief to mount one of the horses and ride away. Harvey's companion managed to get the body of his chief up into the branches of a tree and tied it there out of the reach of wild animals and rode to Vincennes, collected a small force and returned to the place of the murder, buried the body and endeavored to trail the thief, but were unsuccessful; as he was never apprehended it is supposed he hid himself in the French or Spanish settlements west of the Mississippi.

Another version of the death of Captain

Harvey, differing only in details, is that the thief was caught at Vincennes and they were returning to Kaskaskia, when the tragedy occurred, and that the companion of Harvey buried him as best he could and returned to Kaskaskia for a burying party, who on arriving at the scene of the murder found that the wolves had dug up the body and partly devoured it, they gathered up the scattered remains and buried them in a grave which may be seen at the present time.

Shortly after Captain Young, his son James and his son-in-law, Robert Snodgrass, settled on Vermillion creek, just west of Salem, or the next year, 1814. James Pyles, another son-in-law of Samuel Young, came to Marion county. He was a native of Kentucky and resided near and in Salem until 1840, when he removed to Missouri. About the same time two brothers, Jacob and William Albert, followed the Youngs from the same neighborhood in Tennessee. Jacob was married to Patsey Young in 1816 by Abia Lee, acting Justice of the Peace, and who had come to the county about two years before. Rufus Ricker came from Indiana and settled at Walnut Hill in 1819, and in 1823 moved to what is now Salem, where he and Mark Tully settled. The latter came from Indiana in 1821, having migrated from Tennessee when quite a young man. He settled with his family about three miles west of Salem, bought out James Roberts who had donated thirty acres of land in section 11 to the county. Roberts returned to Indiana and Ricker and Tully carried out the contract with the county that Roberts had made, giving a deed dated June 6, 1826. Both Ricker and Tully were very prominent men in the early history of the county. About this time what is known as the Roach farm about three miles from Salem, was settled by William Boyle and his sister Annis, who ran away from their home in Kentucky and came to Marion county on foot. Boyle often told of having plowed the ground and cultivated corn where the city of Salem now stands. Annis died in 1877, and William passed away some years later.

Joseph Hensley was born in Virginia in 1784 and removed to Kentucky, and from there to Illinois, and settled at Walnut Hill in 1818. He had six children, and there are many of his descendants still living in this county, and are among our best people. It is claimed that Marion Hensley was the first child of white parentage born in the county after its organization, and for that reason was named Marion. Israel Jennings, Sr., came from Kentucky in 1819, and settled two miles west of Walnut Hill. He was the great-grandfather of William Jennings Bryan. He was well-to-do for that day, and improved a large tract of land. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters. He was a man of strong mind and noble character. He represented the county in the legislature one term and lived to be nearly one hundred years old, dying in 1870, leaving a large landed estate to his children, a part at least of which is still held by the family. He kept his coffin in his house more than forty years. This was not the result of crankiness as it might seem, but of

thoughtfulness, and the event that brought about the purchase of the coffin occurred in a very early day, 1819 or 1820. When he moved to the Hill in 1819 the traveling was so bad that a part of his goods had to be left at Shawneetown, and as soon as the family were located and the necessary work done, Mr. Jennings went to Shawneetown after the things, a journey of many days through an unsettled wilderness. Upon his return he found that one of his daughters had died, and that no coffin could be obtained to bury her in, as there were as yet no saw mills and no lumber from which to make a coffin, and so some of the neighbors had felled a tree and split it in two and by hollowing out the halves, trough-like, had placed the body therein, and thus buried it. This made such an impression on his mind that at the first opportunity he bought in St. Louis a metallic coffin, so that in case of his death the family might be spared the worry of procuring a coffin for him, well knowing that in the event of the death of any other member of the family he would be able to provide.

Malachi Ware came to Marion county from Kentucky in 1818. He had seven children, one of whom married Mathew Young, the boy who, in 1811, camped with the Indians on Crooked creek. They were married when Mathew was not quite nineteen and Miss Ware fourteen. This was doubtless the first wedding in the county, but long before the county was formed. Their son, John Young, who died in 1905, was beyond doubt the first white child born on what is now Marion county soil. The writer was well acquainted with all the parties, and as minister officiated at the funeral of all three. James Roberts came to the county in 1818 and settled on section 11, where Salem now stands, and gave the county thirty acres of land as a county seat, but as told already, sold to Rufus Ricker and Mark Tully, who made the deed of gift to the county. James Roberts went back to Indiana but his son Jesse remained and became Marion county's first Sheriff. "Black Bear," or Benjamin Vermillion first settled at Walnut Hill about 1818, afterward moved to Salem township and improved a farm. He was an eccentric character. Very dark complexioned and famous as a bear hunter, hence the nickname of "Black Bear." He left Marion county and went to Missouri in the thirties, where he died. His life was a busy one, and notwithstanding his eccentricities was a useful one. He was regarded as a just man and fearless in the discharge of duty. He was a member of the Illinois Rangers who did so much to prevent lawlessness and to protect the settlements from the Indians in the settlement period of the state. One of the characters of this period was William Taylor. He was a bully of the neighborhood and delighted in the rough and tumble fights of the period, and carried many scars as a result of his frequent battles, but like almost all the bullies of his day was a peaceable neighbor and not at all quarrelsome, and only showed his fighting proclivities when meeting fighting men or overwrought by some injustice to himself or some weaker party. The advent of Samuel Shook

marked an era in the annals of the county. He came in 1820 and located in the Walnut Hill settlement. He was a Baptist preacher, and so far as can be ascertained was the first regular minister to locate in Marion county. He died shortly afterward, leaving no family. He was said to be a good man with ideas of a more liberal character than many preachers of that day entertained.

The founder of the Foster family in Marion county was "Uncle Hardy" Foster, as everyone called him. He was a unique character, "good as gold." He originally came from Georgia in 1821, stopped a few years in St. Clair county, and when Marion county began to be settled came to the then wilderness to hunt bears and bees, which was his favorite occupation. With one companion, James Jones, he struck up a camp on the Mt. Vernon and Vandalia road which was but a track through the county, and hunted bears and bees most vigorously. He afterward settled on a farm which he "hewed from the forest," and became one of the leading citizens of the county, filling many offices and left a monument to his memory in the name of Foster township. His companion, Jones, also settled in the county, and both have a large number of descendants in the northern part of the county who are "good citizens and true." Another of the original characters among the early settlers was "Nickname" John Boucher, so called because he never called anybody by the right name, but nicknamed all his acquaintances. He had a small mill run by water and ground both wheat and corn for his neighbors, some of whom lived fifteen or twenty miles away. This was not the first mill in the county but was perhaps the best equipped at that time. It is told of him that, wishing to catch his horse one day, he wore himself out chasing the animal but without avail, so he concluded to "crease" the horse and so be able to catch him. To crease an animal is to fire a rifle ball so as to just touch the top of the head and "stun" them, so that they may be caught before they recover. When Boucher fired the horse fell as was expected, but when Boucher got to him the horse was dead. He had "creased" the animal too well. Boucher left no representatives in this county, or at least none are known now. It is thought he moved away at an early day.

During the years 1819 and 1820 several families settled in different parts of the county. In the first mentioned year one Welch settled in Walnut Hill and lived there on a farm several years. His family consisted of eight children. He went to Fulton county in the early thirties and died there some time after. John Wilson was one of the first settlers in what is now Raccoon township, and Abraham Romine in what is now Romine township. A more extended notice will be given these families under the head of their respective townships. Isaac McClelland, the founder of the large and influential McClelland family, was born in Pennsylvania but came to Illinois by way of Ohio and stopped a short time at Kaskaskia. But in 1820 he came to Marion county and stopped at the home of Israel Jennings.

He came on foot and brought all his possessions with him. He remained at Walnut Hill until he married Sallie Welch New Year's day, 1824, when he went to township 2 north, 1 east, where he and his wife settled on section 32. The place is now known as the Martin farm. He afterward returned to Walnut Hill and then to Central City, where he died March 19, 1881.

Frederick Phelps settled in Carrigan township in 1820. He died in 1845. Major Samuel Davidson settled in the same township in 1821. Mary Tully, of whom mention has been made before, was born in Tennessee in 1791. He emigrated to Indiana, then to Illinois, and settled near Salem in 1821. He had a family consisting of a wife and four children of his own and two stepchildren, having married a widow with two children. Nine more children were born to them after coming to this county, one of whom, Uncle Ander Tully, still lives in Salem. All the others have passed beyond. Thomas Fulton also came to the county very early, about 1822. In 1821 Samuel Gaston, a native of South Carolina, settled in Marion, twelve miles southwest from Salem. He had eight children. In the year of 1826 he went to help raise a cabin for a neighbor, ten miles away, and took cold and fell ill with winter fever (pneumonia) and died. His children were prominent in Marion county and left numerous descendants who are among the best citizens of the county. A Mr. Jamison came from Tennessee in 1821 and settled in Iuka township, on what is called from him Jamison creek. He commenced making improvements but was killed by the Indians in 1823. In 1822 Samuel Huff came from Logan county, Tennessee, and settled in the Walnut Hill neighborhood. He had eight children, several living to a very old age and leaving a numerous progeny behind, all of whom are highly respected by their fellow citizens.

James Chance came from Tennessee at an early day and settled in Salem. He was the first blacksmith in the town. William Pursley settled in what is now Tonti township in 1822 and died shortly after, leaving a widow whose life was full of incidents, some of which will be given under the head of Tonti. Cornelius Dunham, of New York, William Tully, of Virginia; David Fulton, of Tennessee; and Letitia Duncan all came to the county before 1824, as did also John W. Nichols and Robert Nichols. William Marshall taught school in 1825 in this county. He lived northeast of Salem for a time, then bought the William Nichols improvements. He was a man of some education and a splendid fiddler, or violinist as we now call them, and he was in demand at all gatherings for miles around. He was a Justice of the Peace, County Surveyor and served one term in the Legislature. He died in Carrigan township, leaving a large family. John Eddington and James Chance settled on a farm in Carrigan township in 1823. Chance served two terms as Sheriff and bore a stainless reputation. He left a large family at his death, January 5, 1866.

Jeremiah Gilmore came in 1824 and died a citizen of the county. He seems to have left no representatives in the county.

Mathew Cunningham came from Kentucky in 1824 and settled on a farm near Walnut Hill. The county line divided the farm, most of which was in Marion county, but the house was just over the line in Jefferson county. There were nine children, one of whom was prominent in the development of the county. We refer to Hon. John Cunningham, who was a merchant in Salem and a dealer in stock for many years. He was a member of the Legislature and lived to an old age. Mathew moved from Walnut Hill to Romine township, but died in Salem at the residence of his daughter in May, 1878.

His wife, the mother of John Cunningham, died of cholera in 1834. John Bundy, founder of the Bundy family in Marion county, was a North Carolinian, having first settled in Jefferson county, but moved to Marion county shortly after. Three of his sons were in the Mexican war, one, Isaac Bundy, afterward was a Methodist minister for many years. One son, William Bundy, is still a resident of this county and is honored by all as an upright citizen and a Christian gentleman. John Bundy left several descendants, among whom are his grandsons, W. F. Bundy and John Bundy, both distinguished members of the bar of the county.

Reuben Chance, who at the age of twenty years came to this county in 1825, was an influential citizen and his life was worthy of emulation. He died in 1880 at his home near Old Bethel camp ground. His wife, Catherine, died in 1877. There were ten children in this family; one son, J. O. Chance, was twice elected Clerk of the Supreme Court; another, S. S. Chance, after serving the county in the Clerk's office for nearly fifty years, is now living in Salem, retired from active cares of life, a citizen known to all and by all beloved. After the year 1825 immigration increased rapidly and many families settled in the county and as far as possible they will be traced in the sketch of their respective townships in which they settled.

Marion county, while to a considerable extent is a mining county so far as the southwest portion of the county is concerned yet on the whole it is to the farm that we must look for the real value of the country's products.

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## JUDICIARY AND ATTORNEYS.

As has been stated the first court was held in the house of James Young May 29, 1823, Judge John Reynolds presiding. He was of Irish parentage, born in Pennsylvania, February 26, 1788. His father moved to Tennessee when John was six years old, and in 1800 emigrated to the Illinois country. At the age of twenty John Reynolds

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went back to Tennessee to attend college, and stayed in college two years. He studied law two years with John Campbell, at Knoxville, Tennessee, and was admitted to practice in 1812 at Kaskaskia. The examination was conducted by Judges Thomas and Sprigg, of the United States Territorial Court. In 1814 he opened an office in the county seat of St. Clair county at that time Cahokia.

The first General Assembly of Illinois as a state met at Kaskaskia and John Reynolds was chosen by them as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the state. Judge Reynolds was elected Governor in 1830, and went to Congress in 1834; he served in that body seven years. In 1846 he was elected to the General Assembly and chosen speaker in the house. The writer remembers the venerable Governor as he appeared in the last year of his life. A picture from the past, thrown by the camera of the years on the then present. He was always a Democrat of the Jackson stripe and died in that faith at Belleville, Illinois, in May, 1865, in his seventy-eighth year. The next Judge to hold court was Thomas Reynolds, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who was also presiding justice of the circuit courts under the then constitution. James Hall, a scholarly man and a graceful writer, presided at the April term, 1825. Judge Walters presided at the October term, and Hall again at the April term, 1826. The judges who have presided since 1826 were as follows, given in order as they served: Thomas C. Brown. Judge Brown held all the courts in Marion county until 1834, except the September and October terms, which were held by Theophilus W. Smith, on account of the sickness of Judge Brown. In 1835 Judge Alexander F. Grant presided. He was succeeded by Jeptha Hardin. From 1837 to 1847 Walter B. Scales presided over the Marion county circuit court. He was succeeded by William A. Denning and he in 1850 by Samuel S. Marshall, one of the great judicial luminaries of Illinois. He resigned in 1854 and was succeeded by Downing Baugh, who in 1856 was succeeded by Edwin Beecher. Beecher served only a short term and in 1857 Sidney Breese, the Webster of Illinois, occupied the bench. Judge H. R. S. O'Melveney was Circuit Judge from 1858 to 1861. In 1861 Silas L. Bryan was elected Circuit Judge. He served twelve years. For a sketch of Judge Bryan, see special biography. The circuit court was presided over from 1873 by Judge Amos Watts or William W. Snyder, or George W. Wall, who composed the three judges of the third judicial circuit under the law creating the appellate court. Since which time Judge Benjamin Burroughs, William H. Farmer, now on the supreme bench; Judge S. L. Dwight, Judge Rose and Judge Ames have served. The state's attorneys for this county number many able men among them. The first was Henry Eddy, who served from 1825 to 1827; again in 1832 and 1834; William Gatewood, 1827 to 1832; Walter B. Scates

and Eddy 1833; John Dougherty 1835 and 1836; Samuel S. Marshall 1836-1838; William H. Stickney 1838-1842; Willis Allen 1842; Richard Nelson 1843; Willis Allen 1844; Henry W. Moore (pro tem) 1845; Benjamin Bond, 1846 (pro tem); Samuel B. Marshall (pro tem), 1847-1848; Henry Rawlings, 1849; Robert Wingate one term, 1850; W. R. Parish (pro tem) one term; 1850; Lee Turney, 1851; James C. Robinson, 1852-1857; P. P. Hamilton (pro tem), 1857; Amos Watts, 1858-1864; P. P. Johnson, 1865-1868; John Michan 1869-1872; James S. Jackson 1873-1877; W. W. Farthing, 1877-1880. W. D. Farthing was succeeded by Eugene Stoker, he by C. E. Jennings for several terms and he by June C. Smith, whose term is just expired and W. D. Farthing is again taking the office for a term of four years.

During the first half century of the county's existence the Prosecuting Attorney was elected or appointed for the entire circuit and traveled over the circuit with the Judge and during that time may men who afterward became famous in state and national affairs filled the office and no county in the state has had abler men as public prosecutors than Marion. Among the lawyers who were of the Marion county bar, none were more profound than Sidney Breese, afterward a Supreme Judge and perhaps the greatest the state ever had. He attended the first court held in the county and for several years after was a regular attendant. Lyman Trumbull afterward a United States Senator from Illinois, was also a practitioner at the bar of this county. Finney D. Preston also belonged to the Marion county bar. W. H. Underwood afterward, Judge, a writer on law, and ranking with Breese and Marshall, practiced here. W. B. Henry Edward S. Wilson and John A. McClernand and afterward eminent as Judge and as a general officer in the Civil war. Judge Joseph Gillespie, an intimate associate of Lincoln; Robert Wingate, of Missouri; Richard S. Bond, Daniel White, W. H. Gray, W. A.J. Sparks, Gustave Van Hoorbeke, Fred A. Lietze, Darius Kingsbury, Alexander White and Harvey P. Buxton, W. N. Parrish and Aaron Shaw, lawyers of note, but foreign to the county, all practised here, riding the circuit in the early day.

Of the Marion county lawyers, Gen. I. N. Haynie was one of the most noted. He was born in Tennessee November 18, 1824. He came with his parents to this county in 1830, began the study of law in 1844 and was admitted in 1846. He was a lieutenant of Company C, Sixth Regiment of Illinois, in the Mexican war. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature. He took a law course in the Louisville University and took the highest rank in his class in 1853. In 1856 Mr. Haynie was appointed Judge of the court of Cairo, Illinois, and removed to that city. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he organized the Forty-eighth Infantry and was given a colonel's commission by Governor Yates. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. In 1862 he was made a brigadier general by President Lincoln, and afterward adjutant general of Illinois which

office he held at the time of his death which occurred at Springfield, March 20, 1865.

Stephen G. Hicks, a Georgian by birth, was a lawyer of ability. He served as a private in the Black Hawk war; was a captain in the Third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, during the war with Mexico, and was practicing law in Salem when the war between the states broke out. He organized the Fortieth Regiment and was made its colonel. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh and was brought home to Salem, where he remained until July, 1862, when being partially recovered, he returned to his regiment and remained in the field until the close of the war. He was born in 1807, and died in Salem from the effect of his wounds, December 14, 1869. He was buried in East Lawn cemetery, wrapped in the old flag of the Fortieth Regiment as he requested.

Basil B. Smith was born in Ohio, June 27, 1829; studied law with General Haynie and was admitted in 1856. He was a fine lawyer and ranked high in his profession, the last years of his life being clouded by a mental break-down. Dewit C. Jones practiced a short time here, but removed to Chicago in 1875.

Thomas F. Houts came to this county in 1840 with his parents and studied law with Col. H. P. Boyakin in 1842. His education was mostly obtained in the schools of Illinois and as a student of Rev. W. F. Boyakin in Salem. He formed a partnership with General Haynie, who was then entering the practice of his profession at Salem. In 1856 Mr. Houts was licensed as a Methodist preacher and for some time served in that connection; but later united with the Church of God, and preached for that people until his death about 1907. His body was brought to Salem for interment. He was said to be at his prime the most eloquent speaker in the Southern Illinois circuit.

W. B. Adams located at Centralia in 1858. He was a good lawyer, but his accidental death in 1863 cut short his career.

Richard S. Nelson, born in the Isle of Wight, was a lawyer at Centralia from 1859 to his death in 1865. His forte was chancery law, in which branch he was thoroughly equipped. E. S. Bates and George A. Sanders were law partners at Centralia for some years when the firm was dissolved, Bates going to Chicago and Sanders to Springfield. Bates was State Treasurer two terms. W. R. Hubbard, J. O. Chance, J. A. Norman, T. E. Huddle, M. T. Peters, W. W. Willard, P. P. Hamilton, W. H. Brazier, J. G. Lemon, A. B. Goddon and H. P. Boyakin were all lawyers and were for a short time resident attorneys of Salem.

Gen. James S. Martin and Benjamin F. Marshall both practiced a short time in Salem, but retired to enter the business field in which they were eminently successful. Both are dead, but their memory is green in the minds of their many friends. Tilman Raser practiced law in this county also from 1857 to his death in 1881.

William Stoker opened a law office in Salem in 1845, but was compelled by an affection of the eyes to cease practice for a

time, but in 1854 he opened an office in Centralia and until his death a few years ago was ranked as the dean of the Marion county bar. He was a Mexican war veteran and for a few years practiced at Louisville (from 1848 to 1854), Illinois. His son, Eugene L. Stoker, was Prosecuting Attorney of the county, and afterward removed to Chicago, where he died. Michael Schaffer, born in Pennsylvania in 1821, graduated at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1846. He studied law, taught school and followed a commercial pursuit until 1853, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1857 he was associated with Silas L. Bryan and continued to practice until 1876, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, which office he filled with distinguished ability. In 1879 he returned to Salem and resided here until his death.

Henry C. Goodnow practiced law in Salem from 1859 until his death. Mr. Goodnow was a fine lawyer and took great pains to prepare his cases.

John B. Kagy came to Salem in 1860, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He was contemporary with H. C. Goodnow, and often on opposite sides, these two, at one time, leaders of the bar, fought battles at law that crowded the court-houses with citizens to witness the giants in combat. Mr. Kagy died a few years ago full of honors.

H. C. Feltman came when a child with his parents from St. Louis and studied law with John B. Kagy, but did not long practice, but turned his attention to business pursuits. He was for years grand scribe of the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Illinois. He died in 1908, at Salem, Illinois.

James S. Jackson, of Iuka, was born in Kentucky in 1831, and learned the blacksmith's trade, and from his coming to the county in 1850, to the breaking out of the Civil war, worked at the forge. In 1861 he was chosen captain of Company G, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers, and served until March 12, 1865, when he was mustered out. The following November he was elected County Clerk, and while Clerk studied law and was admitted to the bar in June, 1866. He was State's Attorney one term and served one term in the state Legislature. For many years prior to his death he was paralyzed, and passed his time in a wheel chair, always cheerful and always ready to converse with friends. He was of a poetic temperament and loved to quote Shakespeare, his favorite author.

Col. L. F. Casey was a native of Jefferson county, Illinois, and was educated in Illinois schools. He studied law with Judge Scates in 1842, and was admitted in 1848. He practiced his profession in Mt. Vernon until 1852, when he went to Texas and opened an office in Shelbyville. From 1854 to 1860 he was Prosecuting Attorney for seven Texas counties. In 1866 he removed to Centralia, Illinois, and formed a partnership with S. L. Dwight. Colonel Casey was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1846-1847. He was a brilliant man and a first

rate attorney. While in Texas he was elected to the State Senate and served as senator four years. He died about fifteen years ago, after some years of poor health.

Capt. S. L. Dwight, now Circuit Judge, was a private and rose from the ranks to the captaincy of Company I, Sixtieth Illinois Volunteers. His biography appears elsewhere. Suffice it to say here that he is now serving his second term as Circuit Judge, which speaks more for his ability than pen of mine can utter.

S. A. Frazier, of Centralia, was born in Indiana in 1845, but came to this county in 1850. He attended the public schools of this county, and in 1864 entered Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, Indiana, and took a three years' course. In 1868 he entered the office of W. L. Stoker as a student, and was admitted to practice in 1869, and for two years he practiced with his teacher, and in 1871 opened an office for himself. He has confined himself mostly to chancery and probate law, in which he has attained an enviable reputation. He still keeps an office in Centralia.

J. J. Schoolfield, now of Iuka, is a native of Maryland, but studied law in Kentucky with John Tierbur. He was admitted in 1866, and practiced at Brookville, Illinois. In 1872 he moved to Iuka, where he still resides in the full possession of his faculties, and still in active practice. Captain Schoolfield served throughout the war between the states on the losing side. He was a good soldier, and like all good soldiers, surrendered in good faith, which faith he has kept, and none in Marion county will more quickly resent an insult to his country's honor than J. J. Schoolfield.

John F. Donovan, who was brought from New York City in childhood to Sparta, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, and at once opened an office in Kinmundy, where he still continues to practice his profession. He has served as Mayor of Kinmundy, and several times been appointed postmaster.

W. E. C. Lyons was a student of law in the office of Gen. I. B. Jones, of Sparta, and was admitted in 1874. He served as City Attorney of Centralia for a short time, but gave up the practice of law to enter the commercial world, in which he has been successful.

C. E. Jennings was born at Walnut Hill, January 7, 1855, graduated at the old State College at Irvington, Illinois, and graduated in 1878 from the Union Law School of Chicago. The same year he formed a partnership with his uncle, Silas L. Bryan, which continued until the death of Judge Bryan in 1880. Mr. Jennings has been several times elected State's Attorney of the county, and is regarded as one of the deepest students of law at the bar. He is still in active practice.

John E. Bryan was born in Salem, July 4, 1851. He received his education at the Salem high school and studied law under the Hon. T. E. Merritt and S. L. Bryan. He was admitted by the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon after passing the required examination. He served several terms as Master in Chancery, and at present conducts an ab-

stract office in connection with his law business.

John J. Raser, Meigs R. Myer, William R. Burton and G. Pierce Duncan each practiced law in this county for a short time, but removal or death made their connection with the Marion county bar too brief to require more than passing notice. They were all gentlemen of good attainments, and had their connection with the bar at Salem been of any length, would doubtless have attained a high place among the lawyers of Marion county.

Henry C. Moore began the practice of law at Central City in 1863, but in 1864 was elected Circuit Clerk, and re-elected in 1868; was appointed Master in Chancery in 1879, and has not since engaged in the practice of his profession. He still resides in Salem.

Dwyer Tracy, W. H. Mason, Ural Mills and Jackson C. Doughty all were licensed attorneys but never practiced at the bar as such as a profession, but were in business in other lines.

The present bar in active practice is led by the venerable lawyer and statesman, Hon. Thomas Emmit Merritt, the oldest, both in years and length of practice at the Marion county bar. Mr. Merritt was born in New York City, but emigrated with his father's family to Belleville, Illinois, in 1841, where he received his first schooling. In 1844 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked seven years as a painter in a carriage factory. In 1851 he came to Salem and studied law with P. P. Hamilton, but did not pass his examination until 1863, when he was admitted. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1868, and from that time for twenty-two years he served the district as a legislator two terms of four years each in the Senate. Mr. Merritt by his energy, talents and fluency of speech, has won for himself a reputation that is not confined to his own state, and still in the active practice of his profession is an effective force and a foeman to be feared.

The lawyers composing the present bar are a "high toned", scholarly set of American gentlemen, and beside those already named, are W. F. Bundy, F. F. Noleman and J. J. Bundy, of Centralia, and all rank with the best in the state. These gentlemen are all in the prime of life, and are citizens any city would be proud to claim. W. F. Bundy served one term in the Legislature, but the duties of his profession were more alluring than political preferment, and he declined further office. The other two, while active in their party, have never aspired to office. June C. Smith and C. F. Dew, both of a younger set, and Mr. Murphy and Mr. Jonas, still younger, are rapidly making reputations for themselves, as is also Mr. Garrison. Mr. Smith is just retiring from the office of State's Attorney, and Mr. Dew from that of City Councillor of Centralia, in which offices both so conducted affairs as to reflect credit upon themselves. Mr. Garrison is rapidly working up a fine practice, and stands high in his profession. Mr. Rodenberg, a scholarly young lawyer, is United States Commissioner, with his office at Centralia. Ex-County Judge Patter-

son, of Sandoval, is another good lawyer, who is quietly and effectively building both a good practice and reputation.

The members of the bar residing at Salem other than T. E. Merritt, C. E. Jennings and J. E. Bryan, who have already been mentioned, are all of a later admission to the bar. Of these the first in point of admission is D. D. Haynie, a brother of Gen. I. N. Haynie. He is just retiring from the office of Circuit Clerk, and has associated with him a young attorney, Mr. Lloyd Haley, and from this union of talent and energy a strong legal reputation will doubtless be erected.

L. M. Kagy, a farmer boy of Marion county, studied law and graduated in the same class at the Chicago law school with W. J. Bryan, with whom he was a roommate. Mr. Kagy is a hard-working, conscientious lawyer, who has attained the top of the ladder in his profession; he is attorney for all the railroads passing through the city of Salem, and as a lawyer versed in corporation law ranks high. Two years ago, finding his practice too great, he formed a partnership with Edward Vandevert, who is, though young, a good lawyer.

George W. Smith, also a member of the bar, has superior qualities of mind, and as a lawyer ranks high. He was for many years attorney for the city of Salem, and as a criminal lawyer has succeeded in saving his clients in several notable cases.

John S. Stonecipher, present County Judge, has been also very successful in the practice of his profession. He, like Mr. Frazier, of Centralia, delights in chancery and probate law. Both Smith and Stonecipher have good practices and bid fair to build still better in the future.

Still younger in the profession is ex-County Judge Charles H. Holt, still a young man. He received his education in the Salem high school and studied law at Chicago. When yet almost a boy he was elected County Judge and served two terms, since which time he has advanced so rapidly in his profession as to be ranked among the best.

E. D. Telford, another Salem boy, graduated in the Salem high school, then took a classical course in McKendree College, after which he spent some years in the departments at Washington, and while working as a clerk studied law at the law school at Georgetown University and graduated with the honors of his class. He returned to Salem in 1905 and begun the practice of law. He was elected City Attorney in 1907, and still holds that office. He is a hard worker, a good student and is fast growing into a good practice.

Earl Huggins, of Kinmundy, is also a young lawyer with a good knowledge of law, and is fast growing into a good practice.

Such is the personnel of the bar of Marion county, and no county in the state can boast of a brainier, cleaner or more gentlemanly set of lawyers.

## GEOLOGY OF MARION COUNTY.

The rock formation of Marion county so far as are indicated by out croppings are of the upper coal measures, known as the upper sand stone formation and overlies the Shoal Creek limestone. A strongly cemented calcareous sandstone appears in some places, very compact. At other points the form is of mud stone, or calcareous state, generally full of fossils, and in some points appearing as areno-calcareous pudding stone or as higher class of limestone. Only at few places does this lime stone appear of any considerable thickness and within a short distance varies to only an accumulation of calcareous matter. There is no strata proper, but it seems to be very irregular, at one point it is found as a solid formation, but within a few feet it appears as floating blocks or thin slabs or slate of calcareous formation. One coal bed at least underlies the whole of the county; in many places, three have been found by boring or mine sinking and there is but little doubt that other beds are still lower. We quote from the state geological reports, the following formation in the northwest part of the county as developed by well sinking to the depth of ninety-two feet: Soil and clay fifteen feet; hardpan, fifteen feet; blue clay mixed with sandstone pebbles, pieces of coal and wood, thirty feet; pieces of limestone, containing fossils, two feet; shales, thirty feet.

North of East Fork there are no outcropping rocks in this county, but on East Fork and on Crooked creek, further south, both on the west side of the county, we find the same general formation of argillaceous and arrenaceous shales with sandstone inter calations a slate formation of at least one foot in thickness. These slates are calcareous and strongly fossilliferous. Below this formation there is a third coal formation. Near the mouth of Jim creek there is a deposit of about three feet of argillaceous slaty shales, with concretions of kidney ore, then about one and one-half feet of coal, capped by a layer of argillaceous rock. It resembles the concretionary limestone found farther up the East Fork. Along Jim creek in many places of its lower course, the same slaty formation is found just above the coal, cropping out and large pieces have tumbled from the bank. The coal is only about eighteen inches thick. Wells dug in the prairie lands are too shallow to reach the rock, yet beyond doubt the same formation exists under the whole western part of the county. Coal has been dug up in section 27 in Foster township, the vein being about eighteen inches thick; the same vein, doubtless, is found in section 26, also in section 25, near the old mill. Here it has been found in the bed of the creek, the vein being about eighteen inches thick. These coal out-croppings are found in most of the west and north parts of the county, but are of little commercial value, but at a depth of from five hundred to one thousand two hundred feet there is

beyond doubt valuable deposits which time and necessity will alone develop. We are assured that coal exists by mines being developed on every side in this region, as well as within its limits. Along Crooked creek there is the sandstone formation and slate on both sides of the creek. The upper coal vein has been found and from Salem, where the mine is eight hundred and eighty-nine feet deep to Junction City, where it is something over five hundred and fifty feet deep on the north of the creek with about the same as the latter depth, south of the creek. A second or third vein has been discovered and is the vein which is being mined.

Sandstone crops out in Salem township, along Crooked creek, and several quarries have been opened but none are of any great commercial value as yet. Sandstone also crops out along Raccoon creek, in the southwest part of the county, and on Horse creek and on Skillet Fork, the same general formation as in the west part of the county on Skillet Fork. The rock does not crop out in the north half of Town 2, or in Town 3, north, but from the middle of Town 2, to the county line the out-cropping grows bolder as the surface becomes more and more broken and rough; the outcrop of sandstone at places is ten or more feet thick. No where in the eastern two tiers of townships has any effort been made to sink a shaft for coal except in Kinmundy, where a commercially valuable vein has been opened. In other places we have mentioned the recently discovered oil sand strata and the opening of at least one well producing oil, but as the discovery has just been made nothing is known only that a vein of oil sand is in at least the southern part of Town 2, north, range 1, east. In one section in the north tier of sections in Town 4, range 3, natural gas has been discovered and has been used in one farm house both for fuel and light for at least ten years. This, as well as mining, will be spoken of under the head of the townships in which the mines are located.

## CHANGING THE GAUGE OF A RAILROAD.

When the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, now the Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern, was built, its gauge was established at six feet, or fifteen inches wider than the standard gauge, on which other roads were built. This proved to be a serious handicap to the road, as all transfers from and to other roads were impossible, except with the Atlantic & Great Western, which entered Cincinnati over the C. H. & D., which had four rails to accommodate the wide trucks of the A. & G. W. and the O. & M. At terminals cars had to be unloaded and contents transferred by hand necessitating great delay and expense. It was concluded by the company that the gauge must be

changed to the standard. J. L. Griswold was general superintendent and Thomas D. Lovett chief engineer and to them all the credit for the successful accomplishment of the change of gauge of the entire road from St. Louis to Cincinnati in one day is due. The change was made, commencing at midnight Saturday July 21, 1871. Although the fine calculations and provisions of every detail had been planned, occupying months, one of the first orders given was that the entire rolling stock should be concentrated at three points, i. e., East St. Louis, Vincennes and Cochran, Indiana, on or before midnight of the 21st. This was absolutely necessary, otherwise equipment left on the line could not be moved to the various repair shops on its own wheels. This was not difficult with passenger equipment and empty freight cars but to get loaded freight cars to the terminals, unload them and get them to the nearest concentration point required prompt handling and careful calculation.

The next important point was to evenly distribute experienced track layers over the entire line. Twenty men trained to this work were placed on every five mile section. Every workman was stationed at his post so that promptly on the stroke of twelve, midnight, the track was cut in seventy places, between St. Louis and Cincinnati. Previous to this the inside spikes for the narrower gauge had been driven partly in and the inner spikes at the joints, centers and quarters of the track had been drawn. Certain of the track gang finished loosening the rails, others threw the rail into the new position, where a single blow on the partly driven spikes held it fast while others followed driving in the outside spikes. It must be remembered that both rails had to be moved, as the shifting of the track fifteen inches to one side would have put out of service nearly every platform, station, water tank and other accessory on the entire line. Where the track was straight, the relaying was comparatively simple, but the O. & M. was an exceedingly crooked road and as compared to the present Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern, like the letter "S" is to "I." This complicated the relaying as it necessitated the shortening of every rail in every curve on the line, which was nearly half the rails in use, either by cutting the rails or replacing them with new ones of the right length and in addition to this relaying of the main track every frog, switch and crossing had to be changed. While upward of one thousand five hundred men toiled in the pale light of a July night changing the gauge. At the three concentration points, East St. Louis, Vincennes and Cochran, where the equipment was being changed to fit the new gauge, were busy centers. Three master mechanics, Harry Elliott (since proprietor of the Elliott Frog & Switch Works of East St. Louis. Mr. Elliott died in 1908.) was in charge at East St. Louis; Archibald Thompson at Vincennes and J. D. W. Potts at Cochran had charge of this work at their several stations. Enough four foot eight and one-half inch trucks were in readiness for one-half the equipment and

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forty new Baldwin locomotives stood in the round houses ready for their initial trip over the relaid track. And the entire work of relaying was finished at about 8 o'clock a. m., July 22d. This was considered one of the great engineering feats of that day and would tax the capacity of the engineers of today. Note the O. & M. now the B. & O. S. W., passes east and west through the county near its middle line. To Prof. J. E. Whitchurch we are indebted for facts relating to the change of gauge of the O. & M.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MARION COUNTY.

Until the year 1854 there was no really free public school system in Illinois. That year the Legislature inaugurated a system providing by state and local taxation for sufficient revenue for the support of free schools. The Federal government had provided that one section in each township be set apart to be sold for the use of common schools, but as most of this land was sold at an early day at the then low price, the money obtained when at interest brought but little revenue, so until 1855 when the new law began to operate, the custom was to eke out the term by subscription, each patron paying so much, usually five cents per scholar per day, and as the pupils were few and money scarce, the inducement for a qualified teacher was not strong. When the new law went into effect the supply of competent teachers was limited and at first the requirements for a certificate were very low and often made lower by the commissioner as the chief school officer of the county was then called in order to get teachers enough to supply the districts, besides at this time owing to the completion of the Illinois Central and Ohio and Mississippi railroads, and the building of other roads, an unprecedented influx of emigrants to the state was constantly increasing the demand for more and better teachers. Marion county took the lead in this demand and at a meeting of the Southern Illinois teachers, held in Centralia in 1868, a resolution was passed stating the needs of the Southern Illinois counties and praying the Legislature to provide for them by establishing a southern normal school. The southern normal was chartered the next year and county normal schools were also provided for, for the fitting of teachers for the common schools. Many changes were made in the laws pertaining to schools at this session of the Legislature and the laws as amended took effect July 1, 1879, in accord with the constitution, as no emergency clause was attached. It provided for the safe keeping of all school money; made the Commissioner County Superintendent and required him to examine all books and accounts of the Township Treasurer yearly, to visit schools, and advise with teachers and school officers. It

made the school month a calendar month, and required teachers to have a certificate before making a contract to teach and forbade school directors making contracts with the district or to do any business except at a regular or special meeting. Graded schools in cities were placed under boards of education of not less than six members and a president, all of which was a great improvement over the law of 1854.

The Marion county teachers and school boards gladly accepted the chance thus afforded to improve the schools, and a rapid advance was begun, and the people remembering the early struggle for education they themselves had had, resolved better things for their children. They had been forced to be content with a few months of school, kept in an old abandoned log cabin by an untrained and often unlearned teacher, being often forced to walk three or four miles each way to and from school, with rude slab seats, few books and no accessories. They resolved that their children should have better teachers, better books, better houses, better equipped and at least the necessary helps to make school life not only successful, but comfortable. The old school building of logs chinked and daubed, sometimes with oiled paper for windows, warmed, if we may call it warmed at all, by a fireplace at one end, floor of puncheon, i. e., logs split and hewn, where the earth was not used as a floor, clapboard door, hung on hinges made of wood and ill-fitted in place, benches of split logs supported by pins driven in augur holes at the ends for legs and desks of hewn logs, supported by pins driven into augur holes of the logs forming the side of the house, roof of clapboards held in place by logs placed thereon, through which the sky might be seen and through which the rain beat or the snow sifted as there was no ceiling to intervene. The teacher could by dint of hard study keep ahead of the pupils and if he could read, write and "cipher" or "do sums" to the single rule of three (now known as simple proportion) he was fully competent if he had the further and more important qualification of being able to thrash the boys and girls. The teacher at Christmas times was expected to treat the school by giving them cheap candy and not to do so was to lower himself in the estimation not only of the pupil, but of the patron as well. And this worse than silly custom is, we are sorry to say, kept up yet in some districts of our county, and is a pretty good evidence of lack of proper school progress in that district. If the teacher refused to "treat" the larger boys would scheme to lock him out of the school-house and often a fight ensued to the utter destruction of the term's usefulness, and the elders always sided with the pupils. In my early life I passed through such scenes in Illinois both as pupil and afterward as teacher. Under such conditions as these, the fathers and mothers of Marion county received their schooling, and being clear-headed the majority of them hailed the better day with rejoicing and resolved to give far better than they had received.

In order that the present generation may

appreciate their advantages, let us draw a picture. Let us visit a school of seventy-five or even sixty years ago. The house has already been described. Let us enter the school on a winter morning, the slab benches arranged on either side of the middle aisle, filled with boys of all sizes, from little tots of six years, to stalwart young men of twenty on one side and girls of like ages on the other; a huge fire in the open fire place at one end burns one side of the body while the other freezes. The struggle to keep warm, to learn the lesson and to commit some sort of mischief occupies the pupil. The teacher's desk is in the middle of the room and the teacher sits by it in calm dignity, "monarch of all he surveys," as we enter, and every pupil cranes his neck to see who it is, and satisfied in that respect, returns to his former occupation. No attempt at quiet is made, but everyone studies in a loud droning whisper and the hum of thirty or forty pupils studying fills the room, but teacher or pupil is not disturbed; they are used to it. Suddenly up goes a hand and a voice cries aloud, "May I go out?" The teacher nods and the pupil goes out, slamming the creaking door. Soon another comes to the teacher with a dirty finger on the page, pointing out a word to be pronounced, the teacher giving the pronunciation. "May Bill Jones and me git a bucket of water?" Permission being given, out goes the boys with shout and clatter. The fire by this time needs replenishing and the teacher sends a couple of boys out for wood. The little tots one by one are called to the teacher's knee and the alphabet from A to Z is conned, and then the class in reading is called and ranges in a line on the floor. The text-book is anything from the old first reader to the Bible, and perhaps only two or three books to a dozen pupils, but the book is passed from one to the other until all have read and then they pass back to the seats and the lesson is done. "Sums" are done on slates and copied in blank books. Spelling is next and the class stands up in a long row and spells from head to foot, turning each other down when a word is missed which is not often, for whatever the old system failed to do it did make spellers and every school boasted of one or more that could spell every word in Webster's old blue-back speller.

Geography was taught by singing the facts to be learned in a dreary singsong monotone, having the facts arranged in a rude rhyme, the effect was ludicrous in the extreme, but neither pupil nor teacher saw anything out of the way or funny in it. But reader, if you are too young to have visited a "loud" school, as they were called, you have missed the best representation of pandemonium that the ingenuity of man ever devised. A "loud" school was nothing more or less than a school in which every pupil was permitted to study his lessons out loud. Imagine, if you can, thirty or forty boys and girls of all ages, each studying his lesson and perhaps each a different lesson in a loud tone of voice with perhaps a class trying to recite to the teacher, all at the same time. Yet incredible

as it may appear, this kind of school was not infrequent, but a change is at hand and the boys of the old log school-house, with its rude and inadequate equipment and incompetent teacher demands something better for their children even though at more cost to themselves. So with the better laws, the old regime passes. Neat school buildings replace the cabins, trained teachers take the place of the incompetents, new furniture, adequate equipment, new and more scientific methods, gentler and better discipline, no more loud schools, no more singing geography, no more haphazard recitations, but a mind-training process has superseded and the school of today, while not perfect, is in Marion county as good as the best.

The first school in the county was taught in 1819 in Walnut Hill prairie, by Jefferson Dow, who was followed by Arby Andrews from 1823 to about 1830. In 1823 Isaac Barr taught in Tennessee prairie. The first school taught in Haines township was in 1827 near where W. D. Hill now lives, with Thomas Cohorn as teacher. Alexander Kell taught the first school in Salem in 1828. Stevenson township had no school until 1833, when Otho Davenport opened one in a log house on the Vincennes road. William Haddon taught the first school in Omega township in 1838. Schools increased with increasing population until the year 1846, when the first report of school statistics were made to the Secretary of State. This report was as follows:

Whole number of school-houses in county, thirty-seven; whole number of schools, thirty-two; whole number of children under twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; whole number of scholars enrolled, nine hundred and sixty-six; total amount paid teachers, seven hundred and sixty dollars; average monthly wages paid teachers, twelve dollars.

The average monthly wages paid teachers today is for males, fifty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, and for females forty-three dollars and seventy-three cents, and as will be seen from the contribution of Supt. J. S. Kniseley, an effort is being made to raise both wages and the standard of excellence of Marion county schools. Marion county has sent more students to the Southern Illinois Normal than any county outside of the one in which the school is located, and has more teachers of normal training than any county in Southern Illinois. With a well equipped township high school and a city high school in Centralia; with a four-year course accredited high school in Salem, a good high school in Sandoval, Odin and Kinmundy, and fine rural schools, Marion need not go outside her own borders for any save technical education and her sons and daughters have only to use the means at hand to be well rounded American citizens.

# MARION COUNTY SCHOOLS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

By Supt. J. S. Kinseley.

The year 1909 has begun to unfold her pages and reveal each succeeding day that which she has in store for us, and we find that Marion county comprises one hundred and twenty-four schools districts, one hundred and twelve one-room country schools, three two-room schools, two three-room schools and six with five or more rooms. Two new districts have been formed in the last year, one in Stevenson and the other in Iuka township. The highest enrollment in any one room is eighty-seven, the lowest is nine. The highest wage paid to any male teacher is one hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds dollars per month, the lowest is thirty-three and one-third dollars. The highest wage paid to any female teacher is seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents and the lowest thirty dollars per month. The total number of boys and girls between the ages of six and twenty-one years is ten thousand three hundred and sixty-nine. The total number enrolled in school is eight thousand one hundred and three. The total number between twelve and twenty-one years who are unable to read and write is thirteen. The amount of tax levy for the support of schools for the past year is one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. The amount of bonded school debt is sixty-two thousand nine hundred. The amount of interest received on township fund by the various township treasurers is nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-three cents. Amount paid teachers the last year is sixty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents. Total expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1908, is one hundred and one thousand seven hundred and six dollars and ninety-two cents. The average monthly wages for males is fifty-four dollars and eighty-five cents; for females forty-three dollars and seventy-three cents. Beyond any doubt our schools are above the average of those of Southern Illinois and our teachers the most loyal to the profession of any county in the state. The counties of Central and Northern Illinois, in which land is assessed at one hundred and fifty dollars to two hundred dollars per acre, higher salaries with a much lower rate of levy are maintained, which of course tends to draw from us some of our best teachers. The salaries paid to our teachers at present have not kept pace with our material growth and the advance in the cost of living. In Centralia many of the grade teachers are receiving forty dollars per month, but are compelled to pay twenty dollars per month for board. After laundry bills, clothing, school journals, reading circle books and the expense of attending the annual institute and teachers' meetings deducted, nothing is left for the remaining months, when the pay ceases. How can

the country teacher who receives but forty dollars per month and pays ten dollars of it for board for six months of the year lay up any money and support a family on one dollar per day? Can he afford to attend a normal school in order to advance and become more useful as a teacher to the district under these conditions? "Chill penury freezes the genial currents of the soul," and we are compelled to bear with poorly prepared teachers because of a condition established by a custom. Why should our country schools be the last part of our educational system to receive attention? Now our state normals supported by public taxation are supposed to furnish practical training for our country school teachers and high school graduates, who expect to teach school in the country in order that the country home life may become more vigorous and more attractive for the boys and girls who are to receive the impress of the teachers' life and work fresh from these institutions. Better schools cost more to be sure, but farms have increased in value, and farmers have been receiving good prices for their products, improving their farms, improving their stock, improving their bank account, not satisfied with the seed corn or seed oats or other seed save only the best, let us not be satisfied with anything less than the best schools for our boys and girls. "The best product of the farm" good as our schools are, they can be made better, and with a devoted corps of teachers Marion county must come to the front.

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## THE DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRALIA.

Dating from March 13, 1852, when the Illinois Central Railroad received its munificent grant from the state of Illinois, events and conditions were conspiring to the location and history of Centralia and yet Centralia and its present location were not in this formulative period considered, and the final site, platting and formation of the city of Centralia by the Illinois Central Railroad Company was the direct result of inability of the said company to satisfactorily deal with individuals owning the section of land north of Centralia and which is now partially occupied by the village of Central City, through which Crooked creek passes. The Illinois Central intended to put their shops and build their city on this location owing to its favorable geographical situation, but when the owners were approached their ideas of value failed to coincide with those of the railroad company officials, therefore, they laid out the city of Centralia, placed its shops and proceeded to build the town.

Centralia has since that time, until quite recently, been pre-eminently a railroad town these interests being first represented by the Illinois Central for division points of both the branch and main line, later the J. S. & E. purchased by the Chicago, Burlington

and Quincy Railroad, then the Southern Railway, then the Illinois Southern.

The growth of Centralia since its fifty-five years of existence has been of the conservative order, the city itself being largely settled by German immigrants, necessarily poor, partook of the necessarily slow German character, while the surrounding country, to a very large extent, has been settled with the easy-going Tennesseeans and Kentucky people, largely satisfied with existing conditions.

With the gradual development of the local resources, principally coal, and the adaptation of farming to the soils, possibilities have added a more American and aggressive feature to the population and quickened the pulse of the business life of Centralia, doubling the city's population in the last five years, with the reasonable possibility of a like increase within the next period of time.

Naturally the growth and development of the city involves the intimate association of characters who have by their efforts and brains to the extent of their talents, been more or less instrumental in this result.

The natural growth and development, seemingly slow at times, has reflected the character of those depending upon the trade for their sustenance and fortune, and with the admixture of a per cent. of personal and civic pride, has evolved a city from out the prairie over which the Indians camped and the wild animals roamed.

The result of any municipal improvement can scarcely be attributed to any business or commercial organizations, but rather to the necessity as demanded and to the natural unanimity of action on the part of the citizens on all public questions. This spirit is manifested in the many beautiful religious and educational structures which in many instances have cost much money and would do credit to a city of much larger size. The value of these institutions can scarcely be measured in dollars and cents: they will forever remain as monuments to the Christianity and education and higher civilization of the community.

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## CHURCHES OF MARION COUNTY.

Mount Moriah church is the oldest congregation in the county. It was organized as a Free Will Baptist church in 1829. For eight years it was in name a Free Will Baptist, but in 1837 it renounced the name and joined in the reform movement, now known as the Christian church, or Church of Christ. For many years this church was under the leadership of such consecrated men as Elders William Chaffin, David R. Chance, Samuel Shook and Charles Drennen. These men, like many other preachers of pioneer times, underwent hardships and dangers uncomplainingly, for the truth's sake. Here the late J. A. Williams united with the church in which he was so long to labor, and whose

doctrines he was to so faithfully exemplify during a life of ninety years. Among the preachers who have labored with this church regularly in the earlier years of its history were Reverends White, Brinkerhoff, Phillips, Nance, Simer, Boles and others have been preachers in charge in later years, with others who are not recalled. The first house was log; since its decay three other frame buildings have been occupied. The second frame was a very large building and was partly wrecked by a wind storm, but was repaired and used until about five years ago, when it was torn down and the present neat chapel built. This congregation maintains a good Sunday school and is in a healthy condition.

### THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF SALEM.

The Christian church at Salem was organized by Elder John A. Williams in the parlor of his home December 18, 1866. The organization was very small, but immediately bought a small frame building that had been used by the Cumberland Presbyterians as a house of worship. They paid two hundred and fifty dollars for it and repaired it at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. This house was used until the summer of 1879, when it was sold for one hundred dollars. The congregation immediately began the building of a new house of worship. It was of brick, thirty-four by fifty feet, with a tower ten feet square in front. This building cost two thousand five hundred dollars. It was completed and dedicated in February, 1880, Elder H. R. Trickett preaching the dedicatory sermon. Elder John A. Williams preached for this church regularly once a month for many years. Besides Elder Williams, John W. Manehan, John Bradley, Elder Hite, Elder Henry, J. H. G. Brinkerhoff and others preached for this church until Brother Mosely was employed as resident pastor. He was followed by J. F. Rosborough, and he by Elder Black ad Clark Braden, and for the last four years F. O. Fannon has been preacher to this people. In 1906 the congregation resolved to build a new church and sold the old building for four hundred dollars and accepted plans for a new building, which, complete, cost twenty-two thousand dollars, including a fine pipe organ; one-half of the cost of the organ was donated by Andrew Carnegie. The new church is one of the most beautiful structures in Southern Illinois. It is of buff pressed brick, with basement under the entire building, an auditorium and assembly and class rooms, minister's study and choir room on first floor, with kitchen, dining room and parlors above. The congregation now numbers two hundred and thirty nine communicants.

### THE CENTRALIA CHURCH.

The Christian church at Centralia was organized at Central City December 31, 1856, by Elder John A. Williams, with only eight members. They were Jacob, Harriet and Simpson Frazier; Daniel Myers; James and Jane McCartney; Margaret Whitton, and

Louisa Hawkins. But when it became apparent that the center of business would be moved to Centralia, it was advisable to move the location of the church, and a commodious frame house was built in the new city, into which the church moved its church organization. During the Civil war the church sustained serious injury by the bitter political feeling that existed at that time, and did not fully recover for many years. At this time the membership was seventy-five males and eighty-five females, a total of one hundred and sixty. In 1866 their building was burned and for several years they met in a rented hall, with the inevitable consequence of growing weaker and weaker, but in 1872 a new house of worship was built on the same lot on which stood the old church. This building is also of wood and cost two thousand four hundred dollars. It is still used, but plans have been accepted for the building of a new church at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, which will be begun in 1909. The church was reorganized February 19, 1870, from which time the church has steadily grown, until today, under the leadership of James F. Rosborough, it is one of the strongest as well as the most united churches in the county. Besides J. A. Williams, many of the strong preachers of the past generation labored with this church.

Alma Christian church was organized April 28, 1867, by Elder John Ross, with fifteen members. This church grew steadily for a time, but in 1872 a bitterness developed over opinions that for many years retarded the growth in numbers as well as in spirituality. In 1875 Elders Hawley and Johnson held a meeting, adding thirty-five members to the congregation and doing away with much of the ill feeling, which happily has now entirely passed away, and the church, having passed through trouble, is now growing strong.

Little Grove church stands just south of the county line in Jefferson county, but most of its membership is in Marion county. This church was organized about 1841 and has constantly and consistently maintained the cause of the Master and has preaching once every month, after the mistaken idea of most country churches.

Lovel's Grove church was organized by William Chaffen sixty years ago. It was first known as Bee Branch, and built a small log house, which was set on fire by a forest fire and destroyed. The church then held meetings for a time in the Omega school house, and later built the present neat frame on the Omega road about a mile east of the original site. This church has grown in numbers and is one of the best country churches, quietly doing good. It maintains regular preaching.

Harvey's Point church, on the Salem and old Foxville road, was established about forty-five years ago by Elders Mulkey, James Snow and William C. Hill. This congregation built a large frame church on the spot where Captain Harvey was killed many years ago, hence the name, Harvey's Point. This congregation is now weak in point of numbers by reason of withdrawals of membership to unite with other congregations of

disciples. The old house was torn down some years ago and a small, neat church built in its stead. Preaching is had part time.

The Christian church at Patoka was organized on the fourth Lord's day in May, 1875, by Elder Samuel Hawley, of Odin, Illinois. This church for five years after its organization dragged along seemingly without making much progress. On the fourth Lord's day in May, 1880, it was reorganized by Elder J. D. Morgan, of Odin. At this time the total membership was twenty-nine males and eleven females. From this time they began to grow. A Sunday school was organized, and in about 1882 a church building was erected, and in 1905 an addition was built, making it one of the neatest of the smaller churches in the county. The present membership is one hundred and ten, and regular preaching is maintained. A fine Sunday school is kept up, equipped with all necessary helps. Several of the members are acceptable speakers and every Sunday is meeting day with this church.

### ODIN CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

On the first Sunday in March, 1878, James M. Hawley organized the Odin Christian church, with sixteen members, in Smith's Hall. In the fall of 1879 they built a neat frame church, thirty-two by forty-four feet, at a cost of two thousand dollars, and on the first Lord's day in January the congregation occupied their new home. Many noted ministers have preached for this church, and during the last fifteen years regular preaching has been kept up. The last year the pulpit has been acceptably filled by Shorland Fannon, eldest son of Rev. F. O. Fannon, who, though young in the work, successfully led them to a better work. The church now numbers about one hundred and seventy members and is in good working condition, with an active Sunday school and a live Endeavor Society.

The Turkey Creek Christian church was organized in 1867, but has not progressed much, either in point of work or of membership. It is a country church and has preaching only occasionally.

Sandoval Christian church was first organized by Elder A. Martin, with a membership of forty, but for several years languished and almost died, but a faithful few held together, and about twenty years ago employed Elder Boyer to hold a meeting in which one hundred and seventeen additions to the church were received. The congregation immediately began to build and have since been housed in a beautiful modern frame church home. They now number over two hundred and keep a resident minister.

### OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

Within the last twenty years churches have been organized and houses built at several points in the county. Twenty-one years ago a few brethren living in what is known as the Young neighborhood resolved to organize and build. Preaching had been held in the schoolhouse near for more than forty years, but no regularly organized body ex-

isted. In August, 1883, Elder Brinkerhoff laid the cornerstone, with appropriate remarks, and the present neat chapel, known as Young's Chapel, was built. Between Christmas and New Year, 1883, Elder J. A. Williams held a short meeting and organized, with about twenty members. Elder Brinkerhoff was engaged to preach for them once each month, and held this relationship for six years. Elder Morgan, of Ashley, preached a while also for them, and they have steadily grown to number about eighty members. This church has been a great blessing to the community and is still active in the work.

About 1886 N. G. Huff, an elder of Old Mt. Moriah, but who lived about six or eight miles from his church home, prevailed on Elder Brinkerhoff to visit the Huff schoolhouse once a month and preach for the people. After a year of this work they resolved to organize and build a church. They were organized in the school-house in the spring and numbered forty-two members, mostly from Mt. Moriah and Harvey's Point churches. They immediately selected a site and built the Gaston Grove church. The last of August of the same year Elder Brinkerhoff held a ten days' meeting and added forty-two more, all by immersion, thus doubling the membership. This church has always prospered and is alive in all good works, and although it has lost at least fifty members by removals to Salem and elsewhere, it is still a strong country church, with one of the best Bible schools in the county.

Within the last few years churches have been built in Kell, in Donoho Prairie, at New Union and at Scutchfield Prairie, also at Iuka. Each is young and has but a small membership.

### THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT KINMUNDY.

In 1900 the congregations at Centralia and Salem loaned their pastors, Reverend Smart, and Reverend Rowe, to the little band of disciples at Kinmundy, to hold a meeting and organize a church. The result was so encouraging that a church was organized and the present beautiful brick church was built. From that time the church has been harmonious and constantly growing. Elder F. O. Fannon has for the last five years served them half time and has made it the leading factor in church work in Kinmundy, numbering about two hundred members.

This paper ought not close without a brief sketch of the one man whose labors for more than sixty years were largely the factors that made this grand result possible. We refer to that grand old soldier of the Cross, John A. Williams, who was born in Shelby county, Indiana, July 31, 1818, and came to Marion county, Illinois, at the age of sixteen. They settled near Walnut Hill and made a farm out of the timber land one-half mile east of the village. Mr. Williams was converted at Mt. Moriah church and began to preach occasionally as early as 1846. He was ordained as a minister in 1850 and began immediately to preach the word regu-

larly, often going on horseback from fifty to one hundred miles to all parts of Illinois, from Shelbyville to Cairo and from the Mississippi to the Wabash, planting the good seed everywhere. For more than sixty years he preached constantly. Mr. Williams was gifted with superb physical powers, being over six feet tall and of fine physique. His mental powers were far above the average and his sermons were clear, logical and convincing. His manner was winning and his knowledge of the Bible profound. He died at the home of his daughter at Sailors Springs, Illinois, November 4, 1907, and was buried at Salem after the body lying in state in the beautiful new church one day. The funeral sermon was by Elder Brinkerhoff, assisted by Elder Roseborough. After the sermon an opportunity was given any to speak, when from the immense congregation, gathered from many congregations of Southern Illinois, about twenty pronounced eulogies on the life of one they had loved so well. His funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever held in Salem. Truly "his works live after him."

## THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The Methodist Episcopal church South in Marion county was the outgrowth of political animosities engendered before and during the Civil war. Political intolerance split churches and even families into warring fragments. Many of the Methodist faith felt themselves aggrieved at the attitude of the church, among whom was Rev. J. W. Wescott, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal church and called a convention to meet at the court-house in Salem June 22, 1864. The following ministers were present at the meeting: J. W. Wescott, Thomas L. Middleton, William Findley, James B. Gray, Thomas Deeds and William Layson, and lay brethren, Thomas Borring, Arthur Foster, Thomas Smith, Charles Smith, James M. Charleton, John J. Holt, J. C. McConnell, Elijah Wernberly, Isaac Misenhammer, Mordecai Smith and a few others. This convention organized under the name of the Evangelical church. The first class was organized in Romine Prairie at the house of John J. Holt. Reverend Wescott was present and led the exercises. The second class was organized at Old Union. The third at Mount Zion church on North Fork, and the fourth at Harmony. The first council was held at Mt. Zion church in September, 1864. The council divided into districts. The Salem district embraced all the county except the Romine church, which was included in the Xenia district. As most of the members of Evangelical church had come out of the Methodist Episcopal church, they, in 1867, changed the name to Methodist and were received into the connection of the Methodist Eiscopal church, South, with all the privileges of the conferences, by Bishop David S. Daggett. Eighteen societies were organized in the county and for a time kept pace with other churches, but as the passions of men subside the necessity for sep-

aration of forces seems to be less apparent and the church today seems not to have the vigor of earlier times.

No mention of any Methodist Episcopal church can be found of record before the year 1830, although it is probable that preachers of that denomination had now and then preached to the people in passing through, but in that year the Grand Prairie Mission was formed, taking all the territory between the Wabash and the Kaskaskia rivers, and all Illinois south of Vandalia to Maysville, except that part embraced in the Mt. Vernon circuit, which covered a small portion of the south part of Marion county. In 1830 Simeon Walker was sent to this mission field and preached the first sermon by a Methodist minister ever preached in Salem. In 1831 he organized the first Methodist church in the county at the home of a Mrs. Jones. At this time S. H. Thompson was the presiding elder. In 1832 Phillip T. Corder took the work at this point and the next year James Graham was sent and the name changed to Salem mission. These men not only preached at Salem, but at Sandy Branch, Walnut Hill and Fosterburg, then flourishing, but now decayed and gone. James Harsha was the next circuit rider and as there was no church-house he preached like his predecessors in private houses. Phillip Moore succeeded Harsha in 1835, and in time was succeeded by Justice R. Ryman, with James H. Dickens as his colleague. Salem was then a village of about fifteen families and the Methodist Episcopal church at this place was at a low ebb, but the old log court-house was bought and for many years this was the only church on the circuit. This year witnessed an increase of about two hundred in the entire circuit, about twenty of whom were to the Salem body. The old court-house was used until 1850, when Isaac Groves was sent to the circuit and the first Methodist Episcopal church house was built. It was a frame and stood where the new Episcopal church now stands on West Main street. It was dedicated by James Leaton, and was used until 1865, when it was removed to make room for the new church, which was commenced that year. The first Methodist Episcopal Sunday school was organized in 1850 in the new frame church. In 1851 the Walnut Hill circuit was formed, embracing the south part of the county. In 1856 conference was held in Salem and Salem was made a station, with Rev. Thomas A. Eaton in charge. During this year a protracted meeting was held, at which one hundred conversions were reported. In 1858 T. F. Houts, who had left the law for the ministry, was in charge. In 1865 Rev. Joseph Harris was pastor, and to his zeal and energy is largely due the removal of the old frame church and the building of a large new brick church, which was used until 1906, when it was torn down, the lot sold and the erection of the splendid new stone-faced church, on land purchased just north of and facing the court-house square. During the two years of the building the Rev. J. G. Tucker, in charge, was the head and fount of the enterprise. It stands a monument of beauty and will last for generations. It cost about thirty thousand dollars.

As near as we can ascertain, Centralia had

no Methodist preaching until after the formation of Walnut Hill Circuit, and probably not earlier than 1854, when the church at Centralia was organized, and was a part of the Walnut Hill circuit. The first house of worship was in what is now called South Town and was a small frame building. It was afterward moved to South Poplar street and used until 1865, when it was sold and a good brick house erected on the corner of Broadway and Elm streets. This building cost about six thousand dollars, and at that time was the best church house in the county. In 1901 the quarterly conference appointed a committee to build a new church and were empowered to sell the old one. The old church was sold in 1903 and on July 28, 1903, a contract was entered into with S. Legried, a Centralia contractor, for the erection of a new building at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. It is a beautiful structure of mottled brick trimmed with Bedford stone, and handsomely finished inside, with Sunday school rooms and all conveniences. The congregation is large and composed of many influential people. The building was dedicated in 1904.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL AT KINMUNDY.

In the summer of 1858 a local minister of Salem preached a few sermons at Kinmundy. James Woollard was the first regular pastor, and he was followed by G. W. Waggoner, and he by John Thatcher, all acceptable preachers. The first class was formed during the pastorate of Woollard and consisted of nine members, four males and five females. It may be of interest to know who they were, so we give their names: Waller Hensley and wife, Samuel Lawrence and wife, George Marsland and wife, Malinda Sprouse and William Blurton. The Kinmundy circuit was formed in 1863 and P. P. Hamilton was the preacher, and by his efforts the frame meeting-house was built, which was torn down about four years ago to make room for the present beautiful structure. The first church was dedicated by T. F. Houts. Elias Neil was the first superintendent of the Sunday school, which was organized in 1862. From that time until the present the church has had a steady growth and now numbers about two hundred communicants. The new church cost about ten thousand dollars, and is an ornament to the city as well as a monument to the zeal and liberality of the members.

Odin and Sandoval were for many years one charge, and in each place is a neat church building, and at each place there is at present a congregation of over one hundred members, but no important information that is reliable is obtainable.

Patoka circuit, formerly called Fosterburg circuit, was cut off from the Salem circuit. Originally five neat chapels were on this circuit and all still exist. In some places, however, preaching is had only occasionally and the buildings are not all properly kept up, but in all Sunday schools are maintained. In the village of Patoka there is a good church building and regular services held. The circuit is in fairly prosperous condition.

There is a good parsonage at Patoka and in former years this circuit maintained one of the best camp meeting grounds in the county, but of late years the camp meeting has disappeared as the necessity has disappeared for their use. Fosterburg is no more, but the Patoka circuit is active and doing a great work in its particular field.

The Iuka circuit is the remainder of the original Salem circuit. It has four appointments and they are all supplied from Iuka. They maintain four church houses and four Sunday schools. The membership of this circuit is about three hundred and fifty.

There is at present in the county about twenty-two church buildings, valued at about two hundred thousand dollars, and a membership of about twenty-two hundred (estimated). The circuit rider, who in an earlier day braved all danger that he might carry his message of peace and love, is only now a name. No more in this county is he to be seen with saddlebag and Bible journeying from appointment to appointment, heeding not the summer's heat, nor the winter's cold, but now the preacher comes to his appointment with horse and buggy, preaches and drives home again. The old way has given place to the new; may the new prove as effective as the old.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyerian church never was strong in this county, only a few congregations existing until the union a few years ago. One at Kinmundy, one at Salem that was dissolved twenty years ago, one at Centralia and later one near or at Foxville are all, so far as we have been able to find, and no data is at hand as to their history.

### EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There are a few Episcopal churches in Marion county. One at Centralia, St. John's Parish, was organized October 31, 1858. Bishop Seymour, of the Springfield diocese, visited the parish as early as 1878 and confirmed a class of nine. This church, never large, has, however, continued to exercise all its duties and functions to the present time.

Salem church was organized about five years ago and is known as St. Thomas mission. It is supplied by a rector from Carlyle. This mission has just completed a beautiful though small stone church on Main street on the lot where the Methodist Episcopal church stood.

### CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There are but five Catholic churches in the county and only two of these have resident priests.

The Centralia church is quite strong and has a large, beautiful church building and school and parsonage. A priest is located here and the church is in a flourishing condition.

Sandoval also has a fairly strong congregation, a good church and parsonage and a resident priest.

Kinmundy, Patoka and Salem have but small buildings and only a few adherents. They have services by priests from other charges once a month.

### CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Marion county belonged to the Illinois Presbytery and the first preaching was done by Jonathan Brittain. It was preached in the house of Abner Stewart about 1830. David Campbell followed in 1833 and preached in the barroom of Ricker's Hotel in Salem. These two men preached for several years in the county, but the man who organized nearly all the Cumberland Presbyterian churches was Rev. William Finley. The first church organized was at the house of James Eagan, September 7, 1840, by William Finley. It was called Mt. Carmel, afterward Kinmundy. In 1842 they established a camp meeting grounds near Kinmundy known as Mt. Carmel camp ground, and out of the meetings held there grew most of the congregations of the county.

Good Hope church at Omega was organized by William Finley November 9, 1844, and the same year Bethel was organized and the Metcalf or Old Bethel camp ground was long a noted point in church history.

The Salem church was also organized by William Finley in 1846. This congregation, largely through the efforts of Mr. Finley, built the first house of worship of the church in the county. This church grew rapidly and was the strongest congregation of Cumberland Presbyterians in the county, and in 1901 built a beautiful brick church, the first of the beautiful churches in Salem to be erected. A congregation was organized at Patoka and one at Vernon. Neither was ever strong.

In 1905 the congregation at Salem, and as far as we know, all in the county, voted to unite with the Presbyterian church and drop the name Cumberland. The Old Bethel church built a beautiful new church two or three miles north of the old one and virtually now has two houses, although they are two congregations.

### BAPTIST CHURCH IN MARION COUNTY.

To the Baptists belong the honor of having the first preaching in the county and they were also the first to organize and build a house of worship (Mt. Moriah, now Christian, in Raccoon township). The various kinds or classes of Baptists somewhat confuse, as the earlier records often do not say just what branch of the church is meant. Of the eighteen Baptist churches that have been organized in this county, Bethel, Union, Marshall Creek, First Salem, Zion Hill and Patoka are connected with what was known as the Vandalia, and sometimes Centralia, Association, while Harmony, First Centralia and Odin were in the Louisville Association. Pleasant Grove, Bethel and Zion were in the Salem Association, while the Second Centralia and Second Salem were in the Mt. Olive Association. The last two are colored churches and the Salem church has disappeared.

Bethel Baptist church is the oldest Missionary Baptist church in the county. Rev. J. M. Peck and James and Moses Lemen organized this church at the house of Colonel Jolliff in May, 1832, with fourteen members. Rev. Samuel Shook was the first preacher in charge. I. Anderick was the clerk and James Joliff, who had organized the Sunday school two or three years before, was made deacon. After some years the congregation moved the house from Central City to the country, about half way from Odin to Centralia, where the organization is still kept up, although the membership is not large. This church has preaching still and has sent out to other fields many workers in the harvest.

The Union church was organized about 1834. This church never built a church home, but held services in a school-house north of Sandoval in Carrigan township. No reliable information of the formation of this church can be obtained and the organization is virtually abandoned.

Marshall Creek Baptist church, located seven or eight miles northwest from Salem, was organized about 1835. John Wright, who was visiting here, obtained the consent of Revs. Arnot and Boyakin to hold a meeting here, and Morgan Nichols and wife, although not church members, opened their little log house to hold the services in. A meeting lasting about sixteen days was held and an organization formed by Rev. Nathan Arnot. This church continued to grow and is now in good condition, both as to numbers and spiritually. They have a very good house and are active in Sunday school work.

First Baptist church in Salem was organized in the old log court-house by Revs. Arnot and Boyakin. After years in the old court-house they moved to a new brick church, the first brick building in the county. The lot was owned by Mr. Lester, who had bought the Ricker property. He offered a lot to the first Baptist minister who would settle in Salem, and Rev. Boyakin received it. Mr. Boyakin was one of a committee to locate a female seminary. Miss Rand offered five hundred dollars for this purpose, and it was located at Salem. The church property was deeded to the seminary trustees in 1841. Elder Boyakin held a meeting in this building about this time and nine of the seminary young ladies were added to the church. The church continued to worship in this building until it was destroyed by a storm in 1844. From this time until 1858 the Baptists worshiped mostly in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, until 1858, when they built a frame church on the old church lot. (This lot is in the east part of town two blocks south of Main street and two east of Broadway.) This frame was burned on the night of January 28, 1865, from an over-heated stove. The Christian church, the hall of the Southern Female College and the Circuit Court room were tendered the congregation as a place of worship. On the 26th of March, 1870, the congregation resolved to build again, and on October 21, 1871, services were held in the new building, but the church was not

dedicated until the fourth Sunday in September following. G. J. Johnson, D. D., of St. Louis, delivering the sermon. Judge Silas L. Bryan was long a member of this church and by his death in 1880 the church suffered a great loss, both from a financial and spiritual point of view, as he was a most devout man and truly a God-fearing Christian. To this church belongs the honor of instituting the first Sunday school in 1832. Reverend Peck organized the school and donated a number of books from the Baptist Publication Society as a nucleus for a library. From 1843 to 1858, while without a church of their own, the Baptists united with the Methodists and Presbyterians in a union school, but from the time the new church was built to the present they have maintained a school of their own. This church has suffered loss by wind and fire and the loss of many members, who moved farther west, yet it has kept the faith and bravely struggled on, and now, with greater Salem, have come new members, bringing new cheer and the promise of a brighter day.

Pleasant Grove church, situated about a mile east of where Foxville was, is one of the old churches of the county, and one of the stronger ones among the country churches. It was established in 1840 and has built two log and two frame houses, each an improvement on its predecessor. It is an active, zealous church and is keeping pace with the growth of the community in which it is located.

The Centralia Baptist church was organized in 1859 by J. P. Hungate in the Christian church building. During the Civil war it virtually was out of existence, but was reorganized in 1864 by I. S. Mahan, who was appointed by the Baptist Home Missionary Society for that purpose. A three thousand dollar house was built and the church soon became the strongest in Centralia, but in 1873 the pastor resigned and for fifteen months the church had no preacher and the church scattered until it was the weakest. In March, 1874, a minister was again employed, and from that time to this the church has not ceased to grow. The old church building has been replaced by a handsome modern brick and is today one of the strongest and best Baptist churches in Southern Illinois.

Zion Hill church was organized in 1860 and is today an active country church, not large, but full of good works.

The Bethlehem church, generally known as the "Nation," was organized in 1867. It, too, like Zion Hill, is a country church that has kept up its organization and worship, and while not large in point of numbers, the congregation is faithful and zealous.

A Baptist church was organized in Patoka in 1867 and struggled along until in the eighties without a house of worship, which greatly retarded their growth. After the building of their church they began to grow, and now have a good congregation.

Bethel church, five miles east of Foxville, like Zion Hill and Bethlehem, is a country church and keeps up its services. Its membership is quite large and they have preaching regularly.

The Second church of Salem was a colored church, but has gone out of existence, as there is but one family of negroes in the city.

The Second church of Centralia is also a colored church, and since its organization in April, 1867, has been varied in its experiences. It is still in existence and doing a good work among the colored people of the city.

The Old School, or Primitive, Baptists have five congregations in the county. Liberty, five miles northwest from Kinmundy, is probably the oldest. Summit Prairie, five miles north of Salem; Turkey Creek, two miles south of Odin; North Fork, three miles west of Patoka, and Pleasant Grove, five miles south of Salem. None of these churches are strong in numbers and some of them have only occasional preaching, while others have regular preaching once a month, and all are connected with the little Wabash Association.

NOTE—The Reverend Boyakin mentioned in these notes died in the early fall of 1908, at the age of one hundred years and a few months. During the summer of 1908 he journeyed from Kansas, where he had lived many years, to Illinois, where he delivered an address before a meeting of Baptists in the central part of the state. On July 4th he delivered an oration at his home in Kansas. This remarkable man was one of the gifted Boyakins of this county, who are remembered by the older citizens.

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## HAINES TOWNSHIP.

Haines township, the southern township of the third tier from the west and numbered town 1, range 3 east of the third principal meridian, was named for Edmond Haines, who was one of its earliest settlers. Originally it was mostly timber, but much of it has been cleared up and is cultivated farm land. The extreme western part is the watershed between the Wabash and Kaskaskia rivers. It is a high prairie ridge extending in the general directions north and south. This prairie is called Romine Prairie, after the first settler, Abram Romine. This township was a favorite game country. John Boucher settled in the township as early as 1815, and built a mill. This is the same Boucher who creased the horse as told in the county section. James McDaniel and Jeptha Mount settled in the south part of the township and Green De Priest in the north part from 1818 to 1820. In 1824 David Fulton came from Tennessee and settled on section 2. He was ninety-four years old when he died in 1877. William Hill, with a company of about thirty, moved from South Carolina in 1808 and settled in Randolph county, and in 1825 came to Marion county and settled in

Haines township. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and in the Black Hawk war. He was married to Jane Hill, his second cousin, in 1819, and they lived together over sixty years. His children, James, Samuel, William and Robert, all now dead, were all honored citizens of this township. His son, James McD. Hill, was born on section 2 in 1827, and lived and died within a half mile of the same spot. He died about ten or twelve years ago and his son, W. D. "Pete" Hill, lives on the same farm.

Mary Wilkins and her husband settled in this township in 1829. She lived to be about one hundred and two years old, and died never having seen a railroad or a train of cars. She left numerous descendants, many of whom still live in this township. She died in 1882 or 1883.

Ruber Chance was an early settler, but the exact date of his locating here is not known, but it was in the twenties. Jeremiah Fields came about 1830 and Millington Easley and Thomas Williams settled in 1827, and about the same year Durham Tracy came to the township. He was a very prominent man in the affairs of the county, and was County Judge several terms. He was a very intelligent man, fairly educated and well liked by his neighbors. In 1829 Isaac Charlton came by wagon and settled in the north side of the township. He died in 1875. Joseph Stonecipher and wife with ten children came from Tennessee in 1834. He settled on section 22 and was the founder of the numerous Stonecipher family in this county. The next year Joseph Wham came from Tennessee in a wagon he himself had made, and drawn by a couple of yoke of oxen, and settled in section 5. He and three of his sons served in the Mexican war and all lived to return. Robert McM. Wham was the last surviving son. He died about four years ago. Benjamin died soon after his return from Mexico from disease contracted in the service. John Blackburn came to Marion county in 1833. He had a family of eleven children and his descendants are about two hundred in this and neighboring counties. John Storment came in 1836 and Jarett Purdue in 1838. He was born in Tennessee in 1799 and died in 1874, and his family consisted of himself, wife and eight children. They came in two ox-carts. The family is now numerous and stand high in their township. James Telford settled in 1836 on section 19 and William Beasley on section 23 in 1839.

The first sermon preached in the township was by John Benson. The early preachers were David R. Chance and William Chaffin, Christian; Reverend Pritchet, Baptist; W. F. Boyakin, Missionary Baptist. There are now several churches in the township.

Doctor Middleton was the first practicing physician. David Fulton, the first wheelright, Thomas Cahorn the first school teacher. He was from Philadelphia and taught in log school-houses in 1827. The first grave yard was in section 2 and is known as the Fulton graveyard. The Wham graveyard was laid out in 1841 by Joseph Wham and Mrs. Wham was the first buried there.

Old Foxville was for many years the only "town" in Haines. Fox (S. M.) Haines laid it out and hence called it Foxtown. The first house was built in 1867 and the first store was opened in 1868 by John Palmer. It was a post-office and it is said the name selected was Romine City. James Martin was in Congress and when the name was to be given Martin had forgotten, but he knew "Fox" Haines well and called the office after him, Foxville. Since building the C. & E. I. Railroad a dozen years ago, Cartter, near the north side of the township, and Kell, near the south line, have grown on the line of the road and Foxville is a memory only. Cartter is but a small village of two stores and a shop or two and a dozen houses. Kell is a thriving little town of three or four hundred people and is a good business point. It has several stores, a bank, shops and three churches, and is growing steadily.

## FOSTER TOWNSHIP.

Foster township is the northernmost of the second tier of townships, east of the west line of the county. Its survey numbers are town 4, range 2. This township is drained by both the north fork and the east fork of the Kaskaskia and many tributary creeks. The first settler in the township was Hardy Foster, after whom the township was named. He was born in Georgia, but had moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1814, and in 1823 came to this county and settled on section 17. In 1831 he moved to the northwest corner of the township and made improvements on section 8. He built a stage stand about halfway between Salem and Vandalia on the road connecting the two places and kept the stand many years. In 1833 a post-office was established and he was made postmaster and held the office at the time of his death in 1863, or thirty years. He was prominent in the early affairs of the county; was a Justice of the Peace many terms and a member of the Legislature one term. He put up the first horse mill in the township in 1833. This mill was operated until 1850.

The next settler in the township was a widow Jones, who with her family of four children, all about grown, came to the township in 1826. Her sons were Eli W., Joseph A., and Samuel B. Her daughter soon after they settled here married J. F. Holt, son of Harmon Holt, the first settler of Patoka township. This was the first marriage in the two townships. The Jones family was very numerous in this township many years, but is now somewhat scattered, although a good representation still remain.

Andrew Foster located on section 21, in 1833, and lived in this township until his death.

Moses Garrett, a Georgian, settled on sec-

tion 10 in 1831, and Isaac Nichols in 1830 settled on what is now known as the Caldwell place.

The first teacher, Thomas Moon, came from New York and settled on section 16. The school-house stood near his cabin on the same section. He died about thirty-five years ago, in Missouri.

In 1836 Mark Cole, Jonathan Green and the Doolens, Jesse and Daniel, settled near the north fork. They each improved farms and raised families and their descendants are still residents of this and adjoining townships. Ross Jones came from Salem to this township about 1836. M. Smith settled in this township in 1831, and died on the farm he settled, near the north fork, some years ago. John Arnold, the founder of the numerous Arnold family, came from Georgia in 1844, and settled near the township line, between Foster and Kinmundy. He put up a horse mill and run it many years. He lived to be very old and died about twenty years ago.

The first death in the township was that of Elizabeth Morris, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Morris. She was buried in a box made of puncheons, split out of logs and dressed, and made into a rude coffin by the neighbors. She was buried on the old Hardy Foster place in 1827.

The first child born in the township was Sallie, daughter of Hardy Foster. She married William Doolen.

On March 6, 1854, Fosterburg was laid out by Hardy Foster. William Doolen built a house and put in a stock of general merchandise the same year. The year before, Samuel B. Jones, William Eagan and A. H. Foster had put up a saw-mill, which they run many years. William Ritter and James Arnold afterward built another mill, near the same place. Daniel McConnel, S. B. Jones, Thomas S. Jones and J. W. Arnold were the store keepers. At one time Fosterburg was one of the most promising towns in the county. It had three stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, a mill, Methodist Episcopal church, physician, Dr. William While, and was a post town. Now nothing remains of this village. The town house since built is all that exists of Fosterburg.

The following letter from our esteemed friend, Edward J. Doolen, gives an interesting sketch of Foster township:

"Foster township was named for Hardy Foster, who was a member of the Legislature, County Judge, and a prominent man in general. Old Fosterburg was laid out and named for him. This old village is now but a memory, but it was once the center of a great tract of country. Here was the "manse" of the Methodist circuit rider: here dwelt the Justice: here was the singing school, the spelling school, prayer meeting, preaching and all things social. On the common, now covered by an orchard, men as raw volunteers were marched and counter-marched by Captains Waddell and John Foster, and by William Crowder, once a colonel of Tennessee militia. The site of Hardy Foster's house which was a log one of a story and a half and which after being

torn down and rebuilt is now doing duty as a barn, is occupied by the residence of his son, Harmon Foster. I have seen many men who when young hauled grain and drove turkeys to St. Louis and Belleville from this place.

"On North Fork creek about eighty yards from the bank and a half mile of Patoka and Foster town line can be found the faint outlines of an old well, dug about the year 1818. Where the house stood can yet be seen. In plowing over the spot last spring I found many pieces of dishes of the blue flowered style. This was the residence of Mrs. Mary Jones, grandmother of Fountain, M. L. and E. W. Jones, and from whom all of the name of Jones in our township descended. She was born March 1, 1771, and died Christmas day of 1847. I have seen two of her sons, and in tracing lines of descent of different families I find that she is the ancestor of nearly all in Foster township. She is buried at Sandy Branch I have seen her grave; it is well kept and well marked. Within a few rods of this old house site an Indian trail crossed the creek. It is yet very distinct in as many as three different places in the course of a mile. It lies in a southwest direction and passed very near the Doolen school-house. Northeast of the school-house about three-fourths of a mile is a stone of considerable size, hollowed out basin-like, where the Indians made meal. I have seen many persons who played around this old Indian mill. I myself have searched for it. It is in a small tract of woodland; it is supposed the creek (Bear creek) changed its course and buried it. It is more than likely the trail led by this spot. The early settlers of this township were southerners; Foster, Holt, Mrs. Jones, Arnold, all originally from Georgia. Foster and Holt both married daughters of Mrs. Jones. At the present time no less than nineteen grandchildren of this woman are living. Later came others from Kentucky and Tennessee.

"EDWARD J. DOOLEN.

"Vernon, Illinois, August 25, 1908."

We wish to thank Mr. Doolen for his letter and say if others had done likewise, every township might have had a better representation.

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## TONTI TOWNSHIP.

Tonti township was named from the Chevalier De Tonti, a contemporary of Joliet, and was one of the early French explorers of Illinois. It is north of Salem and its survey numbers are town 3 north, range 2 east. It has no towns within its borders and is crossed in the southeast corner by the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, having one station, Tonti, a hamlet of four or five houses, a store, a saw-mill and a fruit warehouse.

The first settler of Tonti township was

William Pursley, who settled on section 14 in 1820, but did not enter any land until 1823, in which year he entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 14. He deeded the land to his wife, who was Miss Lydia Little. She was the heroine of the rescue of Thomas Higgins in his desperate encounter with the Indians. The following is an account of the fight as given by Governor Reynolds in his pioneer history of Illinois:

"Thomas Higgins was born in Barren county, Kentucky, in 1790. He came to Illinois with his relatives in 1807, and located on Silver creek, near the Bradsley's. He received a very limited education, as his parents were in humble circumstances, and he himself was not much in love with a school-house. He possessed a good mind, but would, in defiance of danger or anything else, employ himself in harmless mischief, yet he was as brave a man as ever existed. He was in his manhood, very strong, muscular and active. He was not so very tall, but compactly formed for great strength and activity. During the whole War of 1812 he was actively engaged on the frontiers in defending the settlements. I personally knew him to be a member of the company commanded by Capt. William B. Whitesides, in most of the war. In 1814 he joined another company and was one of the party under command of Lieut. John Journey at Hillsfort, situated six or eight miles southwest of the present town of Greenville in Bond county. Journey had eleven men in his corps, and on the 20th of August, 1814, Indian signs were discovered near the fort, and next morning at daybreak, Journey and party mounted and went out to reconnoitre the country. They had not marched far before they entered an ambuscade of a large party of Indians. The warriors fired on them and Journey and three of his men were killed instantly, William Burges and John Boucher wounded, Boucher slightly. The horse of Higgins was shot in the neck and fell to the ground, but soon rose again. Higgins remained a moment "to get a pull at them," as he said. He took deliberate aim at an Indian and shot him dead. He then mounted his horse and was about to return to the fort, when a familiar voice hailed him from the grass, and said, "Tom, you won't leave me?" Higgins hollowed out to him to "come on." "I can't, my leg is smashed to pieces," answered Burges. Higgins dismounted instantly and was getting the wounded man on his horse, but the horse scared and ran off. Higgins told Burges to limp off on three legs and he would protect him. Burges crawled off through the grass and saved himself, while Higgins was left behind to fight the most bloody and terrible battle that ever the same number of men—three Indians and one white man—were engaged in. Higgins had loaded his gun, as soon as he had killed the Indian, and was ready for the enemy again, but all at once three Indians made their appearance near him. He saw a small ravine close to him and ran for it, so he could defend himself against so many Indians. While he was running, he dis-

covered for the first time that his leg failed him; he was wounded at the first fire but did not know it at the time. One of the Indians was a very large and stout man—as large as Higgins. The others were small and not so courageous as the large one. Higgins was satisfied he must receive the fire of the large Indian, and attempted to dodge it, but the bullet lodged in his thigh, and he fell, but rose instantly. By this time the other two had also fired at him, and both balls hit him. He fell, badly wounded, but soon again was on his feet, with his loaded gun in his hand. The Indians threw down their guns as they had not time to load them again and rushed, whooping and yelling on Higgins, with their spears, tomahawks and knives. When they advanced near him, he presented his gun at them and that kept them off a while. Higgins often told me that the large Indian was as brave as a lion, he could not daunt him or intimidate him in the least, but when the two small ones came near him they quailed under his furious looks. They could not look him in the face, "but the large Indian could look the devil in the face," as Higgins expressed it. The bold Indian was rushing on him, and he shot him dead. It is supposed that the large Indian did not believe Higgins's gun loaded, or he would not have rushed on certain death. The Indian had a great soldier (Higgins) to contend with. When the other Indians saw their main man killed, it made them more fierce. They raised the war whoop louder and rushed with greater vigor on poor wounded Higgins, who had in his body four Indian balls, and had lost much blood, was weak and almost exhausted, had an empty gun and no other weapon. He was near many Indian warriors besides the two pressing on him, who were armed with spears, tomahawks and knives, and were strong, having lost no blood, nor were they wounded as Higgins was. They gave Higgins many flesh wounds, as his shirt and body were literally cut to pieces. One of the Indians threw a tomahawk at him, cutting his ear nearly off, and laid the bone of his head and side of his neck entirely bare. This blow knocked him down, and when they rushed on him with their spears, he kicked them off. When one of the Indians presented his spear at the breast of Higgins, while he was stretched on the ground, he caught the spear and the Indian pulling it, raise Higgins up by it. Then it was that he took his gun and literally knocked the brains out of one of the Indians. This blow broke the skull of the Indian and likewise Higgins's gun. It was shattered to pieces, and the barrel was bent. Then he had but one Indian to fight, but he was nearly exhausted. During most of this fight, it was in sight of the fort, and a woman—a Mrs. Pursley, became excited, and said she could not stand to see so brave a man as Higgins murdered by the Indians. She mounted her husband's horse, and started to his rescue. The men in the fort could not see a woman go alone and followed her. As soon as the Indian fighting Higgins saw the rangers coming, he fled. They found Higgins prostrated on the ground,

nearly dead, cut and mangled, and almost torn to pieces.

Governor Reynolds states that Higgins never fully recovered and that he received a pension to the full amount of the law. Such a woman was the first white woman to live in Tonti township. Some of her descendants still live in this county. In 1823 William Marshall settled in the east part of Tonti township. He was a farmer, teacher, Justice of the Peace and a fiddler. It is told of him that he would walk to the home of a bride-to-be, perform the marriage ceremony, and then take his fiddle, play all night for the wedding dance and often the fee was not more than "two bits." Marshall was the first County Surveyor. In 1838 he moved to near what is now Fairman in Carrigan township, where he died. John Eddington also came to Tonti in 1823. William Nichols also settled in the northwest part of the township in 1823. He owned one slave and moved to Missouri in 1826. William Marshall bought his place, which afterward was owned by John S. Martin, who was an enterprising, intelligent man of considerable means and who owned at his death about two thousand acres of land in the neighborhood of this farm. The Nichols land is still in the Martin family. John S. Martin was the father of Gen. James S. Martin, who commanded the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry in the Civil war. John S. Martin died at Alma in 1865. Thomas Allmon came from Tennessee in 1827. He was the founder of the Allmon family in this county and from him is derived the name of the Allmon peach, noted in this county, as one of the most perfect of cling peaches. John Davidson was a settler in 1828 and lived in this and Carrigan township many years. Robert Nichols improved a farm in this township in 1823 and lived on it until he died in 1836. He was the eldest of eighteen children, several of whom lived in this county.

Britton Smith came to Tonti in 1827. When he came to the township, there were only seven families in the township, he making the eighth. They were the Widow Pursley, a sketch of whom is given above, William Marshall, Thomas Allmon, John Eddington, Ross Jones, John Davidson and Robert Nichols. Mordecai and Britton Smith came to Salem in 1829 and their father, Abraham Smith, followed them to Marion county in 1831 and settled in Tonti township, where he died in 1854. Britton was a stage driver on the Vincennes and St. Louis route a long time. He afterward married and settled on section 5, where he died. Israel Jennings moved from Walnut Hill and settled on section 31 about 1831.

James Black, of whom mention is made in the county section, settled on section 17, in 1831. He raised a family of ten children and the Blacks and their descendants are allied to many of the best families in the county. Charles Purcell came from Tennessee in 1832 and settled on land in section 2. He died here in 1846. He raised a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, one of the sons, Thomas, still

living on the old home, enjoying in old age the fruits of a well spent life.

J. D. Gray, a Methodist minister located on section 17 in 1840 and was the first minister settled in the township. Lemuel Ballance came in 1836 and was the founder of the Ballance family of this township of whom there are but few left. Gen. Josiah Woodward came from Ohio in 1840 and settled in Tonti, but afterward went back to Ohio. His son, Charles, who died a couple of years ago, lived on the place until about 1902 or 1903. William Woodward, of Salem, and Jay Woodward, of Tonti, are the grandsons of General Woodward.

The first school-house was a log structure built in the heavy timber on section 10. William Marshall was the first teacher. The Baptists built the first church near the school house quite early in the forties. It was of logs and was long since replaced by a neat frame church known as Fredonia. Cubbage Chapel, a neat frame church, was built afterward on the Fredonia road by the Methodist people. Both have good membership and have exercised a wholesome influence. Moriah church is also in this township and has exerted a good influence in its neighborhood. It also is a Methodist church, but when not in use like the others is open to any respectable minister.

The Borden farm in this township is one of the notable things of the county. Mr. W. L. Borden, son of Gail Borden of condensed milk fame and a successor to his father in the business, purchased a tract of about one thousand acres of land and improved it with fine buildings as a sort of summer home. Here he built dwellings for himself and for his help; built barns, mills, poultry houses, carriage houses, etc., so that approaching one thinks he is surely coming to a village. Mr. Borden spent over one hundred thousand dollars beautifying the Borden farm and as he once said to the writer, "just for the satisfaction of having a place where he could retire for a few months each year and rest and be free from business cares. The place is still kept up by his heir.

During the building of the Illinois Central Railroad through this township, a sensation was caused by finding the dead body of a man hid in a shock of fodder, by a farmer. The circumstances were these: During the winter the farmer had occasion to haul out fodder to feed his stock. Approaching a shock of fodder he observed a pair of boots sticking out from under the shock and thought some one had hidden them there and was congratulating himself upon finding a good pair of boots. Imagine his horror upon pulling them out of the fodder to find the dead body of a laborer. The dead man was supposed to have been killed by other laborers on the railroad and hidden in the fodder. The mystery was never cleared up.

## SALEM TOWNSHIP.

The first settler in Salem township was also the first settler in the county, as has been related in the sketch of the county. His name was Capt. Samuel Young, and from him is derived the numerous families of Youngs in this part of the county. He was a widower when he came to the county and had a large family. James Young was his eldest son, and was a married man, and soon the old man turned over to him the cares of the farm, while Captain Samuel put in his time hunting and fishing, and in other backwoods occupations. He was an original character and like all backwoods men, he had a strong aversion to anything that smacked of style, which in his later years, was sometimes seen in the travelers on the highway from Vincennes to St. Louis. It is related of him that being in Salem one day he saw a couple of young men who offended his sense of taste by their slighting remarks. They were easterners who were going to St. Louis. Young hastened home and getting his gun watched for the youths and as they arrived about where Ike Shanafelt's house now stands, confronted them with his gun and made them dismount and dance a hornpipe for the amusement of the backwoods man, which he made them keep up until well-nigh exhausted, when he permitted them to proceed on their way, while the old man went chuckling home, but he who laughs last laughs best, and the old man was not done with dancing. The youths on arriving at Carlyle related the circumstance and learning of the intention of a couple of travelers to journey to Vincennes, prevailed on them to pay the old man in his own coin, which they did by watching for him, and at the muzzle of a pistol made the old man give a half-hour exhibition dance in the middle of the road and then rode away leaving the old man in doubt as to who had the best of it.

The history of Salem is largely the history of the county for the first few years, so far as civil history goes. The township was about half timber and half prairie, but now is largely cleared and in cultivation. The main watercourse is Crooked creek, which flows southwest across the township from section 24 to 31. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad runs about two miles south of the north line of the township, and nearly parallel to it, while the old Vincennes road parallels the railroad, about a half mile north. The C. & E. I. Railroad enters the township at the northeast corner, bends to the west about one mile to the city of Salem, and then bends to the east, passing out of the township near the southeast corner of section 24.

The Illinois Southern enters the township on the west near the southwest corner and runs to the city of Salem, its northern terminus. The Chicago branch of the Illinois Central crosses the northwest corner of the township, but has no station in Salem township, but Tonti in Tonti township is only three miles from the city of Salem, and

gives good shipping facilities, by that road. It is said that a narrow policy held to by the citizens of Salem when the road was being built prevented the Central coming to Salem. If such was the policy of the fathers it is certainly not of the sons for when the C. P. & M. was projected, Salem citizens gave eleven thousand dollars cash and the right of way through the township as an inducement to deflect from a straight line, so as to touch Salem, and they also gave the right of way to the Illinois Southern, when it was extended from Centralia.

The next comers after Young and his sons-in-law Snodgrass and Piles, did not settle in this township for some years. James Roberts was the first; he came from Indiana in 1819. He brought his wife and four children, two sons, Jesse and William, and two daughters, both married, one Mrs. John Walker, the other Mrs. William Frost. This family made the second settlement and Roberts having selected section 11, began improvements, where the city of Salem now stands, thus increasing the population by eight adults. Roberts sold his holdings to Rufus Ricker and Mark Tulley in 1824 and moved back to Indiana with his entire family. Mark Tully, who came to the township in 1821, was the second son of an Irish emigrant and wife and was born near Harpers Ferry, Virginia, then went to Tennessee, thence to Indiana and from there to Illinois in 1821. He first settled about three miles west of Salem, in the neighborhood of the Youngs. He brought his wife and four children of his own and two step-children, having married a widow. Nine more children were born to them after coming to this county, one of whom is still living in Salem, and is well known to almost every citizen of the county, who has been here any time. We refer to Mr. Ander Tully, Esq., and from him we get most of the facts pertaining to the family. Mr. Tully soon after his settlement moved to a place north of Salem and in 1824 in partnership with Rufus Ricker bought out James Roberts and confirmed the deed of gift of thirty acres of land made by Roberts to the county in 1823, in consideration of the county seat being located on his land. Ricker and Tully and their wives signed the deed in 1826, Mrs. Tully signing by mark as Suckey Tully.

The Tully family by their number unites in strains of blood more or less closely most of the old families of Salem, among whom are the Hulls, the Bryans and the Ogles, and through their children, many others. Mr. Tully was a man of fine character and was endowed with the clear brain and kind heart of his Irish forefathers. He was the first Sheriff of the county and for many years was one of the guiding spirits of the destinies of the new county. He was left the second of five children when quite young to the care of his mother, made a widow by the unprovoked murder of his father. The story as I have it from Mr. Ander Tully is as follows:

Shortly after the War of the Revolution the elder Tully and his wife emigrated from Ireland to Virginia and settled a few miles

west of what is now Harper's Ferry. They possessed but little of this world's goods, but with cheerful bravery proceeded to wrest fortune from the hand of destiny. Mr. Tully was employed as a teamster for the proprietor of a store, a day's journey from the ferry, and was accustomed to take trips lasting three or four weeks with a five horse team and an immense freight wagon, there being no other way to transport produce from or goods to the country store of his employer. On these trips Mr. Tully would camp by the wayside to feed and cook meals or pass the night, often not seeing a person for days unless chancing to meet a traveler like himself. On one occasion he was returning with a load of salt, driving his five horse team (two teams and a "spike" leader, driven by a single line, the driver riding one wheel horse) when noon overtook him about six miles from his journey's end and he stopped to feed and rest his team. While so resting a settler passed going to the store and spoke to Mr. Tully and passed on. Arriving at the store he told the proprietor his team would be in soon as he had passed it some miles back. The settler did not return that way, but went home by another route. The storekeeper looked for the team's coming, but it had not appeared at sundown. He waited until nine o'clock, then thinking Tully must have broken down, got another man, and taking lanterns with them started to look for the team and driver. When they arrived at the place where the friend had seen Tully taking the noon hour rest, they found the wagon and team with the best horse missing and a worn-out horse in its stead. A search of the ground showed evidence of a struggle and blood stains. They followed the track marked by blood drippings to the ferry, which was of the flatboat kind, held in place by a rope across the river and a running pulley propelled by poling. The ferryman had been absent during the day, but his wife on being asked said a man and woman in a one-horse wagon accompanied by a man on horseback, were ferried over by her that afternoon, and being asked if she noticed anything about the buggy, she said there was blood dripping from the rear end, but as it was a daily occurrence for hunters to have a deer or bear just killed, she thought nothing of it. She indicated the way the trio went. A posse was obtained and pursuit made the next day and on the morning after a pole with a man's head stuck on it was standing on the river bank. The murderers were the notorious Harpe brothers known throughout the West as Big Harpe and Little Harpe. The head was that of Big Harpe. Little Harpe and the woman escaped. Little Harpe was killed in New Orleans years after and confessed before he died that he and his brother killed Tully, and thus concluded Uncle Ander. My father has told me many times of the death of my grandfather and from that time the ferry was called Harper's Ferry. Mrs. Mark Tully died in Salem in 1857. Mr. Tully retired to his farm in Tonti township and lived a retired life until his summons came in 1869, October 17th, when he slept the last sleep.

Rufus Ricker came in 1819 from Indiana most probably with Mark Tully, as they were friends and associates in business, he and Tully buying out Roberts, as has been mentioned before. He was popular and took prominent part in the affairs of the new county. He was the first postmaster, being appointed in 1825. After several years he went to Iowa. The first marriage in the township was Samuel Young's daughter, Patsy, to Jacob Albert, a soldier of the second war with Great Britain. Abia Lee, a Justice of the Peace, performed the ceremony. This wedding was in 1816. The first child born was a daughter of this couple, and the first male child was John, a son of Matthew Young, who at the age of nineteen married Miss Sarah Ware. John, or Farmer John Young, as he was called, lived and died within a few hundred yards of where his father and mother began life together. John lived to a ripe old age, and died in 1906. Several sons and daughters of Matthew and Sarah Young are still living in the county, and many grandchildren and great grandchildren. Matthew's wife survived him three or four years, but died about eighteen years ago. The writer knew them well in life, and in death, as minister, laid them to rest as well as their eldest son, John Young. The first death in the township was William, son of Robert Snodgrass, and Jane Snodgrass, his wife, which occurred in 1816. The deceased was buried at Young's graveyard in section 16. This was the first graveyard in the county. A rude log hut was built in 1824 near James Young's on section 16 as a school-house, and as it was only used in summer it was not even chinked and daubed. The first teacher was William Hadden, who taught the three "R's" "Readin', Ritin' and Rithmetic." Preaching was at private houses as often as possible and by 1825 the passing preacher became a regular preacher, leaving his appointments sometimes months ahead, and today there is one preacher who had preached every year on the same Sunday in the year for forty-four years. We refer to Elder J. D. Morgan, of Odin, and the place is at Young's this township. The celebrated Lorenzo Dow, Thomas Cole, Leonard Maddux and Elder Patterson were among the first preachers and often the funeral sermon of a deceased friend was preached a year or more after interment. Those of today cannot know the toil and hardships these early soldiers of the Cross had to bear that the message might be brought to those hungering after the bread of life. The preaching day was "norated" abroad and when it arrived the neighborhood met at the house where the preaching was to be, coming for miles on foot, in oxcarts, wagons and on horseback. The preacher at the hour of service arose and lined the opening hymn, sometimes reading the entire hymn first and then lining it. This was necessary, as perhaps the only hymn book in the audience was that carried by the preacher. The manner of lining was as follows: The preacher would read, say,

"From Greenland's icy mountains
To India's coral strands,"

and then call the meter, long, common, or short, and start the hymn. After these two lines were sung, he would read the next two:

"Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down the golden sands."

All immediately sang these lines and thus alternately reading and singing, the hymn was finished, nor was the effect so grotesque as one might think, as practice rendered the singers adept at beginning at the right time with right tone and pitch. Often in my young days in Illinois I have listened to this kind of singing and thought it excellent.

James Roberts built the first mill. It stood on Main street near the place where Mat Marshall's house now stands. It was a horse mill, but passed into the hands of Mark Tully in 1823 and after running it some years he made it into a steam mill. No trace of it now remains. The township is now fairly dotted with fine farms, good houses and barns, large orchards, and all that goes to make rural life worth living. Schools are plentiful, with good school houses and the best equipments and a fine corps of teachers. What a change a few short years have brought about. Where the wild Indian whoop was heard a few years ago is now heard only the hum of quiet industry and the silent arches by nature built has given place to the homes of men. May they be happy homes of virtue, love and peace.

## THE CITY OF SALEM.

The city of Salem, county seat of Marion county, is within a mile or less from the geographic center of the county, that is, the northeast corner of the city is within less than a mile of the northeast corner of the township, which is at the exact center of the county. The original town was an exact square around which was an alley, twenty-feet wide. The city inside of this alley was divided into four squares by two principal streets at right angles to each other and crossing each other at what is known as the bank corner. Each square was again divided into four equal square blocks by streets fifty feet wide, the two principal streets, Broadway, running north and south and Main street, running east and west, being one hundred feet wide. The blocks in turn were divided into eight lots each fifty-six by one hundred and twelve feet. Block three in square one was reserved as a county square and is still, and forever must be by the terms of the gift, the court-house square. The land within the twenty foot bordering alley, was donated to the county in accordance with the act of the Legislature

creating the county, by James Roberts, who was the owner by right of squatter sovereignty and entry in 1819. Although he did not deed the land, but left that to his successors in title, Rufus Ricker and Mark Tully, who confirmed the gift by deed dated June 6, 1826. The Commissioners acting for the county were John S. Davis, Leonard P. Pyles and Benjamin (Blackbear) Vermillion.

The first house in Salem was a log house built by James Roberts; it stood on the south side of Main street, east of the square, but was not in the original town. It is still standing, having been repaired and weatherboarded and now has the appearance of an old frame house. The second house was built by Mark Tully as a stopping place for the Vincennes stage, which route was in use as early as 1820. This house was built about the time that Ricker and Tully bought Roberts out and stood as the homestead of A. R. Bryan until his death, with, however, many improvements and additions it has sheltered three generations and still stands a commodious and substantial building.

The first store was kept by Martin Hill. It was in a small frame building about the middle of the block west from the courthouse, and north of Main street; it has disappeared. Hill kept a few groceries and notions, perhaps the entire stock was brought from St. Louis by one wagon. The next store stood where the National Bank now stands. Thomas Higgins was the proprietor, and was the first to sell dry goods in Salem.

The first church was built by the Presbyterians. It stood northeast from the courthouse, near the old creamery site. It was sold to the Colored Baptists, and is now gone. It was built in 1846.

The first school-house was built in 1840, and stood in the same part of the town as the Presbyterian church. It was built in 1840. It was a small frame building and stood many years, and has only disappeared with the last decade. It must not be inferred that the children received no education from 1823 to 1840, but during those seventeen years school had been kept at such times and places as teachers and patrons could make convenient. The city did not graw rapidly. Indeed, it was only the county seat and a stopping place for stage coaches for many years and consisted of some half a dozen houses. By 1837 the hamlet had grown so that the subject of incorporating was agitated and a meeting was called for July 1, 1837, to consider the advisability of incorporating Salem as a town. The meeting was held in the store of Col. W. N. Dobbins, and Uriah Mills was elected as chairman and Thomas Ray as clerk. They were both sworn to do the duties of their offices to the best of their abilities. The minutes of the meeting as preserved among the county records are unique, and are here copied verbatim:

"On motion of Col. W. N. Dobbins, W. D. Haynie explained the object of the meeting and on motion of N. B. Nelems, the house proceeded to ascertain by vote the sense of the meeting. Whareuppon William D. Haynie, Jas. Marshal, N. B. Nelems,

William N. Dobbins, Uriah Mills, W. H. H. Barens, John Harner, George W. Pace and Thomas Ray, voting in favor of incorporating the said town. No opposition voats. We certify that thare ware nine voats in favor of incorporating the town, as above, and none against."

"URIAH MILLS, Pres.
"THOMAS RAY, Clerk."

We have preserved this unique document in wording and spelling that modern methods may be compared therewith. Just what was accomplished by the meeting it is difficult to see, as no further action seems to have been taken and there is no evidence that the town was legally incorporated at that time, nor was any further action taken until the spring of 1854, when a proposition to organize as a village was submitted to the voters. The proposition was carried by a vote of seventy-six to thirteen against. An election was called and the following five trustees was elected: Thomas Day, B. F. Marshall, S. W. Cuningham, T. O. Leffingwell an Samuel Hull. W. W. Jennings was chosen constable. Salem remained under the village charter until 1865, when it was made a city by special act of the Legislature. W. E. McMackin (afterward lieutenant colonel of General Grant's regiment) was elected first Mayor.

In 1829 Salem contained five families, viz., those of Rufus Ricker, Mark Tully, James Chance, James Pyles and Martin Hill. Ricker was Clerk of the Court and postmaster; Tully was Sheriff. Chance was a blacksmith; Hill a storekeeper, and Pyles a farmer. Today Salem has three thousand five hundred people, three railroads, three miles of brick paved streets, about ten miles of granitoid sidewalk, a large three-story school building, two bank buildings, the finest in Southern Illinois; four hotels, two steam flouring mills, steam brick-making plant; two large and six medium dry goods houses, the larger carrying a thirty thousand dollar stock, the others from six thousand to ten thousand dollar stocks; three millinery stores; one china store; two clothing stores, each with large stock; one machine shop, four butcher shops, two furniture stores, one of which is the largest establishment of its kind south of Springfield; ten grocery stores, one poultry house, two jewelry stores and two drug stores. The city is lighted by electricity, the city owning its own plant. Until 1905 the city's growth was very slow, the census of 1900 giving it but one thousand six hundred and forty-two inhabitants, but in 1905 the C. & E. I. Railroad removed their repair shops from St. Elmo to Salem, a company of citizens buying and giving to the company a strip of land one thousand feet wide and two miles long for yards. The company also made Salem a division headquarters with offices of superintendent, engineer, freight and dispatcher's headquarters of the division, thus doubling the population in less than a year. Salem still needs two things to make it an ideal city: waterworks and good country roads leading to the city limits. Both are being agitated and both will come and that, too, in the near future.

Salem also boasts of the largest seed-cleaning establishment in the state if not in the world that makes an exclusive business of handling Red Top seed. Thousands and thousands of bushels are handled every year. The seed is said to be shipped to Europe and there used in making an excellent dye for fabric coloring.

The Salem mine, now being rebuilt after the fire of last December is, as has been stated, one of the deepest in the state, nine hundred and one feet to the bottom of the sump. The vein is four feet and six inches thick, but of an excellent quality, burning without clinkers and giving an intense heat, and is equal to one and one-half times the unit of other coal.

The city cemetery, known as East Lawn, is situated in the eastern part of the city and contains about twenty acres. It is beautifully located and well cared for and speaks well for the people's remembering their dead. A small soldiers' monument occupies the circle in the center of the cemetery. It was erected by the Woman's Relief Corps to the memory of the deceased soldiers of the Civil war. The cemetery as a burial place dates back to 1830, and a man by the name of Hammers is supposed to have been the first interment.

The oldest newspaper in the county is published in Salem. It is the Weekly Herald-Advocate, owned and published by Senator C. E. Hull.

As Centralia had her mystery of hidden skeletons so Salem also had her mystery, but in the case of Salem the mystery was speedily cleared away.

About twenty-four years ago, when the excavation for the basement of the present Cutler & Hays building was being dug, the workmen dug out of an old abandoned well the skeleton of a woman, which was covered by the debris that had accumulated in the old well. As an old house had been standing many years on the spot the report started that someone had been murdered and thrown into the well years before. Great excitement prevailed and the wiseacres began to tell of this one and that one who might have been murdered, drawing largely upon their imaginations, and dark hints as to who the murderers were, filled the minds of the ever-increasing crowds. People from the country around flocked to town day after day until the excitement grew so great it was thought best to clear up the mystery, as some of the best citizens were coming under the suspicion of the unreasoning throng. It was quietly let leak out that the whole thing was a grewsome joke and the perpetrators confessed to having hid the skeleton in the well the night before its discovery. The jokers were Dr. G. S. Rainey, now chief surgeon for the C. & E. I. Railroad; W. S. Slack, now proprietor of the Salem Marble Works, and Dr. Will McMackin, since dead. The crowd of excited citizens vanished and everybody said, "I knew it was some joke of Doctor Rainey's."

## RACCOON TOWNSHIP.

Raccoon township is the southernmost of the second tier of townships, east of the third principal meridian. Its survey numbers are town 1 north, range 2 east. The name is taken from one of the denizens of the forest with which one-half of this township was once covered. Its principal stream also bears the same name. Small glades of prairie land project into this township among which Walnut Hill, Romine and Tennessee prairies form most of the open land. Little prairie is wholly in this township and was little more than an open glade amid the forest. Much of the timber land has been cleared and nothing remains in many places to show that a forest ever occupied the soil, but instead of the forest, orchards of apple, peach and pear trees greet the traveler's eye. Tennessee prairie, so called because settled by Tennesseeans, is in the northwest and extends to Little prairie, to which it is connected by a narrow strip. Like all settlements of Illinois, the first settlers chose the timber land: first, because they found it more convenient to build and for fuel; second, because they were used to timber and loved its protection from the summer sun and the blasts of winter; third, the flies with which the prairie was infested, especially the green-heads, rendered it almost impossible for horses to work during the heat of the day.

The first man to settle on Tennessee prairie was Alfred Ray. He was a good citizen and left several representatives, who are good citizens of the county. Two families of North Carolina settled in this township near Walnut Hill. Their names were Sherwood and McKinney. John Adams came from Kentucky in 1828 and settled in Raccoon township. He, his wife and six children came in one wagon. The children all are dead, but several grandchildren still live in various parts of the county. John Wilson settled on section 32 in 1819. He also had six children; all are dead, but a few grandchildren represent the family. He was from North Carolina. Josiah Fyke, a veteran of the War of 1812, one of General Jackson's Tennesseeans, at the battle of New Orleans, settled in section 17, in 1830. He was the first Justice of the Peace in the township and served in the Black Hawk war. Several of his descendants still reside in this township and a few in other townships of the county.

Samuel Hays was the founder of the large and influential Hays family, and in 1828 he settled on section 32, near what is now the Bundyville school. He was from Alabama and had a large family of seven boys and two girls, all of whom are now dead. Elijah, the fifth son, was a man of an exceptionally large mind and lived until a few years ago. His widow, of whom mention is made in the sketch of Odin township and the Deadmond family, still lives on the old home farm at the age of ninety-one. Elijah Hays was an original Free Soil man and was one of the two men living south of Springfield,

who voted for John G. Birney for President in 1852. The descendants of Samuel Hays are numerous in the southern part of the county and rank with our best people.

John Bundy, from North Carolina, settled in Jefferson county in 1819, but moved to Raccoon township soon after and made a home in section 6. He had eight children. Three of the boys were in the Mexican war and one, Rev. Isaac Bundy, was a well known Methodist preacher for many years. The children are all dead but one, William Bundy, who still lives, a sturdy representative of a stock that made the wilderness blossom as a rose.

In 1822 Samuel Huff settled on section 31. He came from Tennessee and was a noted character in the early days. He was one of the celebrated Illinois Rangers, who did so much to protect the frontier settlements from cutthroats, who flocked to the new settlements to hide from justice, as well as from the Indian depredations. His home was always the home of the traveling preacher, who at that time was to be found ever on the road doing his Master's work and preaching the Word as opportunity offered. One of these itinerant preachers who stopped at the Huffs was the celebrated Lorenzo Dow, who preached from a wagon on the text "The End of All Things Is at Hand; be ye, therefore, sober and watchful unto prayer." This trait of keeping the preacher seems to run in the family and was kept up by the sons and daughters, more especially by his daughter, Cynthia, and her husband, Mr. Mercer, whose home was the preachers' home, where an old-fashioned welcome awaited every one who came in the name of the Lord.

The Copple family came from Indiana in 1835, and the founder, Andrew Copple, has numerous representatives in this and other townships. The Telford family came in 1831. The father, Joseph Telford, brought his family from South Carolina in a four-horse wagon. He made his home in section 33, where he cleared a farm. This family is also represented by numerous descendants who are active citizens and public-spirited men.

The Radcliffs, Boggs and Morrison families next came and settled in this township. The settlers of this township were from the first a church-loving and a church-going people and the first thought after the home was built was a meeting-house. The first meeting place was either at Mt. Moriah or Antioch, but both places claim the distinction. Certain it is they are the oldest churches in the county and were built at the same or about the same time: Antioch by the Methodists and Mt. Moriah by the Baptists. The Moriah site was a camp-meeting ground, and was used before the church was built, and is beyond doubt the first land set apart for religious purposes in the county. It was first a Baptist congregation, but at an early day decided to call themselves Christians, by which name it is now known. The first church built here was a small log cabin, eighteen by twenty-two feet, unchinked. Other and larger houses were built from time to time until now this historic ground

is occupied by a neat frame chapel, about thirty by forty-five feet. It stands on the original site and is surrounded by ten acres of church land, a part of which is used as a burial ground. This is the oldest graveyard in the township and perhaps the second in the county. The first grave dug was for an Indian child who was drowned, and was buried by the white settlers. This spot had been used for burial purposes by the Indians and a few graves were scattered about when the whites came. Both of these churches still flourish and are regarded with veneration in their neighborhoods.

A coal shaft was opened in 1846, in section 4. It did not amount to much and was abandoned. A stone quarry was opened on section 21 in 1834 by B. J. Crane. The stone is a soft sandstone, which hardens by exposure to air, but is of inferior quality, and was only used for neighborhood purposes. It has not so far developed any commercial value. The old Vincennes trail passe through this township. And across its glades and through its forests, Clark and his men marched on their famous expedition to conquer Vincennes. The first school was taught by one Jeff Dow, near the present site of the Bundy school. It was taught in an old log cabin. The first school-house was erected in section 18, in 1832. It had a chimney and fire place and no floor, but mother earth. The first teacher in this primitive school-house was Robert Mayberry.

Samuel R. Martin built the first mill. It was a horse mill and answered the needs of the settlers for a time. This was very early, but the date cannot now be ascertained. It was in section 15. Later, in 1832, John Myers built a horse mill on the same section. It was a twenty-bushel mill. Next Joseph Baldridge built a tread mill, run by oxen, with a capacity of forty bushels per day. This mill was on section 20. In 1848 a post-office was established at Raccoon, at the home of John Parkinson. It was afterward moved a short distance southwest, where it continued with a short intermission until it was superseded by the Rural Free Delivery system.

Raccoon township has always been a township of religious people. The Covenanters were at one time strong, while Christian, Baptist, Methodist, each has several strong organizations, and perhaps no township in the county has so many places of public worship nor so many appointed preachers.

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## PATOKA TOWNSHIP.

The name Patoka is of Indian origin, evidently, but its significance is, so far as the writer is concerned, lost. It is the fourth township north from the base line in the west tier of townships and borders on Fayette county on the north. Its survey numbers are town 4 north, range 1 east of the third principal meridian. The Illinois Central

Railroad passes from north to south across the township, about two miles from the west line, and has two stations in the township, Patoka, toward the south side, and Vernon on the north.

Harmon Holt was the first man to settle in this township and he settled on section 14, in the winter of 1826. At that time the township was an unbroken wilderness, part timber and part prairie. Harmon Holt remained on this tract until his death a few years later. He left a widow and six children, four of whom were daughters and two sons, one of whom owned the old homestead until his death less than twenty years ago. Henry was sixteen years old when his father came to the township.

The next spring John Cole and family settled near the Holt cabin, but did not stay long, and went to Arkansas and until 1829 these two families, the Holts and Coles, were the only inhabitants of the township. In the latter year Jeptha Meador came from Tennessee and settled near Holts, on section 14. He raised a family of eight children and his son, Stephen, lived on the original farm many years. There are quite a number of his descendants living in the vicinity. The next accession to the little colony was Stephen Hopkins, who settled on section 13, but he was a "mover" and did not stay long in any place, but was continually changing places. At last he went to Fayette county, where he died.

Ignatius Anderson came from Clinton county about 1833, and settled in the edge of the timber, near Flat Creek, close to the Fayette county line on the west, but afterward sold his improvements to William Brown, who on the 3d of February entered the forty-acre tract that he had bought of Anderson. It was the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, and was the first piece of land entered in the township. The second piece was the forty that his father had improved and had lived on seven years before its entry.

Henry Holt married a daughter of Jesse Nichols in 1832 and had a family of ten children, all of whom but one we believe is dead. Henry Holt and wife lived to a good old age upon the same place where they began life together in 1832.

The farm generally known as the old Walton place was first settled by Joseph Meador in 1830, but in 1832 he sold it to a man named Epperson, who lived there several years and improved a farm on Flat creek. He afterward went to Missouri. Labon Gallion also settled forty acres in section 4 in 1832. He did not enter the land until 1836. Gallion afterward moved to Fayette county. Ayers Conant settled on section 11 in 1830. He was a man of some education and was the first Justice of the Peace in the township. He also was afflicted with the moving worm and moved to Missouri and back in a few years and finally died in Foster township.

Young Edwards located in the township in 1831 and Levi Stiles in the same year. Stiles improving the old Peter Smith place, but after living here many years, moved back to Tennessee. He afterward returned

to Carrigan township. Then he moved to Missouri, then to Texas, then back to Marion county, where he died.

Solomon Cross settled in this township on section 23. His wife died soon after, and her death was the first in the township. Martha Holt was the first child born in Carrigan. She was the daughter of J. F. and Elizabeth Holt, and afterwards married William Eagan.

The Altom family was founded by John Altom, who came from Tennessee with his father to Clinton county in 1842. He moved to this county and settled in Patoka township. He died in the village of Patoka in 1877, leaving a large number of descendants.

The first school-house in the township, like those in other townships, was built of logs. It stood on section 14. Isom Finch was probably the first teacher. From then to now what a change! The little log school-house of that day is replaced by neat frame buildings, the old slab benches have been replaced with patent folding desks: the old blue-back speller and McGuffey's reader by a dozen books if no better, at least more attractive: the untrained teacher, half farmer, half backwoods man, by more or less trained teachers and with sanitary surroundings. Verily, the change is great and surely for the better.

Patoka as a village, like all the cities, towns and villages in the west tier of townships, owes its existence to the Illinois Central Railroad. The village was laid out on Independence Day, 1854, by Clark and Brigham. C. F. Jones laid out an addition May 11, 1855, and the railroad another the same day. The beginning of the village was the building of a station house by the Illinois Central Railroad, which was used as a boarding house by them for their workmen, while the road was building. A man by the name of Crawford was the boarding boss.

Cyrus Walker built the first house in Patoka in 1854 and kept a small general store in it. It afterward was a part of the Walker brothers' house. Mr. Walker succeeded Crawford as boarding boss and when the road was built became the first agent at Patoka. He was instrumental in getting a post-office established, even before the road was completed and the mail was for a while carried from Fosterburg. As Walker wanted the post-office established that he might get his own mail regularly, he submitted the proposition to the Government that he would carry the mail for the proceeds of the office. Walker could not, under the law, be both postmaster and mail contractor, so he obviated this difficulty by securing the appointment of a farmer by the name of Alexander Rodman to be postmaster, who kept the office in Walker's store, Walker doing all the work of the office as well as carrying the mail, but the completion of the road soon stopped this inconvenient way of getting mail. Walker also built the first purely business house in 1856 and to this building moved his stock of goods. This building was afterwards occupied by and known as Dr. E. M. Beach's building. Walker was

a public spirited man and built many buildings and was prominent in building up Patoka, keeping his interest in Patoka active until his death which occurred in 1872. In 1853 Richardson and Gray opened a produce store in Patoka. It was the second business venture. They sold feed, flour, meal, etc., and as the crops of 1854 in this section were almost a total failure, they supplied the farmers with feed.

Later in the same year, Williams & Kessner built the third business house. All these business houses were on the west side of the track, Walker's residence alone being on the east side. Patoka grew rapidly the first few years, but then for many years ceased to advance, but in the last three or four years seems to be imbued with new life. In 1857 Snider and Harrison opened the first blacksmith shop. Snider also repaired guns. They put in a steam engine and manufactured many kinds of farm implements. Cyrus Walker built a grist mill in 1861. It was only a two burr mill, but the next year he enlarged it, but sold the machinery in 1865, and moved the building to the site of the Patoka Milling Company. It was remodeled and was then one of the most complete mill properties in the county, and under the firm name of Walker & Sons, was operated until 1873, when they were succeeded by the Patoka Milling Company. The first saw-mill began operations in 1863. Its owner was Alexander Wickersham. Later Squire Fanner and Jesse Altom opened a saw-mill, the first of which has long since ceased operations, and the other is still working.

Patoka has six churches: the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist, South, the Christian, Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic, the latter two congregations being small. They all have good church houses, the Christian church building having been recently enlarged and improved and is perhaps the best equipped. The Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and other lodges flourish, the Odd Fellows having just completed a fine two-story building with an elegant lodge room in the upper story. Patoka has as intimated in the preceding lines begun to take on new life. A fine two-story brick school-house was completed in 1907. A cannery of large capacity went into operation in 1908. A brick and tile works also was started a year or two ago and in 1908, the Patoka Register was started by Mr. Huntoon, who is making it one of the most readable papers of the county. There are stores and shops as well as a bank, so that all things necessary may be supplied at home.

## VILLAGE OF VERNON.

Vernon is the most northern village in the county, being less than a mile from the Fayette county line. It is a station on the Illinois Central Railroad, and was laid out

by D. W. Murfin in 1872. The first building was a large hay barn, built by T. K. Dickey in 1872. The next year Murry & Harris opened a general store. Later three or four other stores were opened and all are still doing business. A good schoolhouse has been erected and also a Methodist church. A neat station-house was erected in 1880, before that time an old box car served as station. Vernon long enjoyed the distinction of being the home of the oldest man in the county, Uncle Frank Binion, who died in 1907, aged one hundred and seven years. Vernon is the home of more veterans of the Civil war than any community of like size, known to us, and its quiet companionship of comrades who are only awaiting the call to come up higher is blessed with old ties and remembrances of the long ago, but the waiting will soon be over, for the Grand Army is passing with the vanishing years.

## CARRIGAN TOWNSHIP.

Carrigan township, named after the pioneer founder of the Carrigan family, is the third township north of the base line in the west tier of townships of the county. The main line of the Illinois Central Railroad traverses the west side of the township north and south. It is drained by the East Fork of the Okaw or Kaskaskia river, which flows in a southwesterly direction across the township, near the middle. East Fork is one of the largest streams in the county and enters the township near the northeast corner and passes out at section 18. Davidson creek, in the southeast part of the township, drains the waters from that part into the East Fork. Along these creeks was originally a heavy growth of fine timber, but it has been largely cleared, although much of the land is covered with a "second growth," which will be of great benefit to the people.

The first man to locate in the township was a man by the name of Jones, who in 1819 squatted in section 21, but who sold out his partly finished cabin to Frederick Phelps in 1820, and left the country. Samuel Davidson came to this township with Phelps. Phelps was a native of Tennessee, who had moved to St. Clair in 1817. The next year he moved to Clinton county, where he married and moved to Carrigan townshp in March, 1820, where, as above stated he bought Jones's claim and settled in section 21. In March, 1822, he entered the first tract entered in this township, viz.: west half of the northwest quarter of section 21, town 3 north, range 1 east. Mr. Phelps was a very conscientious man, a devout member of the Baptist church and a good manager and very industrious, and amassed considerable property. He reared a family of ten children to manhood and womanhood. He died September 2, 1845, respected by the entire community. His wife survived him several years. One son, Sam-

uel Phelps, will be remembered by the older citizens of the county, as the genial host of the Phelps House in Salem, many years ago.

Samuel Davidson was a native of Virginia, but his father moved to Lincoln county, Kentucky, when Samuel was a small child, and there he was raised and lived until 1820 when he moved to Clinton county, where he stayed one summer and then moved to Carrigan township and built a cabin on section 36. He broke and planted twenty acres in corn the first year. This was considered a very large crop at that day and as there were no domestic animals within miles of him and fences were no bar to "varmints" which abounded all around him, he raised this crop without fencing it. When he started from his Kentucky home he had a family of ten children. His daughter Betsy was married to Louis Weathers; she sickened and died on the road, when her bereaved husband went back to his old home in Kentucky. All the other nine lived to be married and make homes for themselves in this county. The sons were William, John, George and Samuel, Jr., three of whom were grown when the family left Kentucky. William was the eldest and lived on the original farm. He was a prominent man, having been twice elected Sheriff of the county and once a member of the Legislature. He was married three times, but left only two children, a son and a daughter. He died in 1847 from the effects of a fall from a wagon. The daughters of Samuel Davidson, Sr., married as follows: Maria married Charles Jennings and was the grandmother of that great American, William Jennings Bryan; Ann married Israel Jennings; Sallie married Robert Carrigan and Nancy, James M. Carrigan; Susan was the wife of Stewart W. Faridee.

Samuel Davidson, Sr., was a man who ranked high in his old home in Kentucky. He was a major in the regiment of Col. Dick Johnson, during the War of 1812, and saw much service on the frontier, with that fearless commander and was doubtless, with Johnson's command at the battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh was killed by Colonel Johnson. He died on the farm he had improved in 1848, full of years and honors. His wife died about 1838.

Joel Davis, the third man who settled in Carrigan township, was a Tennessean and remained a Tennessean about half the time, as he moved back and forth to Tennessee and Marion county several times. It seems that when he had been in Illinois a year or two he "hankered" after Tennessee and when he had been in Tennessee a while he longed for Carrigan township and would pull up stakes and move, when the desire seized him. He died, however, in Illinois, in what is now known as Fredonia Prairie, leaving a widow and family.

Zadock Phelps was another eccentric character and seemed never to be content long in any place. He came with Davis and built a cabin on the J. M. Carrigan farm, cleared a "truck patch" and then sold it and started another home, built a cabin, cleared a "truck patch" and again sold, and this he did no less than eight times, starting eight

farms in Carrigan township. Of course with this restless disposition, he did not accumulate much property, but evidently enjoyed moving. He was married twice and had a large family of children with each wife and even in old age his roving disposition did not leave him, so he moved to Washington county, Illinois, where he died and at last remained in one place.

James Chance, supposed to have been an emigrant from St. Clair county, settled in this township about 1822 or 1823 and located near the center of the township, and made improvements. He was a first class citizen and lived in this township until 1866, when he died. He was twice elected Sheriff of the county. He was married to a daughter of Robert Nichols, and raised a large family. His widow survived him many years.

Robert Carrigan, a Georgian, settled in 1830, on section 26. The father of Robert Carrigan settled in Clinton county in 1817, and Robert was the man who as a lad led the St. Clair Rangers across the country to the home of the older Jennings, when they rendezvoused at the Jennings homestead to drive out the Goings gang. He died in 1834, leaving a widow and three children, John S., Samuel R., and Nancy J. His widow afterward married a Mr. Huff.

In December following the death of Robert, his brother, James M. Carrigan, settled in this township. James M. raised a family of ten children, but all are now passed away, excepting one, William, who still resides in the township. John M. Carrigan married one of the Davidson family and a few years ago his wife and Mr. Huff were the three last representatives of pioneer days, but they now rest from their labors and their works do follow them, and may be seen in the happy homes of Carrigan. Mr. Huff, who married the widow of Robert Carrigan, was an over-religious man and so austere and stern that he was disliked by his step-children, but nevertheless they treated him with due respect and grew to manhood and womanhood with more liberal views than their step-father possessed. One son, Samuel R., was Sheriff of the county at the time of the death of Frank Leonard, an account of which will be given in the sketch of Salem township, and made heroic efforts to save the life of the unfortunate man. Samuel R. Carrigan is still living in Carrigan township amidst his broad acres, being the largest land owner in the township, having more than fifteen hundred acres and is still a hale, active business man, taking great interest in all the public affairs of his township, and of the county.

Zadock Phelps, Sr., an uncle of Squatter Zadock and father of John, built a cabin near the spring in section 17. He died some years later while on a visit to Lawrence county, leaving a widow and seven children, all of whom are long since dead. Daniel Phelps also settled in this township in 1824. He was something like his cousin, Zadock, Jr., and never seemed satisfied to stay in one place. He died in this township many years ago. A large family, consisting of a father, mother, nine grown daughters and three

grown sons, came to the northern part of the township from Clinton county in 1823 and made the second land entry in the township. It was the southwest quarter of section 5. Here he improved a fine farm, and built a horse mill the year he entered his land. One son, Wiley Burton, and a man by the name of Joe Davis, were the first blacksmiths in the township. Gideon Burton and his wife were both extremely large people, almost giants. They were from Tennessee and were first class people. Burton died in 1835 on the farm he settled.

The first preaching in the township was at the cabin of Samuel Davidson, by itinerant ministers of the Methodist church, who made the cabin of Major Davidson a stopping place. The first child born was Lavina Phelps, July, 1821, and the first death was the wife of William Davidson in 1829.

The first school-house was built in 1833 on section 26. It was a small log affair, not fitted as a school-house. R. M. Carrigan was the first teacher. Three years later a better cabin was built and the first teacher in the new building was J. Williams. It was fairly comfortable and was used until 1849, when it burned down. In 1850 another school-house was built in the place of the burned one. It was of hewed logs and is still standing or was a few years ago, and is used as a sort of plunder room by William Carrigan.

Fairman is the only railroad station in the township and is a hamlet of a half-dozen houses, a store and school-house. The place was originally called Hogback and "Hogback" John Wilson, one of the best of men, formerly had a saw-mill here. John Pulestón also kept store here and when the post-office was established, was the first postmaster. They both moved away and later Leander Mathews did a flourishing business here, but later moved to Sandoval, and then to Kinmundy. There is still a store here, but much of the business is diverted to Sandoval, Odin and Patoka. Carrigan township is strictly a rural community made up of the best type of Americans. The farms are large and productive, and where a few years ago stood a cabin in a clearing, now stands comfortable and even luxurious homes amid smiling acres, generously responsive to the husbandman's toil. School-houses well appointed, are at convenient distances apart, and everything bespeaks a prosperous community, unfretted by the mercenary strife engendered by city life.

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## ODIN AND SANDOVAL TOWNSHIPS.

These townships were one until 1896, and therefore their history is one until that time, and will be treated as one, but the cities of Odin and Sandoval will be given separately. The township is mostly prairie, with a skirt of timber land in the south side. It is a beautiful land, slightly undulating and sloping toward the watercourses by which

it is drained. It was early settled by an enterprising and industrious people, and their descendants, with additions from other states, render it a thickly settled and prosperous community, with fine farms, in a high state of cultivation, with many fine and substantial buildings and large orchards set to apple and other trees. To the traveler from older communities it is hard to realize that little more than a generation ago this beautiful township was almost without a white inhabitant. The Illinois Central Railroad, both main line and branch, crosses this township, the main line running almost due north about one mile from the west line of the township, through the thriving city of Sandoval, and the branch from the junction just north of Crooked creek in an almost northeast direction through the city of Odin. Both of these cities are also on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway, which runs almost due east and west about two miles south of the north line of the township. These little cities are rivals, each of the other, and maintain such an even race, both in the number of inhabitants and material prosperity, that one cannot say which is in the lead. This township is next north of Centralia in the west tier of townships in this county. Crooked creek runs southwest through sections 36 and 35 and is the drainage outlet for the larger part of the township, while the East Fork drains the extreme northern part of the township.

A native of Virginia, Thomas Deadmond, was the first settler in these townships. He arrived in the timbered part of the township near the southern line in 1827, intending to go farther north to settle, but as it was late in the year and the weather was extremely cold, he determined to camp for the winter, and set to work to construct a shelter for his family, which he did by cutting small logs and building a shed cabin, the roof sloping to the north and all the south side open. Before this open south side he would drag logs with his team and so maintained a burning log heap before the cabin all winter, which served the double purpose of keeping the shelter warm and was a suitable fire for his wife to do her cooking on, and in this primitive manner the Deadmonds spent the first winter in their new home. The greatest drawback to the shed as a habitation was smoke, which at times, when there was a strong south wind, filled the shed to almost suffocation, but then the family could adjourn to the other side of the burning log heap and thus keep warm, although covered only by heaven's canopy of blue, but provided with plenty of the hides of animals for beds and bedding, they of that day feared not to sleep on the ground and in the open, and as to smoke, who has not seen the old-fashioned fireplace when it was smoking. The early pioneers were used to smoke and were not inconvenienced by it in moderation. Mr. Deamond remained on the land where he passed the winter in section 28, township 2 north, range 1 east, but did not enter the land, which he had improved, until the 12th day of January, 1837, or ten years later, when he entered the west half of the south-

east quarter of section 28. He was for a number of years a Justice of the Peace and lived and died on the land where he camped in 1827, respected and honored by his fellow pioneers for his sterling worth. Mr. Deadmond raised a large family, some of whom are still living, among them Mrs. Denisha Hays, of Raccoon township, who in her ninety-first year is an active, alert old lady, taking an active interest in affairs of family and church, of which she is an enthusiastic attendant. Two years after Deadmond's settlement Silas Barr came to the township from Tennessee and in 1831 entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 27. This was the first land entry in the township and is in the Odin side of the township. James N. Barr, who was born in Tennessee, lived on this same tract which his father entered. Isaac G. Barr entered, in 1836, forty acres and made himself a farm in section 26.

Isaac McClelland was born in Pennsylvania and went to Ohio and from there to Illinois and settled at Walnut Hill about 1818. He married Sallie Welch. For the next few years he partially improved three or four places in Centralia township, but in 1830 he settled on section 32 (the Sandoval side of the township) and lived there many years and raised a family of six children. In 1839 Jonas and Jacob McClelland, and in 1840 Alexander and Henry McClelland came to the township and improved farms. Samuel McClelland settled in 1830 near Silas Barr and lived there until his death. He left eight children, four sons and four daughters. Isaac McClelland bought the improvements that Isaac Smith had made in section 32 and then entered the land. Three brothers by the name of Welburn settled here in an early day. Two of them died here and the other went to Texas. James Adams, Thomas Pigg and John Hill were also early settlers and all raised families and have descendants now living in the county, and are respected for their honest worth. All the farms were for many years confined to the timber, but Bluford Deadmond ventured out into the prairie and picked out a farm near the center of the township, which he improved, but afterward sold out and went to Oregon.

The first school was taught in an empty cabin that stood near Silas Barr's home, in 1834, and was taught by Peter Wilburn. The first school-house built stood near the McClelland graveyard and was built of logs, with puncheon seats.

The oil industry is at the present time getting considerable attention in the southern part of this township, where a company of Salem capitalists and business men and two plucky women have struck oil and are now boring the second well. Other parties have thus far failed to strike oil, but boring is still being vigorously prosecuted, no less than four or five companies being engaged in the work. The oil is struck at a depth of less than six hundred feet, but doubtless a deeper well will develop a more abundant supply, but we must leave the chronicle of the success or failure of the oil fields to a future historian.

In the southern part of this township one of the most profound mysteries was developed in the year 1896, known as the McClelland mystery. Some years before Mr. McClelland and his youngest son disappeared from the county, but as Mr. McClelland, who was a widower with no home ties, had once or twice before gone without saying much if anything about going, and after a year or two had returned, and as he had said to some of his relatives that he was going away and not coming back, nothing was thought of their absence, especially as it was thought he had money enough to take care of himself, and it was only regarded as an eccentricity on his part. There was a pond on the old McClelland place, which was owned by other parties, and in 1896 it had become somewhat filled up and the owner resolved to clean it out and make it deeper during a very dry spell. While the work was being prosecuted the workmen found two skeletons staked down in the bottom of the pond, with stakes driven crossways over the bodies. Much excitement resulted and much discussion resulted as to whose bodies they were, some from the first declaring they were the bodies of McClelland and his son, and this seems to be the settled opinion of those best qualified to judge from the size of the skeletons, age and teeth and the filling of some of the teeth, and the settled conviction was arrived at that the McClellands had been murdered and the bodies disposed of in this unique manner. Suspicion pointed her unreasoning finger toward several parties, mostly of kin to the missing men, and some of them men grown old in the paths of right and who stood as high in the county as any men living in her borders. Indictments were found against several parties, among whom was another son of the elder McClelland. One or two were tried, but the state utterly failed to make a case, whereupon the indictments were quashed and the McClelland mystery is still as deep a mystery as ever, and bids fair to so remain until the trump shall sound and the grave give up her secrets. The two little cities, each of which gives its name to one-half township, which is clothed with the powers of a civil town, now demand our attention.

## CITY OF ODIN.

The thriving little city of Odin is situated in the east side of township 2 north, range 1 east, and about two miles from the north line of the township. It is at the crossing of the Illinois Central branch and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroads and is the product of these roads, hence was not built until the roads were. The first building was put up by one John Hill, as a saloon, and with Hill as a saloonkeeper absorbed much of the hard earnings of the railway laborers. It stood south of the railroads and near the tracks. The Illinois Central built their depot in 1856 and in 1860,

April 5th, laid out the town, it being on a railroad section. The house of the section boss, David Dudy, of the Ohio & Mississippi Company, was the first dwelling erected. The first store building was erected by P. Z. Stone, who opened a general store about 1857 or 1858. James Garretson was the first postmaster and hotel-keeper. He built the first hotel in 1859 and called it after himself, the Garretson House. It was afterward called the Hartley House. It still stands, but at present is not used as a hotel. Before 1860 one De Schan, Branson and Lester, and George Craig had opened stores and were doing a country trade and supplying the railroad men and passengers from one road waiting for a train on the other. During the years of the war between the states, 1862 to 1864, the town grew very rapidly, many refugees from the South making it a stopping place and many a permanent home. A woolen mill called the Odin Woolen Factory was built in 1867. It was of brick and two stories high and manufactured jeans and flannel. It was destroyed by fire in 1879, and was never rebuilt. There was a sawmill in connection, which did not burn at that time and was operated for some years by W. E. Smith, but it finally was destroyed by fire. In 1863 a large hay press barn was built by A. M. Woodward & Co., and it was afterward enlarged until it was one of the largest press barns in the country, but it, too, was destroyed by fire in the nineties. It may be well to state for the information of the younger generation that until about 1870 hay was pressed into bales only in barns built for that purpose with presses built in them, and these presses were massive pieces of machinery with a heavy weight arranged like a pile driver, which was drawn to the top of the barn and fell into the press and beat the loose hay solidly together until two hundred or three hundred pounds were beat into a bale, when an immense screw operated from below compressed the bale, which was then "baled" or bound with hickory hoop-poles being passed around them and nailed together. The hay had to be hauled to these barns loose and was much labor and expense. The invention of the modern portable hay press killed the hay barn press, but has been a blessing to the farmer. In 1863 Captain Pierce built a two-burr grist mill. It changed hands frequently and the firm of Morrison & Smart ran it from 1873 to 1880, and then sold to James Warren, the owner when the mill went out of business. Odin has a commodious two-story brick school building and has a corps of six teachers and takes pride in maintaining a first class school. The Methodist Episcopals and Protestant Methodists each have a church in Odin, as also have the Christians and Presbyterians, although the latter is not used of late, only occasionally, as no minister is in charge. Odin Masonic lodge No. 503 was instituted in 1866, under dispensation from the grand master. E. B. Wilcox was the first worshipful master; E. Sidwell, senior warden, and O. F. Ball, junior warden. It was organized with only eleven members. It is now in a flourishing condition. The Modern Woodmen also have a strong lodge in Odin, with about one hundred members. In 1886 a stock company

was formed under the name Odin Coal Company, to sink a shaft and mine coal, which was successful in striking a fine vein of coal at a depth of seven hundred and fifteen feet, with a vein of about seven feet in thickness. After undergoing the usual ups and downs of such stock companies, Messrs. Morrison and Secor, with perhaps a few others, obtained a controlling interest, since which time it has been so successfully handled as to prove a valuable and profitable property. Some few years ago electric mining and haulage and electric lighting was installed. The dynamo of the mine also furnishes electricity for lighting the city. During the life of the mine it has been singularly free from fatalities, but few accidents of serious character having occurred. The railroad crossing of the Illinois Central branch and the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern is controlled by an interlocking device controlled from a tower built so as to give the operator a view of both tracks.

## CITY OF SANDOVAL, ODIN TOWNSHIP.

The city of Sandoval, like Centralia and Odin, was laid out by the Illinois Central Railroad Company on their own section of land. It is at the crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern and Illinois Central Railroad main line, and is about one mile from the west line of the township and two from the north line, and, like Odin, gave its name to the west half of township 2 north, range 1 east, when the township was divided. The survey and laying out of the city was on May 11, 1855. Two other additions were laid out the same year. Welcome Martin, as early as 1853, put up a frame store house on the Ohio & Mississippi right of way just west of the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad, and sold goods to the railroad laborers and the general public. The first boarding house or hotel was kept by J. B. Crawford, the original building afterward making part of the Sandoval House. The city has a fine public school building, in which there are employed six teachers, and also maintains a primary room west of the Central tracks, and like all Marion county towns, is proud of her schools. The Catholic church has a good church building and parsonage and maintains an organization in Sandoval. The Christian and Congregational churches have each a fine house of worship, while the Methodists have a good, comfortable church house. There religious bodies each maintain a resident minister and are full of good works. The Baptist Brotherhood has recently built a neat little church in the south part of town. Sandoval has one of the finest parks in the county, and here every year the annual reunion of the old soldiers and sailors is held in a three days' session, and Sandoval spares neither energy, time nor money to make the reunion a success. As yet they

have not failed, but, on the contrary, each year the success has been more and more pronounced, until the Sandoval reunion attracts attention from all parts of the state.

In 1877 the St. Louis Sandoval Coal and Mining Company began sinking a shaft at Sandoval. After reaching a depth of one hundred and fourteen feet the company went into bankruptcy. The property was sold at Sheriff's sale and bought by the Sandoval Coal and Mining Company, a company composed mostly of Salem men. The new company began work on the shaft in January, 1879, and reached a vein of coal five and one-half feet thick in September of the same year at a depth of six hundred and three feet, being one hundred and twelve feet less in depth than the Odin mine, four miles further east, showing the "dip" of the coal vein to be eastward about twenty-eight feet to the mile. The company was involved in long and expensive litigation growing out of the bankruptcy of the St. Louis Sandoval Company, but after years of legal contest the Sandoval Coal and Mining Company established their right to the property. The cause was carried to the highest tribunal and the Sandoval company's leading attorney, Judge Michael Sheafer, of the Supreme Court of Utah, made such a strong and learned argument that it is recognized as an exposition of mining law. The company's stock was purchased January 1, 1903, by Thomas S. Marshall from the holders, who thus became the company. The original shaft was in the eastern part of the city on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, but an air shaft was sunk on the Illinois Central Railroad in the southern part of the city about a half mile from the original shaft. This was now turned into a hoisting shaft with a steel tipple and machine mining implements, and was considered one of the best equipped mines in the state. The old works at the original shaft in the meantime burned down, but were immediately rebuilt. The mine at this time was employing over three hundred and fifty men and taking out as much as ten thousand tons per day. The vast expenditure necessary to thus equip the mine, with other causes, involved Mr. Marshall, and he took voluntary bankruptcy. The mine stood idle some time, but was recently sold to Mr. Middleton, who is running it to its greatest capacity and is not only giving work to a great number of men, but making it a success financially. The Sandoval mine was for many years, while controlled by the Sandoval company, under the superintendence of John Robinson, then of H. R. Hall, and later of C. E. Hull, and was one of the best paying enterprises in the county, and it bids fair to become so again. The Sandoval mine had several quite serious accidents resulting in the loss of life, all of them perhaps the result of carelessness on the part of the victims or of some fellow workman.

In the years from about 1890 to 1895 there was a series of barn burnings in the western part of the county, confined to the townships of Sandoval, Odin, Carrigan, Tonti and Salem. Several of the most valuable barns in the county were burned, evi-

dently set on fire, but the incendiary invariably escaped detection, and these burnings occurred so frequently that a feeling of dread and uneasiness prevailed over the entire community. At the time there lived one McKibbon near Sandoval. McKibbon was a fanatic on political subjects, and although in many respects a bright man, was undoubtedly insane on the subject of equality of wealth and had brooded over the unequal distribution of wealth until he was an anarchist on that subject and thought to bring about equality by the destruction of property, but with subtile cunning he kept his thoughts and feelings hid from all but a chosen few, who, like himself, were lawless in thought and also in action when safe to be so. McKibbon was the head center of the clique and managed to escape even suspicion until he approached a youth in Sandoval whom he thought he could control. The young man fell into McKibbon's views, but after studying over the matter revealed the plot to burn the store of John Robinson to his mother, who advised him to go to the marshal and tell what he knew. This the young man did and was advised to carry out the plot and keep the officers advised. A committee of safety was formed and for weeks kept watch armed to the teeth, but so secretly was this done that none but the watchers ever suspected even the organization of the committee. They at last were rewarded by catching the anarchists in the act of trying to blow up Robinson's store. McKibbon was tried and found guilty but the jury so misconstrued the law that they fined him five hundred dollars. The fine was paid after some time by McKibbon's relatives and he disappeared from the county. Barn burning ceased with the arrest of McKibbon and farmers now and for many years past have slept at night with no visions of burning barns and tortured stock confined therein.

Sandoval is a center for the strawberry industry. The celebrated Warfield berry was originated here by Mr. Warfield, from whom it received its name. The Sandoval Packing Company's tomatoes, canned here, are the best on the market, the soil being peculiarly adapted to the raising of tomatoes to perfection. The smelting works in the eastern part of town is also an industry of great importance to the city and is one of the live industries of the county. In 1908 the Marion County Coal Company opened a shaft at Junction City, so called, in the south part of the township, and at the depth of about five hundred and sixty feet struck a fine vein of excellent coal. In this mine petroleum oil seeped in considerable quantities and led to the opening of the first oil well, which struck oil at the depth of five hundred and seventy-eight feet. Other wells are being bored, but to Sandoval belongs the honor of having the first oil well in the county, but whether or not it will prove a commercial success can only be told by the passing years.

## CENTRALIA TOWNSHIP.

Centralia township was first settled at Walnut Hill in the southeast part of the township by Joseph Hensley, probably as early as 1816 or 1817. He planted an orchard on what was later known as the Captain Creed place. This was the first orchard in the county and was set out about 1817. Captain Hensley was fairly well educated and a stump speaker of considerable force, and often addressed the settlers in behalf of his party. He was a Whig in politics and a zealous partisan. In 1818 he built a horse mill to supply the settlement about the hill, which by this time had several families, among whom were the Vermillion, McKenney, Jennings, Ricker, Taylor and Huff families. The first land entered in the township was the west half of the southeast quarter of section 28, since owned by the Copple family. Vermillion was a ranger in 1812 and later moved to a farm just out of Salem, and is the same known as Black Bear Vermillion. He was foreman of the first Grand Jury of Marion county. He moved to Missouri later, where he died. The second land entered was the west half of the northeast quarter of section 34. This entry was made by Daniel McKinney and was dated February 21, 1820. He had made some improvements as a squatter, but having sold to Charles Jennings in January, entered the land to make the title good. Israel Jennings entered the west half of the northeast quarter of section 34 as the third entry. It must not be thought that these three farms were all that were being improved in this part of the county, but many settlers picked out forty or eighty acres and began improvements, intending to enter the land as soon as possible thereafter, and these claims were rarely disputed or jumped by others (It was not considered healthy). Israel Jennings was from Kentucky and lived to a good old age. He was twice married and raised a large family. He served one term in the Legislature. He was a man of vigorous intellect, shrewd judgment and sterling honesty. At his death he owned over a thousand acres of land, leaving a goodly heritage to his children, both of material things and of the better things of character. His son Charles entered eighty acres in sec- 27 August 24, 1821. He had bought the McKinney place in 1820, where he took his bride when he married, and where he continued to live until his death. Rufus Ricker entered eighty acres in 1821, but in 1823 he moved to Salem, where, with Mark Tully, he bought out James Roberts, and they carried out the contract between the Commissioners to select a place for a permanent county seat by deeding to the county thirty acres of land in section 11, township 2, range 2. William Taylor came to the Hill settlement. He was a tough customer in a fight, but not disposed to be quarrelsome with his neighbors. Mr. Taylor entered eighty acres in section 30 in 1823 and had improved or settled on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 29. One Daniel White, of

Clinton county, jumped the claim of Taylor by entering the eighty upon which Taylor had built a cabin and fenced a small tract. This eighty was a very desirable piece of land and Taylor was not disposed to give it up. White knew nothing of Taylor's reputation, but was soon to learn from the man himself, for Taylor went to see White, and his ferocious aspect, with face scarred by many battles, one ear gone, and a double row of teeth, which he could champ like an enraged swine, soon convinced White that Taylor was entitled to the land, especially as Taylor told him he would have the land or eat White, blood raw. White and Taylor went before a Justice of the Peace and White made over the land to Taylor, who paid the entry fees.

Samuel Gaston, in 1818, settled at the Hill, but was just over the line in Jefferson county, but afterward the family became active citizens of Marion. Samuel Shook, a Baptist minister, and probably the first preacher to settle in the county, settled here in 1820. In 1823 he entered eighty acres of land in section 23, which is still in the family.

Thomas Kell came from South Carolina and settled at the Hill, but just south of the county line. Here he opened a small store, but afterward was as much interested in Marion as in Jefferson county. The first school-house was built in 1821. It was made of logs and stood east of the Jennings place on the edge of the prairie. This school-house had a dirt floor for several years. William Carrigan was the first teacher and he began teaching before the house was chinked and daubed. Bird M. Simpson taught the second term and John S. Davis the third. This school-house was also used as a meeting house and ministers of the Baptist faith frequently preached to the people there. In those days the settlers would go many miles to "meeting," and whenever a preacher "norated around" that there would be preaching, he was sure of an attentive and large audience. Absalom Frazier came in 1839 and entered land and contracted to have a carding mill built in section 17, but nothing was done until the next year, when his son, Simpson Frazier, came from Indiana, when the mill was built. The machinery was shipped to Shawneetown by river from Indiana and thence hauled by oxen to the mill site. The mill when set up was operated by oxen or horses and was operated until about 1855, when it fell into disuse. It will be observed that the settlement of Centralia township was confined to the southeast portion, nor did other parts of the township receive much attention from the settlers until the Illinois Central Railroad was projected, when the eyes of the immigrants were turned to that part of the county through which it was to pass, and many settlers took up land along the proposed line, and Central City, in the northwest part of the township, was started, and but for the lack of foresight of the holders of the land at Central City, there would be today no Centralia. Central City is near Crooked creek, and at that time was selected by the railroad engineers as a division end, but the

land owners refused to grant such concessions as the railroad demanded, and as the officials said asked exorbitant prices for land, thinking the road must build shops, etc., near water. It will be remembered that the act of Congress gave each alternate section of land for some distance on both sides of the road to the company as a bonus, so when they could not get land on which to build on such terms as they thought right, they went one mile farther south and laid out the city of Centralia on their own section and pumped water to their shops from Crooked creek. From the earliest settlement of Illinois by the Americans after Clark's conquest there had been a class of very undesirable citizens hovering on the borders near Vincennes, Shawneetown and also at Cave-in Rock, on the Ohio, and a regular channel by which these cutthroats and robbers conducted their nefarious barter was kept open, with stations along the way, so that property stolen in the eastern settlements was sold in the west, and that stolen in Randolph and St. Clair counties was sold in the east at Vincennes or Shawneetown. In 1816 an attempt to make a station for these thieves at Walnut Hill was made and several families of these undesirable people settled or rather squatted near Walnut Hill, but their neighbors soon suspected that something was wrong, as counterfeit money was put in circulation and many mysterious strangers were seen to visit them. Word was conveyed to the Rangers of St. Clair county, whoin 1819, under Captains Thomas and Bankson, marched secretly to the home of John Carrigan, who lived in Clinton county near Carlyle. As the men from St. Clair county did not know the way across the country to Walnut Hill and as the expedition was secret, they must have a guide, and a young son of Carrigan's was appointed to conduct them to the home of Israel Jennings, which he accomplished without any one seeing them. It was early in the night when they arrived at the Jennings homestead and young Carrigan was dismissed, and he rode home through the wilderness in the night. A lad of about twelve, alone in the darkness, bravely facing a ride of thirty miles through a trackless wilderness filled with wild beasts and at any moment in danger of meeting lawless men, who, if they knew his mission, would not hesitate to murder him, but of such mettle were the pioneers of our county made. Young Carrigan, with his father, soon became citizens of Carrigan township in this county. The rangers, after reaching the home of Jennings, divided into three parties of fifteen men each, and quietly surrounded the cabins of the outlaws and captured them without resistance, as the outlaws perceived resistance would be useless. The captured cutthroats were known as the Goings gang, and consisted of William, John and Pleasant Goings, Theophilus W. Harring, Tarleton Kane and John Bimberry and others who were not at home, but presumably out on an expedition and not caught. The above named, however, were told that they must leave the country within a given number of days, under penalty of

death, and to impress upon their minds that the edict must be obeyed they were all lashed to saplings and given an unmerciful whipping. By the appointed time all had departed and none ever returned. This procedure may seem to us of the present day extremely harsh, and when we reflect that the law was solely in the hands of the rangers in such remote places, and that they were organized by authority for the protection of the frontier, where the law could not reach the offenders, and above all that it was effective, we must, however, reluctantly give our approval.

## THE CITY OF CENTRALIA.

The following sketch is furnished the editor by ex-Mayor S. A. Frazier, to whom we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness.

The county of Marion was formed and its boundaries defined by an act of the Legislature of the state of Illinois, which became a law on the 24th of January, 1823. Centralia is situated near the southwest corner of the county, near the center of Seven Mile Prairie. Central City, older by about two years than Centralia, is located at the point where the Illinois Central Railroad enters Seven Mile Prairie from the north, about one mile distant from the northern limits of the corporation. In the year 1850 the inhabitants of Seven Mile Prairie could have been counted on one's fingers. They were located, with the exception of a half-dozen families, at the edge of the wooded land which surrounded the prairie, and all lived, excepting perhaps an equal number of families, in one-story log houses. There is not, so far as the writer knows, a house now standing in Seven Mile Prairie which is a fair sample of the average residence of the time alluded to. The house was one story in height, the open space between the logs being chinked with small blocks of wood and daubed or plastered with clay. The chimney was on the outside at the end of the building and was composed of a framework of logs and sticks, lined in the lower portion with clay and stones and in the upper portion with clay alone. The roof and often the doors were made of clapboards riven from the trees of the forest. The floor was often made of puncheons split from logs and hewed on one side. It need not be stated that this kind of flooring was never tongued and grooved, and the floor was never air-tight, except when the floor was laid on the ground. Usually these houses contained but one room, in which the family performed all the various offices of indoor life. Here they dressed, talked over the family and neighborhood affairs, received company, courted and were given in marriage and married. Here also the women attended to those never neglected duties of the time, knitting, spinning and weaving, duties which have since almost lost their places among the household arts. The ques-

tion occurs: Were these people happy amid such rude surroundings and with such privations of the conveniences of life? We may truly answer, yes. So emphatically true is it that life does not consist in the aboundance of our possessions. Ask those who lived at that time and they will tell you they were happy in those days, and will probably add that the good old times were better than the present strenuous period. Their happiness we may not gainsay, but as to those times being better than this present time, that does not follow. This is another question and one open to very serious question.

In 1851 the Illinois Central Railroad was sureyed and located, and Seven Mile Prairie, in which they had been no marked improvement, began to exhibit more animation. Unknown faces were less rare than formerly and citizens showed more anxiety to increase their landed possessions. In 1852 the work of grading was begun and many foreigners appeared upon the scene, some of whom remained in the country and were valuable additions to its population. The change wrought in the appearance of the county and the habits and pursuits of the people was wonderful. Where before there had been a sort of Rip Van Winkle sleep, all was life, industry and activity. New industries became available and old ones were stimulated by better prices and a home market. The people began to put the good old times behind them. Central City supplemented Walnut Hill as a commercial metropolis of the region. That part of the city of Centralia known as Jones, Eheninger, McClelland and Spear's addition was laid out in the summer of 1853. In the autumn of the same year A. P. Crosby's addition was laid out. In 1853 Centralia proper was laid out by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and some lots were sold, but no deeds were executed until after the passage of the law of January 14, 1855, authorizing the railroad company to lay out towns and sell town lots.

The first house built in Centralia was the one-story frame house fronting north on the west side of the last railroad crossing but one in South Centralia, in the east end of which McCord & Davenport sold merchandise; the west end of the same building was used for a residence; the next building erected in our city was a one-story frame about ten by twelve feet in extent across the street north from McCord & Davenport's, in which Thomas Douglas, afterward of Sandoval, sold dried herring and liquid refreshments. The first house built in Centralia still stands, but the second and third, which were immediately across the railroad, east from it, being the one-story part of the Hoskins property, built by Joseph Hensley, have long since vanished.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company commenced the erection of their roundhouse, shops and hotel in November, 1853. It was the desire of the railroad company originally to erect their buildings at Central City, and with that object in view negotiations were entered into with O'Melveny and Gall, the then proprietors of the

land, but failing to agree upon the price to be paid for land on which to erect buildings and sidetracks, the present site was fixed upon. The work of erecting the buildings once commenced was pushed with vigor until they were fully completed. The first house built in the city of Centralia as laid out by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was the two-story frame building still standing at the southeast corner of Walnut and First streets. The next house built was a barn, which stood on the present site of the Market Block, on Chestnut street. The roof was better adapted to secure perfect ventilation than immunity from moisture, and in consequence the boarders slept on rainy nights with umbrellas stretched over their heads. The first store in Centralia was that of McCord & Davenport, the second that of A. P. Crosby, both located in South Centralia. The next store was that of J. M. O'Melveny, which stood east of the present site of the Centralia House, but the building was moved by the Illinois Central Railroad Company without any interruption to the business of the occupant to the present site of Saddler's Block. The next store opened was that of Kohl & Warner. In November, 1854, the first regular train over the Illinois Central Railroad passed through Centralia. The first school-house erected in Centralia is a two-story frame building that originally stood near the southern limit of Jones, Ehminger, McClelland & Spear's addition on the east side of the railroad. It was afterward removed to the present site of the Welcome Hall in the south part of the city. It was again removed, this time across the street immediately east, where it now stands, transformed into a residence. The upper story was originally designed for an Odd Fellows' Hall, but for some reason was never used by that order. The first school-house erected in Centralia proper was a small frame building, which stood on the ground where now stands the one-story building occupied by the Star Laundry. The school-houses, still in use, known as the East Side and West Side, school-houses, were built in 1861. The brick school-house in South Centralia, being the same now known as Welcome Hall, was built in 1862. The first house of worship erected in our city was the Methodist Episcopal church built in Crosby's addition in 1854. It stood on the southwest corner of the block on which the brick now stands and fronted to the south; its first pastor was R. H. Manier, who was also the first resident minister who ever preached in Centralia. He came here in 1855. The house was afterward removed to the northeast corner of Poplar and Fifth streets. In 1864 and 1865 the society erected a brick building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Elm streets. In 1856 the Christian church erected a house of worship, which was afterward burned down, on the ground occupied by the present Christian church. The present building was erected in 1872. In 1856 the first Presbyterian church was erected.

The next church built was the Roman Catholic church, in 1858. The building was afterward increased in size. The United

Presbyterian church was built in 1862, the building being sold afterward to the Episcopalians. The First Baptist church was erected in 1864, the German Evangelical church in 1865, the Second Baptist church (colored) was built in 1871 and the Second Methodist Episcopal church (colored) in 1873.

The first physicians to take up their residence in our city were G. W. Hotchkiss and C. W. Dunning, who opened an office here in the spring of 1854. Next came J. M. Gaskill and J. L. Hallam, who opened an office in South Centralia in July, 1854.

Our first lawyer was W. W. O'Melveny, who came here in 1854. The next was W. Stoker, who came in June following. H. K. S. O'Melveny opened an office in Central City in 1853. N. R. Stickney was the first Justice of the Peace. He was elected in 1855 and assumed the duties of the office the following December. The city was incorporated under a special act of the Legislature, which was passed February 22, 1859. The formal incorporation was March 1, 1859. The charter was amended in February, 1861, and further amended February 16, 1865. The first officers of the city were: Mayor, Mathew C. Kell. Aldermen: First Ward, J. J. Dimick and J. G. Cormick; Second Ward, Samuel Storer and D. H. McCord; Third Ward, James Cunningham and G. V. Johnson; City Marshal, A. H. Seley; Street Commissioner, E. Probst; City Surveyor, S. Frazier; Treasurer, James Wilson; Assessor, A. H. Crosby; Police Magistrate, Edwin S. Condit; City Clerk, Lewis Bunce; Attorney, George C. McKee; Collector, A. H. Seley. All these officers, with one or two exceptions, have joined the silent majority.

At the Presidential election of 1860 the vote for the Democratic electors was 147 against 197 for the Republican electors. In the Centralia precinct in 1864 the Democrats polled 133 and the Republicans 405 votes; 1868, Democrats 269, and Republicans 544, and in 1872 Democrat and Liberal vote was 271 and O'Conner and Republican 453. Until 1856 the polling place was at Walnut Hill.

In the fall of 1856 D. A. Burton published the first newspaper in Centralia. It was called the Enterprise, and died after an existence of two months. The next paper was the Rural Press, edited and published by M. L. McCord. It struggled along for two years and then suspended. Then H. S. Blanchard tried the newspaper venture, but without success. J. D. G. Pettijohn started the Egyptian Republic November 3, 1859. This paper lived until after the strenuous Presidential campaign of 1860, but went out of existence in 1861. A Mr. Fuller then issued a few numbers of a paper the name of which is not remembered by any one in Centralia as far as can be learned. The Commercial, published by E. P. Thorpe, issued its first number in April, 1867, and survived six months. On May 28, 1868, the first number of the Centralia Sentinel was issued, with E. S. Condit and J. W. Fletcher as editors, but it is said Mr. Condit's editorial connection with the paper was only nominal.

At the expiration of a year J. W. and F. W. Fletcher became the editors and publishers. In 1869 J. C. Cooper bought the interest of J. W. Fletcher and the Sentinel was published by J. C. Cooper and C. D. Fletcher until 1872, when L. C. Wilcox purchased the interest of J. C. Cooper. On January 1, 1875, it passed into the hands of J. W. and F. W. Fletcher, who were succeeded by J. W. Kerr, and he by T. L. Joy. The latter took charge October 20, 1888. It is now a daily as well as weekly.

The Centralia Democrat was first published on November 7, 1867, by W. H. Mantz. Afterward Isaac McClelland became nominally a co-editor and publisher with Mr. Mantz. In October, 1870, the office was partially destroyed by fire, but the press soon after came into the possession of S. P. Tufts, by whom it was repaired, and from the 9th day of February, 1871, the Democrat has been published by Mr. Tufts and his son, who succeeded as editor his father at the latter's death some years ago. It is now published both as a daily and weekly.

Centralia was not surpassed in patriotism by any city in the state during the late war. No less than six companies were organized and sent forward from our city, besides contributing a great number of recruits to companies organized at other points. The first company was organized April 19, 1861. It was Company C of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, commanded by A. L. Rockwood as captain. The next was Company C of the Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, commanded by E. Probst. Other companies were organized and commanded, respectively, by Captains Noleman, Cormick, Sommerville and Cunningham. During the war a hospital was maintained by our city for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, and many of our ladies are remembered to this day with gratitude by our country's brave defenders scattered over the land, for the kindness with which they were cared for in our city.

No other single industry up to the present writing surpasses or indeed equals the railroad interests of our city. Centralia has been from the first a railroad town, being the headquarters of a division of the Illinois Central Railroad and containing as it does shops with facilities for carrying on every variety of railroad work, and the accommodation of hundreds of employes. During the month of May, 1876, the Illinois Central Railroad Company had two hundred and sixty-two men in its employe who resided in Centralia, to whom the sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars was paid in wages for that month. The monthly payroll is now much larger.

Next in importance is the coal industry of Centralia. A shaft was sunk at Central City in 1857 to the depth of one hundred and ninety feet, passing through ten inches of coal at the depth of fifty feet and another seam of coal twelve inches thick at one hundred and eighty feet. At one hundred and ninety feet the shaft was discontinued and a boring made one hundred and eighty feet,

to a total depth of three hundred and seventy feet, without, however, finding other seams of coal. In 1857 and 1858 the Illinois Central Railway Company sunk an artesian well near the machine shops in Centralia to the depth of eight hundred and fifty-seven feet for the purpose of securing a supply of water for their shops. The report of the strata passed through in boring that well, though subsequent events have shown it to be unreliable, did much to encourage our citizens to thoroughly test the question of the existence or non-existence of coal in the vicinity in paying quantities. In the fall of 1869 some citizens of our city organized a stock company under the name of the Centralia Coal and Mining Company, for the purpose of testing and setting at rest once for all, either by failure or success, the coal question. The first and only board of directors consisted of F. Kohl, R. D. Noleman, M. C. Kell, E. S. Condit, H. D. Kingsbury, J. L. Hopkins, H. Kurth, C. D. Hay and J. C. Cooper. A contract was entered into with two of our citizens, James Wilson and Thomas Warren, to do the boring. They commenced work about the 20th of February, 1870, and continued at intervals until about the 20th of April, when the work was abandoned at a depth of two hundred and nineteen feet, having passed through six inches of coal at a depth of eighty feet. The Centralia Coal and Mining Company failed to set the coal question at rest.

On the 21st of January, 1873, F. Kohl, Esq., requested the citizens of Centralia to meet at the City Hall January 25, 1873, to consider the propriety of organizing a company to establish a nail mill, at which time and place the meeting was held and the project discussed. The conclusion was arrived at that the proposed nail mill would be more certainly successful if fuel could be obtained without the cost of transportation. At a subsequent meeting, held February 1, 1873, it was decided to organize a company to be incorporated under the general incorporation laws of the state, to sink a shaft to a depth sufficient to determine with certainty the question of obtaining a home supply of coal. The company was styled the Mining and Manufacturing Company of Centralia, Illinois, and was organized in April, 1873, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. The capital stock was twice increased, to the amount of five thousand dollars each time. The work of sinking the shaft was begun May 14, 1873, and was prosecuted with varying hopes of success. At the commencement many had strong faith in the substantial correctness of the report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's boring, but as our hopes based upon it were one by one dissipated, Prof. Engleman, of the Illinois Geological Survey, was appealed to for encouragement by the leaders of the enterprise and did much by his letters and, as the events proved, by his accurate knowledge of the geology of the region, to inspire confidence. Finally, on the 28th of September, 1874, at the depth of five hundred and sixty-four feet, a vein of coal was reached, which proved to be seven feet in thickness

and of excellent quality. At about 12 o'clock noon on the 29th the cannon announced the good news to our citizens; their pluck and energy had been fitly rewarded. Many of them met, as if by common consent, at the City Hall, where the enterprise had been organized, and made arrangements for a grand celebration of the event on Saturday, November 7, 1874. On the day appointed our citizens and many of the citizens of neighboring towns as well as of the surrounding country, turned out, and a grand gala day was had. Our business interests and mechanical arts were all represented in the procession which that day paraded through our city. Our coal mine has since became and will ever remain one of the institutions of our city. In her coal interests Centralia has a permanent industry.

Among the other institutions of our city it is proper to mention the First National Bank, organized in 1865, one of the soundest banking institutions in the state; the gas works, erected in 1868, and the Union Fair, organized in 1869. There are also many carefully conducted industries in our city, which in time will develop into enterprises of greater magnitude and will prove to be productive industries in our city. Centralia now has a state bank, also both banks are on a solid basis and do a large, though safe and conservative, business.

For several years the Illinois Central Railroad was the only railroad connecting Centralia with the outside world, but about twenty-five years ago a new impetus was given the little city by the building of the Jacksonville road, and about the same time also the Southern, the first extending southeast and northwest, the latter more nearly east and west, yet tending to the north. The first extended from Jacksonville to Centralia and then southeast, the latter from St. Louis, Missouri, to Evansville, Indiana. The Jacksonville is now a part of the Burlington system, which absorbed the Jacksonville and extended it south from Centralia, tapping the rich coal deposits of Franklin, Williamson and other counties. These roads do a large business and add much to the material prosperity of Centralia. A fair estimate would place one-fourth of our population directly dependent upon the various railroads. Shortly after the building of the Southern the Centralia & Chester Railroad was built. Its northeast terminal was Centralia for a number of years, but was subsequently extended to Salem, which is now the northern terminal of the once Centralia & Chester, but now Illinois Southern Railroad. The coal mining industry now occupies the industry of many hundreds of men and furnishes thousands of tons of coal per day, the output of three extensive mines. The boring for oil on the Bundy farm has developed a water supply of hitherto unsuspected source, but as to whether it can be of any practical benefit to the city or not it is too early to predict. Centralia has a factory for the manufacture of envelopes, with an output of millions of envelopes of every variety. A township high school building of great architectural beauty stands at the east

side of town. A Carnegie Library graces the public square, and many other evidences of a rapidly growing city may be found. At the close of the year 1908 the number of inhabitants is about twelve thousand five hundred and is rapidly increasing.

## ALMA TOWNSHIP.

Town 3 north, range 3 east of the third principal meridian, is Alma. Who suggested the name is not known, but whoever it was evidently had a sweetheart. Big creek and Dumb's creek drain the township; the water from the first named flowing into the Kaskaskia, from the latter into the Wabash. Grand Prairie in the north, Summit Prairie in the center and a very small prairie in the southeast is called from a spring there, Red Lick. This township was originally mostly prairie and is now mostly cultivated, and like Stevenson, has fine farms and farm buildings and many orchards. The Illinois Central, Chicago branch, passes across the northwest corner of the township, while the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad crosses it from north to south, leaving the township at the northwest corner of Stevenson township, just touching the southeast corner of Tonti. This railroad was originally the Chicago, Peoria & Memphis. It enters the township in section 3 and bends to the west and passes out as stated.

Marshall Wantland settled on section 35, and his brother, John, on 36, in 1826. They were from Tennessee. It is told of John that he carried a spade and wandered over the country for a radius of thirteen miles, digging here and there and examining the soil, but concluded that section 36 was the best, so settled there. Both moved to Omega township and later Marshall went to Texas and John to Saline county. James Beard, another Tennesseean, with his wife and two children, settled in section 23, but stayed only about ten years, when he moved to Missouri.

A Tennesseean by the name of James Chance, a blacksmith, settled in Salem in 1822. He had a large family. He was elected Sheriff and served for eight years. He settled in section 11 at the expiration of his term of office and remained until 1835 when he moved to Tonti township, where he died in 1863.

Mrs. Letitia Duncan, the widow of a soldier under Jackson at New Orleans, who died in the hospital after the battle, brought her ten children, settled in Tennessee Prairie about 1818, but in 1833 she located in Alma, where she died in 1846. Mark Tully's brother William came from Virginia about 1825, and after remaining in Salem about ten years settled on section 35. Aterward he went to Texas. Peter Bretz and Robert Phillips both came from Ohio about the same time. Bretz had six chil-

dren and Phillips had nine, among whom were Israel and John, so long and well known in the east side of the county. J. P. French came from St. Clair county in 1838, and after living in Tonti township until 1855, moved into Alma. The township was first named Pleasant, but later changed to Alma.

The Baptists built the first church in the township in 1848. It stood on the line between sections 35 ad 36. It was a small frame house. The first preacher of this church was N. R. Eskridge. There are now three Methodist churches, one Baptist and one Christian church, besides regular union services are held in the town hall.

The first school was held in an old abandoned cabin and was taught by Isaac Kagy. The cabin stood on what is known as the Wantland (Marshall) place. It was a subscription school and the subscriptions were paid in produce, which in turn was bartered at Rate's store. In 1842 the first schoolhouse was built on the site of Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal church. It was of the pioneer type, log cabin with clapboard roof, held on with roof poles. There are doubtless men and women now living in the township who remember the old school-house of seventy years ago.

William Tully built the first horse mill in 1836, and John Beck kept the first store. He failed and went out of business in a short time. He began his store-keeping in 1851, at the house of Squire Siple.

On section 35 the early settlers established a burying ground. It was used about fifteen years and then closed for burial purposes. It was called Mound Graveyard.

This township was among the first to introduce imported stock and has ever since kept the best blood obtainable. Berkshire hogs were introduced in 1841; Durham cattle in 1840 by the Hite brothers; English draft horses by John Cunningham in 1852, and Southdown sheep by Thomas White in 1856.

The first doctors were Thomas L. Middleton, William Haynie, Doctor Baker, T. B. Lester and John Davenport, and they traveled many miles in every direction. Their names will be found as the first physicians in several townships. The post-office at Alma, established upon the completion of the Central Branch Railroad, was the first in the township.

In 1841 John Hammers opened a coal mine six feet under ground by stripping, that is, by removing six feet of surface to a coal vein two feet thick, but when the railroad brought coal to Alma the mine was abandoned.

## VILLAGE OF ALMA.

The village of Alma is on the northwest corner of the township on the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was first laid out by John S. Martin, in 1854, and the Martin, French and Tilden addition was platted about the same time.

It was named Rantoul, after an officer of the railroad, but another town in the state had appropriated that name, and it was changed to Grand Mound City, but in 1855 the name was changed to Alma.

Doctor Hutton built the first store house in 1853, and was the first postmaster. Smith and Hawkins conducted the first blacksmith shop and John Ross the first grist and saw mill. Jefferson Hawkins was the first Methodist preacher; John Ross, the first Christian preacher, and was instrumental in building the first church in which he preached several years and from which he was buried, by the writer, about eighteen years ago. The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1871. The first school-house was burned and the second was built in 1866 and 1867. It was a two-room building, but it is not now used. Some of the members of the Christian church conceived the thought of a Christian college at Alma. The Rosses and others gave land and money and a good two-story school-house, or college, was built and a college opened, but after a few years' struggle the property was sold three years ago to the district for public school purposes.

Alma has grown from a hamlet to a village of two hundred or three hundred inhabitants and is incorporated as a village. It has many business houses and enjoys the trade of a large part of this, Tonti and Foster townships. On the 28th day of December, 1908, fire broke out in a large hay barn and destroyed the entire business part of Alma. Several stores, warehouses, shops and restaurants were burned and as all were of frame, the loss was total, but with true American grit, the ashes were hardly cold before the debris was being cleared away and preparations for brick buildings were under way. In the spring of 1908 the large fruit cannery of Doctor Shrigley's was burned, also quite a serious loss to the business of the village. Alma is one of the chief fruit shipping points of the county. Thousands upon thousands of baskets of tomatoes, peaches and other fruits are annually shipped, while the Alma gem melon requires two or three cars per day during the season, and are the only rival of the Rocky Fords on the markets.

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## BRUBAKER.

The station of Brubaker on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad is an active little hamlet. It contains two stores, a saw-mill, blacksmith shop and the Alma town house. It was laid out by E. E. Brubaker, who built a two-story store room upon the completion of the railroad in 1895, and he has conducted a flourishing business ever since. Much produce is also shipped from here, and also live stock. The railroad company

just after the Chicago & Eastern Illinois took charge opened an extensive ballast-burning experiment and acres of clay was dug and mixed with coal and burned, but for some reason the work was stopped, and all that remains is a considerable body of water, forming an artificial lake.

Red Lick Prairie is also the scene in which is laid the "Stories of New Egypt," by Frank Spittler, Esq., and the tale has a foundation in fact, which is as follows: About 1830 or 1835, two brothers with a small amount of money were journeying westward from Vincennes, when they fell in with a third young man, who had about nine hundred dollars on his person. When in the vicinity of Red Lick, the older brother killed the young man and the brothers appropriated the money and buried the body. They settled near Red Lick Prairie and the older brother became an active member of the band of cutthroats and horsethieves, with headquarters at Cave-in-Rock, and operating all over Southern Illinois, and his house was a regular stopping place for the thieves and their plunder. The suspicions of the rapidly increasing population were directed to the elder brother and he disappeared. The younger brother lived in the township and reared a large and respectable family. Such is the tale handed down by the old men and women at the fireside a generation ago, and doubtless there is some truth at the foundation of the story. It is impossible to say how much.

## KINMUNDY TOWNSHIP.

Town 4 north, range 3 east, is known in civil law as Kinmundy. Its north line is also the dividing line between Marion and Fayette counties. The watershed between the Kaskaskia and Wabash rivers extends from Alma through this township, the west side being drained by the East Fork, and the east side by the Skillet Fork. The prairie of Alma extends through this township, while heavy timber was originally along the above streams, making the township about half timber and half prairie.

The first settler was John W. Nichols, who settled on Howell's branch in 1823, but went north in 1827, but soon returned and died. Henry Howell came in 1826 and settled near the Nichols claim, where he died after several years' residence. He raised a large family, one of whom is still living. Abner Stewart came to the township in the latter part of 1828, and in 1829 entered the first land entered in this township. His cabin stood in what is now the corporate limits of Kinmundy city. He built a horse mill, and after three years moved to Missouri. In 1828 three brothers by the name of Gray, James, Joseph and William, came to Kinmundy. (These settlers were all from

Tennessee.) James Gray settled on section 10, but died in 1835, leaving a widow and eight children. The widow entered eighty acres of land in section 10, February 13, 1837, and in the fall forty acres more. She lived until 1844. Her son, the late James H. Gray, lived until about 1899, and died one of the wealthiest citizens of the county. He lived and died on the old homestead. Joseph Gray settled three or four places in the township, but died in 1844. William Gray built a home on section 21, but sold out and went to Missouri in 1833. Isaac Eagan, a single man, came to the township with James Gray in 1828. He drove stage for several years, but married and bought the William Gray place of Abner Stewart, who had bought it of John Eagan, who had bought it of Gray, two sales before any one had title but Uncle Sam. Abner Stewart entered the land in 1837, the same day that the widow Gray entered her eighty. Hugh Eagan came in 1829, but afterward bought the Ross Jones claim north of Salem, where he died. Harrison Eagan, a noted Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was his son. John Beardin came in 1838 and located in Kinmundy. All these settlers came originally from Tennessee.

The first school-house was built in 1837, and Samuel Whiteside was the first to teach in it. Although schools had been taught in cabins before this date. The Baptists built the first church. It was of hewed logs and was in the Howell neighborhood. The Cumberland Presbyterians, however, held meetings frequently in private houses.

## CITY OF KINMUNDY.

Kinmundy, a city of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, is situated on the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was laid out in April, 1857, on section 22, which brings it near the center of the township. W. T. Sprouse laid out the city. Isaac Eagan laid out an addition in 1858. Other additions have been laid out from time to time. In 1895 the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, then the Chicago, Peoria & Memphis, was built through the township, and passed through the western part of the city. The city and township are said to be named after a Scotchman, who was a stockholder in the Central when it was built, and visited this part of the county. W. B. Eagan built the first house in 1857, in which he kept a general store and was the first postmaster. The house was two stories and Eagan lived above the store. Eagan had kept a country store two or three years at the old homestead before Kinmundy was laid out. The Illinois depot was built in 1856, and like most Illinois Central depots

of that day, was a big barn-like structure. Later a neat little depot was built and the old one used as a freight room. Kinmundy, like nearly all towns along the Illinois Central, is built on both sides of the railroad, and the crossing is dangerous, and deaths from being struck by trains are too often the result of this building of the towns. Several deaths at Kinmundy have resulted, among them that of Miss Cammerer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cammerer, about twelve years ago. Miss Cammerer was walking with her mother, and stepping around the end of a car standing on the track, was struck by a fast train, the mother barely escaping the same fate. About the same time an entire family, except one child, were killed at the crossing at Alma. At the south side of the town Willis Wilburn built a small store room and sold goods for a time, in 1855. He built a hotel south of the present depot, about the same time. Doctor Skilling kept the first drug store, and Dr. W. W. Elliott was the first medical practitioner. Henry Eagan was the first "village blacksmith". In 1858 Sprouse built a saw and grist mill, but it was moved away in a short time, but he buit another in 1864, and in 1868 Songer Brothers built the present brick mill. It too, was moved away. Another mill was built in 1877 and passed into the hands of C. Rohrbough, but it has long since gone out of business.

The first bank was the W. T. Haymond & Company's bank, organized in 1870. The capital stock fully paid in was forty-five thousand dollars. This bank was a good business proposition, and was a stable institution. On the death of Mr. Haymond in 1899 a National bank was organized and is at present one of the safe banks of the county. There is a private bank called The Warren Bank, doing a good business.

The building of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad gave an impetus to business of Kinmundy, and several good brick business houses were built, but an extensive fire in 1904 destroyed about one-half of the business part of the town. It has, however, been rebuilt. A short time later another fire destroyed a large part of the remainder of the town. It too, has been rebuilt.

Kinmundy has six churches, the Methodist Episcopal, and Christian churches are fine, modern structures; the others are old style frame buildings, and are used by the Cumberland Presbyterians, Presbyterians, Methodist Episcopal, South, and Catholic.

The schools of Kinmundy are good, with energetic teachers, and a high school course of three years, but the building is old and unsuited for modern school purposes.

## IUKA TOWNSHIP.

Iuka township lies along the east line of the county and north of Romine. Its survey numbers are township 2 north, range 4 east. It was a part of the Maguire precinct until 1873, when township organization was adopted. Skillet Fork is the principal stream. It passes north and south near the middle of the township, and Fulton, Jamison and Dumb's creeks drain into it. This township was about three-fourths timber, but is now cleared up and less than one-half is in timber. Ramsey's prairie on the east, projects into Iuka from Clay county, and Romine prairie on the west from Stevenson township. The part of Romine prairie in Iuka was first called Bone prairie, on account of the many bones of animals that littered its surface. About 1820 Patrick Conner, a noted hunter and trapper, located in this township, which with Romine on the south and Omega on the north, made it a hunter's paradise. Mr. Jamison settled on Jamison's creek in 1821, but he was killed by the Indians in 1823. A man by the name of Tadlock, built a cabin on the Vincennes road in 1823, but left no record of his life in the minds of the people.

Leonard P. Pyles, a Tennesseean, settled in the township in 1822. He was a man of much force of character and was for many years active in the forming of the new county and directing its affairs. After seven years' residence he moved to Missouri, as this county was settling up too fast, and game was getting scarce. He died in 1872. Some of his grandchildren still live in this county. In 1825, Jesse Tinkler moved here from Indiana, and Solomon Smith, wife and six children came in a four horse wagon from Tennessee, in 1829. He died in 1846. He first stopped near Salem, but soon moved to Iuka. George and Ann McGuire and eight children came from Tennessee in 1829. They stopped one winter in Tennessee prairie, then settled in Iuka, on section 8. They both died in 1833, Mrs. McGuire of cholera.

Thomas L. Middleton, born in North Carolina but raised in Tennessee, came to Illinois in 1831, in a six horse wagon, and was nearly lost in crossing the Ohio river. He settled first in Haines township, but came to Iuka in 1834. He was a preacher and a doctor, and devoted to the chase. He died in 1876, seventy-seven years old. He had four sons and four daughters, now all dead, but several grandchildren and great-grandchildren are living in the county. One of the sons, B. F. Middleton, long preserved a gun with which his father killed forty-seven deer out of fifty-one shots, a record that one might well be proud of.

John B. Middleton came from Tennessee in 1831, but this family was unfortunate, as most of their children died young. Eight of them are buried in the Fulton graveyard.

Denning Baker in 1832, and Thomas Chapman in 1838, came to Iuka. Chapman died in 1872. He had twelve children, ten of whom grew to manhood and woman-

hood. Rolling Mattingly, a hatter, and Jesse Breese, who was a maker of wooden mould boards for plows, and was also a hunter, James Songer, the father of the Songers of Kinmundy, settled here very early. He was a miller.

Between 1830 and 1842 the Litterells, Daggetts, Eblins, Youngs, Hollidays and the Cheeleys settled in this township, all well known names of respectable families in the township. The first school was a select school taught at old Stringtown by Cynthia Cooper, in 1841. The school-house was an old log cabin. The first school-house was the Cooper school in section 8. It was built of unhewn logs, and had a puncheon floor. The first school taught there was by Samuel Dewel, in 1845. The first graveyard was the McGuire burying ground, but it has not been used for more than fifty years.

Doctor Middleton preached the first sermon in a log cabin a short distance northeast of the village of Iuka. The Iuka cemetery now occupies the ground where he preached, and he is buried within a few feet of the spot on which he stood when he preached the first sermon delivered in the township.

William Finley, the most active of the early preachers of the Cumberland Presbyterians, often preached in Iuka township. Preacher Middleton built the first mill, and ground corn for the settlers. The mill had a capacity of ten or fifteen bushels per day.

The first church built in the township was a Cumberland Presbyterian church. A. B. Taylor was the first blacksmith and John McGuire owned the first grocery store.

Frederickton was laid out in 1840 by Robert Shields, and in ten years had one hundred inhabitants. It was a stage stand, and the largest and best business point in the township. Being a stage point toughs from older settlements drifted there. James Fisher built the first house, and F. D. Newell was the first storekeeper. The first post-office in the township was established here in 1845, with John Lawson as postmaster. After the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was built the town began to die, many of the houses were moved to Xenia, and others torn down, and today not a vestige of Frederickton remains. Greendale, a flag station on the Ohio & Mississippi, now Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, Railroad, was a post-office established in 1873, but now nothing is left of Greendale but a side track and a house. On the completion of the Ohio & Mississippi, now the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, which runs through the township east and west, about two miles south of the north line and nearly parallel with it, a town was laid out on sections 17 and 18, on land owned by D. J. and Alfred Middleton, and in honor of the family, was called Middleton. The post-office was called New Middleton. The town was laid out by Songer and Camp in 1856. Jerry Allmon built a small frame house the same year, and kept a store in it. James A. Middleton opened another store soon after. Ned Young kept a boarding house about this time, and a man by the name of Coon opened a hotel. In 1858 James S. Jackson, afterward a lawyer and a captain in the

One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, opened a blacksmith shop. The Fyke brothers built a sawmill in 1859.

Harrison Eagan was the first Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, and T. L. Middleton the first Methodist Episcopal minister. L. L. Morgan and T. L. Middleton were the first doctors, and Mary Finch the first teacher. Miss Mina N. Lear taught a select school in 1859. Solomon Smith was the first justice. In 1857 a post-office was established with P. E. Cutler, founder of Cutler & Hays, of Salem, as postmaster. In 1867 the Legislature changed the name of Middleton to Iuka, at the request of the soldiers who had been in the battle of Iuka in the Civil war, and thus the township also got its name.

There are a Cumberland Presbyterian, a Methodist Episcopal and a Christian church in the village. The first was built in 1863, the second in 1877 and the last in 1895.

In 1866 Collens Brothers built a brick mill of fifty barrel capacity. This mill has changed hands several times but in all changes the Iuka flour has maintained its excellent reputation. Iuka is the greatest point for shipping ties in the county, the average being about one thousand per month. Outside of the village of Iuka there are three churches in the township, a Cumberland Presbyterian, a Methodist Episcopal and a German Lutheran.

The village has good schools, a bank and a dozen business houses, and numbers about eight hundred inhabitants, wide awake and industrious, and with a justifiable pride in their beautiful little village.

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## OMEGA TOWNSHIP.

Town 3 north, range 4 east, is known in the civil law as Omega. Why the name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet was given to this township is hard to imagine, unless for its sound, for Omega is not the last place by any means. It is a well watered tract, the streams being Skillet fork, Dumbs creek, Bee branch, White Oak creek and Mountain branch. In this township Skillet Fork has made bottoms of low land, which often overflows and thus enriched there is no more fertile lands in the county than are found in Omega. The township was well timbered, only one-fourth being prairie, but like the other townships, is largely cleared and where the native wood shaded the ground are now fine farms.

Henry T. Pyles, of Tennessee, came to this county in 1820 and settled in Stringtown in Iuka. In 1829 he married Rachael Tinkler and the next year settled in Omega township. He raised a family of nine children, of whom three are still living: Josiah, at Odin, Lidia Jones at Iuka and T. B., editor of a paper at Fountain, Colorado.

Marcum C. Lovell came from Kentucky

with his father in 1829, and stopped at Walnut Hill Prairie, where he married Polly Hensley, daughter of Joseph Hensley, first settler of that section, in 1831, and moved to this township, where he died in 1879. His wife, Polly, had died in 1873. Four of their children still live in the county: Woodson and Mrs. Frances Farson in Omega, Mrs. Julia Lacey in Meacham and Mrs. Mary Hammond in Salem.

Daniel Lovell moved to this township in 1832, and David England the same year; Thomas T. Jones in 1834, Thomas C. Smith in 1837. Henderson Hensley came in the same year.

Nicholas Van Dusen, of Massachusetts, moved to Ohio, then to Illinois and in 1840 settled in this township. The late Henry A. Van Dusen, the noted Christian preacher, was his son. Andrew Beard and his brother, John, came in 1840, and John Wantland from Tennessee, first settled in Red Lick Prairie in 1826, and in 1841 moved to this township. Thomas Chapman also settled in this township in 1841. Blackburn Brown, son of Alexander Brown, who was living at Stringtown as early as 1831, came to Omega in 1845, and died here in 1908, about ninety years of age. There are no railroads touching Omega and the township is strictly an agricultural one. Henry Piles built the first house in the township.

John Porter and Mary E. Lovell were married by Squire Samuel Hensley in 1837. This was the first wedding. The first death was a young daughter of Richard Pyles. She was the first person buried in the Millican graveyard. Small stores were opened by Charles O'Neal, Wesley Beasley, Levi Rollins and Captain Elder. They were small and kept only the necessaries. Most of the business was barter.

The first school was taught by William Hadden in the Lovell school-house. This was a log house with an opening on the north side to admit light. It stood on section 20. A log cabin with a dirt floor next served as a school-house. It stood on section 27. A subscription school was taught here two terms by Silas Litterell. He charged two dollars per pupil per term of three months.

The Presbyterians, Methodist Episcopal and Christians now have churches in the township and each has a large number of communicants in the township. All of the early preachers of the county preached in this township, among them Doctor Middleton, Joseph Helms, Cyrus Wright, John A. Williams and David R. Chance.

A small water mill was built on Lost creek, and was the first in the township. The next mill was on Skillet Fork, and was both grist and saw mill, and sawed the first lumber cut in the township. Both are now only a memory.

The first crime was that one so peculiarly attached to rural districts, horse stealing. Reuben and Robert Black stole a horse from Richard Claflin. They were caught, but one broke out of jail, and was retaken while trying to cross the Illinois river. He had

stolen a gun to pay the ferryman and this led to his re-arrest. Both were sent to the penitentiary for eleven years. This was as late as 1874, since which time only a few penal offenses have occurred in the township.

## VILLAGE OF OMEGA.

In 1856 Timothy Baldwin laid out the village of Omega, and built the first house. Dr. Lewis Rogers was the first doctor and Captain Elder the first store-keeper. Ralph F. Baldwin was the first postmaster. He was appointed when the office was established in 1855, before the village was laid out. A frame school-house was built in 1856 and William Duncan taught the winter term and Kate Elder the spring term.

The village of Omega is a good point for a country store, two being there at present, but the village has not grown and has now less than one hundred inhabitants, but some day a railroad will be built through Omega, which will make it one of the good shipping points of the county.

## MEACHAM TOWNSHIP.

4-4 in the Government survey, the northeast township in the county is Meacham. A little more than half of this township is beautiful level prairie land, slightly undulating in a very small part. The prairie is all cultivated and a good part of the timber land is cleared and in good farms. A small part of the timber, like that of Omega, is somewhat broken and hilly. The Chicago branch of the Central Illinois crosses the northwest corner, but has no station in the township. Kinmundy and Farina in Fayette county are its markets for the larger part, although some produce is taken to Clay county station on the Springfield branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

The first settler was Cornelius Dunham. He came with his family from New York in 1823, and located on section 13, but in 1836 he went to Iowa, leaving his family behind. The family afterwards went to Wisconsin.

The prairie was first occupied by a man by the name of Ingram. He located near a point of timber since known as Ingram Point. This was about 1824. John Chesser located a farm in what is now known as Schrutchfield's Prairie. It was then called Chesser's Prairie, but he only lived there one year, and in 1833 sold to Terry Schrutchfield, and the name changed to that of the new settler. One Wright also located in the same prairie about this time. Schrutchfield

lived in Xenia about ten years, having came from Indiana in 1823. His son, John Schrutchfield, inherited the same farm and occupied it many years.

Felix G. Cockrell, of Morgan county, Kentucky, came to Meacham with his wife in 1837. They had two children at this time and had six more born to them here, seven of whom reached maturity. Mr. Cockrell lived on the farm where he first settled until his death about eighteen years ago, near ninety years of age. Two of the sons are still living, Hon. James Cockrell and Clayburn Cockrell, both of this county. Mrs. Cockrell died in 1865. Mr. Cockrell married again in 1868, and three children were born to them.

William Orender settled a claim in 1837, but sold it to John Deremiah, who with his brother, Thomas, entered in section 3, in 1837. John Orender located on what is known as the Switzer place, but sold his claim to Switzer in 1838. All the Orenders moved to Fayette county, where all the family died. George Neal and his father-in-law, William Chaffin came to Meacham the same year, 1837, as did also John Meacham and his wife, Nancy, and her son-in-law, and her single daughter, Henrietta Lilly. They came from Tennessee in 1837. Henrietta married William Deremiah soon after their arrival. Meacham's house was the voting place for the precinct and thus his name attached to the township.

John W. Nichols was in early life something of a wanderer. He was born in Tennessee and came to Kinmundy in 1823. At that time his nearest neighbor was five miles away. After four years he went to Wisconsin, where he married, and the next year returned to Marion county and lived just north of the city of Kinmundy. This was in 1828. The next year he moved to Fayette county, and after a short stay moved to Salem, and in 1837 he entered land in Meacham, where he made himself a home and where he lived many years, and where he died at a ripe old age.

In 1839 a Mormon, who had been driven out of Missouri, came to Meacham. His name was George W. Orman, and he preached at his home to such of his neighbors as would come. John Schrutchfield was converted to that faith and joined the Mormon church, but the doctrine was not acceptable to the people and there were no more converts.

A post-office was established in 1840 on the Salem and Ewington road and called Mount Liberty, but when an office was established at Kinmundy, it was discontinued. The township is now served by rural routes.

Felix Cockrell built a horse mill in 1844, Andrew Shields a blacksmith shop about 1835. The Elder graveyard was the first burial place. It is still used occasionally as a place of interment. The first sermon preached in the township was at the house of Nancy Mitchell in 1837, by William Chaffin, a Christian preacher. The Methodists built the first church in 1840. It was of logs hewn by Wesley Oliver. William Blundle was the first preacher. During the Civil war politics

divided the church, and it went down and for a time there was no church in the township, but school-houses were used. Now churches have been built and the spiritual needs of the people are cared for by visiting ministers.

The first school was taught by Hiram K. Farris at the Farris school-house. William Deremiah was the second teacher, at the Elder school-house. These schools were taught early in the thirties. In 1839 the Cockrell school-house was built and the first teacher was Miss Susan Jones, afterward Mrs. "Buck" Pace, of Salem. Meacham now has good school-houses conveniently located to meet the needs of an increasing population. The township is purely agricultural and ranks with the best in the county.

## STEVENSON TOWNSHIP.

Samuel E. Stevenson was the leading citizen of this township at its formation, and his name was given to it. About half and half timber and prairie, but the timber has been cut away and now perhaps not more than one-fourth is timber. It, like Haines, on the south, and Alma on the north, is good farm land, and the township has many fine farms. Its survey numbers are town 2 north, range 3 east of the third principal meridian. Near the west side about half way north and south is an elevated prairie, from which a splendid view of nearly half the township may be had. The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad runs across the north part of the township from east to west, about two miles south of the north line. There are no towns or villages in the township.

About 1815, a man by the name of Dumb, settled in the north part of the township on a small creek, which has since borne his name. John Davidson settled the Daniel Holstlaw farm in 1821 and shortly after Thomas Fulton settled in the south part of the township. Richard Holstlaw, with his wife and eight children, came from Indiana in 1830, and settled on the old state road, but he died three years after, but the family left their impress on the township in after years, through the son, Daniel, who left eleven children, who have been prominent in both this and Iuka townships, one of whom, D. W. Holstlaw, has just begun a term as State Senator, being elected in November, 1908.

About 1800 William Middleton left Virginia and settled in North Carolina. On April 15, 1831, he left there and came to Marion county, Illinois, arriving in Stevenson township the middle of May the same year. He brought thirteen children with him, the fourteenth, James, did not come with his father. Joel H. settled in this township. The rest scattered in after years. He left a numerous offspring.

Samuel Gaston came to Walnut Hill prairie in 1819, but died in 1826. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He came from

North Carolina to Kentucky, thence to Marion county. His son, William, married Rachael Huff, and from them all the Gastons of this township sprung. William moved to Raccoon township in 1833, and later to Stevenson. He went to California in 1849, and died there in 1865. The widow lived in Stevenson township until her death in 1899, at the age of ninety years.

David R. Chance first settled in Haines township, but went later to Iowa, and after a few years returned and settled in Stevenson township. Mr. Chance was a leading preacher of the Christian church, among the early settlers. His children scattered some going to Iowa, some to Missouri, Texas, and one to Jefferson county.

James P. Rogers came from Georgia to Illinois by wagon in 1818 and stopped two years at Carlyle, and in 1820 came to Walnut Hill prairie. In 1834 he came to Stevenson and settled on section 32. He died in 1863. James Rogers, of Stevenson, and Mrs. V. L. Harper, of Salem, are his surviving children.

William Hix Huff came a single man to this county in 1839, and the next year married Mary Crain. He died in 1863. Nine children survived him, of whom Green, Henderson, and Mrs. Libbie Brazel yet live in Stevenson, and George and Mrs. Harriett Gaston live in Haines township. Mrs. Huff herself is still living in Stevenson township, very feeble, in her ninty-first year.

Reuben Chance was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1805. He moved to Ridge Prairie, St. Clair county, and to Haines township in 1831. He went to Iowa in 1834, but returned in 1843, and settled on section 14, in Haines township. Of his children S. S. Chance, of Salem, for many years a faithful county officer but now retired; Mrs. Elizabeth Metcalf, widow of Joshua Metcalf, and Rachael, wife of James Hanna, both living in Salem township, are the only living. J. O. Chance, who was Clerk of the Supreme Court, died at Mt. Vernon.

The Brubakers, Eli, Noah and Jacob came in 1842, and Israel Warner came the same year. The Brubakers are still a large family in this township. Samuel Stevenson came in 1846, and was at his death in 1899, the wealthiest man in the township. His brother, Noah, still lives in the township.

Joel Middleton was the first blacksmith, and was a fine workman, making knives and forks, as well as plows, with wooden moulboards. He built his shop in 1831, and worked at his trade about twenty years.

The doctors who first practiced in the township were Middleton and Hall. Richard Holstlaw bought a mill of John Sutton, and set it up on his farm. It was of about fifteen bushels capacity.

The first church was built by the Baptists, on Dumb's creek, but the first preaching was at the house of Mr. Breese in 1831. There are now a Christian church, Gaston Grove; Methodist Episcopal church, Rabbit Grove; two Presbyterian churches, old and new Bethel, and Summit Prairie Baptist church, and Romine Prairie German Baptist church in the township.

The first school was kept by Othy Daven-

port in 1833. The school-house was a log-cabin on the Vincennes road, only three months of school being kept.

Banister Switch on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, near the middle of the township east and west, is a flag stopping place for local trains. About 1869 a large hay barn was built here by L. G. Porter and Eli Brubaker, but they sold to John Boynton in 1875. It was blown down in 1880. Mr. Boynton rebuilt a barn thirty-four by eighty-two feet, with an ell twenty-four by thirty feet, and baled hay for several years. It is now gone, burned down we believe, years ago. A town house was built near the switch.

The farmers of Stevenson township are a forehanded set of men, and are alert to improve their farms and their stock and have organized horse companies to improve the breed. The county home and farm is located in this township about seven miles southeast of Salem. It consists of a one-story frame front about fifty feet long and thirty deep, with two wings each about sixty feet long, extending back in the form of a capital U, surrounded by a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. It is well kept and the farm well tilled, but the buildings are old, and but poorly calculated to serve the purpose of a county home. There is in addition a small house or two in the rear that may be used besides barns and other outbuildings. H. C. Pigg is the present superintendent. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad crosses the southwest corner of the township.

## ROMINE TOWNSHIP.

Town 1, range 4 east, is known by the name of Romine. It lies as its numbers indicate, in the southeast corner of the county. A portion of this township is rough, broken land, and nearly all was originally heavily timbered. A small section of Donoho Prairie lies within this township. Skillet Fork is the principal stream. It takes a meandering course across the township from near the middle on the north to near the east line on the south. A small branch on the west is known as Paint Rock. The soil in the lowlands is very good, that of the hills not so productive. Most of the timber of value has been cut off and now nothing remains of the once magnificent forest but "tie" timber, and coal props. The township was named after Abram Romine, one of the early settlers. It is said that a man named Adams was the first white man to live in Romine, but no trace of him remains. Joseph Helms and John Dillon came to the township in 1826. Helms located on section 28; Dillon did not enter any land and left the township. William Brewer, of Kentucky, brought his family in 1827 and settled on section 29. W.

P. Byers, born in Virginia, moved to Kentucky and then to Tennessee, where he married Nancy Sutton and in 1827 moved with his family to Marion county and settled in Romine. He left eleven children at his death in 1873, a few of whom are still living. William Donaho settled on the strip of prairie extending into this township from Haines and his memory is kept alive by the name of the prairie where he first settled. Ellis Branson came from Tennessee and settled on section 30 in 1838, in Haines, but moved into Romine in 1881. Ephraim Meadows moved by ox teams from Tennessee in 1829, bringing his wife and six children to Romine. He was the first County Surveyor and a man of character.

Joseph Stonecipher, the founder of the numerous family of Stoneciphers of this county, came with his mother and sister from Tennessee in 1840. They traveled by ox team and settled on section 31.

The first school was taught at the home of Benjamin Litteral, with Henry Darnell as teacher. Another very early school was taught in a miserable log hut by Thomas Cohorn. He "boarded round" and received ten dollars per month. The first schoolhouse was a log house with a sawed plank floor. It was near the Stonecipher home. The first church was on Donaho Prairie and was built of logs. There are two Baptist, one Methodist Episcopal and one Christian church in the township.

This township, on account of the rough, hilly character of a portion of its territory, was a favorite hiding place for criminals in past days, but it is fast becoming settled so thickly that the hiding places are disappearing and the law-abiding element is largely in the ascendant and crime is not as frequent as in the more populous centers. The people are a virtuous, industrious class of farmers, who are content to live at peace with each other and the world. There were two post-offices in the township until the establishment of the rural free delivery, which now supplies the best mail facilities to the people. There are no towns in the township and the only industry is agriculture and the day is not far distant when this township will lead in farm products.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

The first wall paper ever brought to this county was brought here by the late Martin Buckhout. It was bought in New York in the forties and shipped to New Orleans, thence up the river to St. Louis and by wagon to Salem. This was in the late forties.

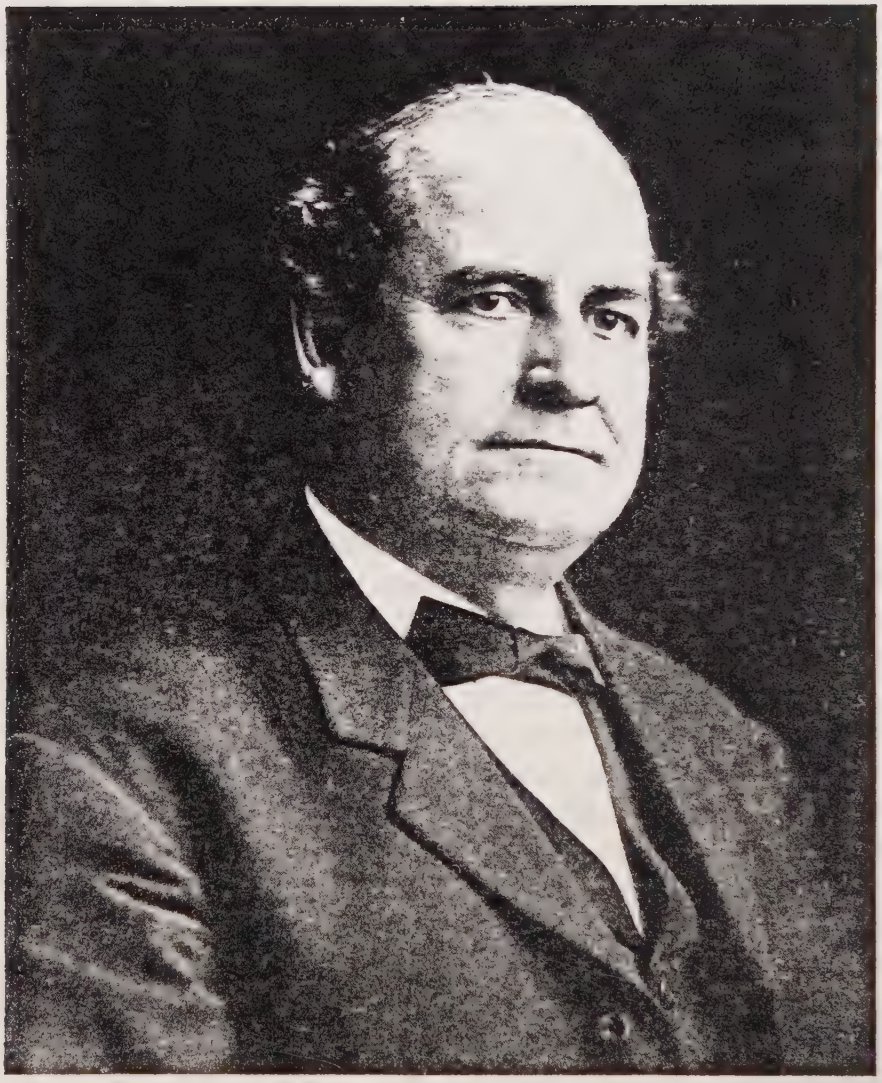
The first piano brought to Salem, if not to the county, was brought by river to Shawneetown from Virginia by Bryan W. Lester, grandfather of Ed., Harry and George Lester and of Mrs. J. W. Finn, of Salem, as a present for his daughter, the late Mrs.

Herron, and brought from Shawneetown (to which point it had been brought by river), by John Earnhardt, father of Abe Earnhardt, with a two-yoke ox team. Mr. Earnhardt was ten days making the trip. This was about 1835.

The Salem company that struck oil in a well near Centralia in December last shot their second well January 23, 1909, and the indications are that it is a paying oil well.

Salem was a stage stopping place from about 1824 to 1854, when the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was built. Many drivers lived in Salem, among whom he last living were "Crook" Garner and "Sandy" Nelm. The first died about fifteen years ago and the last in 1906. They drove stage when only one house was on the road after they left Salem until they reached Carlyle, and that stood on what is known as the mound, about half way between the two points, and was a stage stand.

The soldiers of the Black Hawk war were expected to furnish their own horses and arms and all equipments, and these were listed with the officer in charge, and if lost or destroyed were charged to the government, and paid for upon proper certificate being made. The following is a list of the losses of Marion county men: Capt. W. N. Dobbins, horse wounded, rifle lost; First Lieut. Steven Yocum, lost one U. S. halter; Second Lieut. ———, horse killed; John F. Draper, lost U. S. halter; Hamilton Farthing, lost one rope; William S. Booth, lost halter; Joseph Gray, horse killed; Ben Allen, lost halter; David W. Allmon, horse lost; Welles Chandler, horse killed; Samuel Craig, horse wounded, lost halter; Green R. Dunkin, lost U. S. kettle; Green Fields, horse killed, lost U. S. coffee pot; Nathan Fields, lost U. S. frying pan; William King, lost U. S. camp kettle, horse killed; James Lovell, horse killed; Henry McDaniels, horse lost; John McGuire, lost U. S. halter; Dudley H. Mabry, horse killed, lost rifle, also U. S. halter; Norflit B. Nelms, horse killed; Calvin Piles, horse killed, lost halter; John Phelps, horse killed, lost halter; J. J. Richeson, lost halter; Wellers Smith, horse killed; Bird M. Thompson, horse killed; John B. Uhis, horse killed; James Williams, horse killed; Levin Wright, horse killed, lost halter; Edwin Young, horse killed. When a soldier's horse was killed the soldier was immediately discharged by the colonel or other officer. It was two Marion county men who made the trip through the swarms of savages after the fight at Kellogg's Grove for help. One was David Allmon. The name of the other is unknown to the writer, nor have I been able to ascertain it. They bade their comrades farewell, as none expected them to get through alive, but on foot they made the journey to the camp of the troops, more than twenty miles, in safety, and carried word of the fight and brought reinforcements to the defeated and discouraged detachment.



HON. W. J. BRYAN.

# BIOGRAPHICAL.

## WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

By Prof. J. H. G. Brinkerhoff.

William Jennings Bryan, son of Silas L. Bryan (see biography) and Mariah Elizabeth (Jennings) Bryan, was born in Salem, Illinois, March 19, 1860. As a boy he was not different from other healthy, hearty American boys, fond of play and fond of good things to eat, but rather given to serious sport than to mischief. Among his earliest ambition was the desire to become a minister, but in early youth that desire was lost in the ambition to become a lawyer like his father and as that ambition seemed to be permanent his training was directed to that end. When William was six years old the family moved to a large farm just outside of the corporate limits of Salem, and here he studied, played and worked until ten years old, his mother, a remarkably strong-minded, clear-headed, Christian woman, being his teacher, his guide and task-master, his work being such chores as fall to the lot of boys in well regulated, prosperous farm homes. At the age of ten years he entered the Salem public school, which he attended five years, but was not particularly bright in his studies; his examinations show thoroughness rather than brilliancy, but his interest in the literary and debating societies was early developed and remained while he attended the school and still abides, as is shown by the Bryan oratorical contest held annually in this school, and for which Mr. Bryan provides a first and second prize of ten and five dollars respectively.

In 1872 his father made the race for Congress, and William, then twelve years of age, became much interested in the campaign, and from that time on he cherished the thought of some day being a public man and a leader of the people.

At the age of fourteen he united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Salem. While at Jacksonville he took membership with the First Presbyterian church, and upon his removal to Lincoln, Nebraska, he placed his letter with the First Presbyterian church of that place, and where his membership still remains.

At fifteen years of age he entered the preparatory department of Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and for eight years was a student in that college, spending only his vacations at home. Mr. Bryan while at college was not a great admirer of athletic sports, but took a mild interest in base ball and foot ball, and was rather an enthusiastic runner

and jumper, and in a contest open to students and alumni, three years after his graduation, he won the medal for the broad standing jump, twelve feet and four inches being the distance covered.

While at the preparatory school the first year he entered a prize contest and declaimed Patrick Henry's great speech, and ranked near the foot. The second year he declaimed "The Palmetto and the Pine," and stood third. The next year as a freshman he tried for a prize in Latin prose and divided the second prize with a competitor. The same year he gained second prize in declamation. In his sophomore year he took first prize with an essay, and in his junior year first prize in oration and was thereby made representative of his college in the intercollegiate oratorical contest at Galesburg, in 1880, where he received the second prize of fifty dollars. That great orator, Gen. John C. Black, was one of the judges and marked him one hundred on delivery. At the close of his college life in 1881, Mr. Bryan stood at the head of his class and delivered the valedictory. This much is given for the encouragement of young men, showing that improvement only comes with effort, and to persevere, though the first attempt finds you near the foot.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Bryan entered Union Law College at Chicago, and spent much of his time in the law office of Lyman Trumbull. After graduation he returned to Salem for a short time, and won his fee in the county court of Marion county.

July 4, 1883, Mr. Bryan began the practice of law in Jacksonville, Illinois; he had desk room in the office of Brown & Kirby, and now came the real test, waiting for business. The first six months were trying and he was forced to draw upon his father's estate for small advances, and at one time he seriously thought of seeking new fields, but the beginning of the year 1884 brought clients more frequently, and he felt encouraged to stay in Jacksonville, and now feeling that he could see success, on October 1, 1884, he was married to Miss Mary Baird, of Perry, Illinois.

In the summer of 1887 business called Mr. Bryan to the West, and he spent one Sunday with a classmate, A. R. Talbot, who was located in Lincoln, Nebraska. So greatly was he impressed with the opportunities of the growing capital of the state that he returned to Illinois full of enthusiasm for the city of Lincoln, and perfected plans for removal thither. In October, 1887, a partnership was formed with Mr. Talbot, and during the next three years a paying practice resulted.

As soon as Mr. Bryan settled in Lincoln he identified himself actively with the Democratic party, of which he had been a member in Illinois, and to the principles of which his whole being was bound, and made his first political speech at Seward, in the spring of 1888. Soon after he was sent as a delegate to the state convention, and in the canvass of the First Congressional District he made many speeches in favor of J. Sterling Morton, and also spoke in thirty-four counties in favor of the state ticket. Mr. Morton

was defeated by thirty-four hundred, as the district was strongly Republican. In 1890 there was but little hope for the Democrats in the First District, and Mr. Bryan was nominated without opposition. W. J. Connell was the Republican nominee. A challenge to conduct the canvass by a series of joint debates was issued by Mr. Bryan and accepted by Mr. Connell, and at the close Mr. Bryan won by a plurality of six thousand, seven hundred and thirteen. Mr. Bryan was elected to Congress again from a new district which had been formed when the state was re-apportioned in 1891. The Republican state ticket carried the district by six thousand, five hundred, but Mr. Bryan was elected by one hundred and forty plurality. During the four years he was in Congress, he was very active, taking part in every important debate and speaking many times. He declined to run again for Congress but later permitted his nomination for the Senate, but the Republicans carried the state and Thurston was chosen Senator.

The Democratic National Convention convened at Chicago July 4, 1896, and for four days a battle of giants ensued over the monetary plank in the platform. Speeches were made for and against the free silver coinage plank by such men of master minds and national reputations before the convention as Senator Tillman, Senator Jones, Senator Hill, Senator Vilas, ex-Governor Russell. Senator Tillman favored the majority report of the committee, which favored the free coinage; all the rest opposed. The debate was closed by Mr. Bryan in support of the majority report in a speech which rang so true and was such a master piece of oratory that the convention was swept off its feet and brought to Mr. Bryan the nomination for the Presidency on the fifth ballot on Friday, July 10th. After a most remarkable campaign he was defeated by William McKinley being elected.

Four years later Mr. Bryan, greater in defeat than other men in success, was again the choice of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and again suffered defeat, Mr. McKinley being re-elected. In 1904 the Democratic party nominated Alton B. Parker, of New York, for President, and he led the party to the most crushing defeat ever suffered by any party since the days of John Quincy Adams.

In 1908 the Democratic party again nominated Mr. Bryan, and the Republican party William H. Taft and again the decision was against the former. Thrice defeated yet with each defeat growing greater, advocating great principles which he sees his political opponents adopt, he stands today the greatest living American.

When in 1906 and 1907 he took a trip around the world, he was received everywhere with such ovations as are seldom accorded to any, and were never before to a private citizen, and his welcome home in the city of New York was a demonstration of love and respect from Americans to an American that has never been equalled in the history of the nation. Mr. Bryan may never be President, but he has made an impress on the nation for good that can

never be effaced and from his life the peoples of the world have received an uplift that will be felt to bless generations yet unborn. In his life of moral purity, in his sincere Christianity, and in his addresses on the duties and responsibilities of life he has given a new impulse to many a youth for better things and if his work closed now the one address "The Prince of Peace," will stand a monument, more enduring than chiseled marble or moulded brass, standing forever as it must in the higher aims, purer thoughts, nobler impulses and grander lives of the men and women of the America of the future.

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## JETER C. UTTERBACK.

Prominent among the leading journalists of southern Illinois is the well known and highly esteemed gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this article. As editor and proprietor of one of the influential papers in his part of the state he has been a forceful factor in moulding sentiment in his community and directing thought along those lines which make for the enlightenment of the public and the highest good of his fellow men.

Jeter C. Utterback is a native of Jasper county, Illinois, where his birth occurred on the 8th day of August, 1873. His father, B. C. W. Utterback, a Kentuckian by birth, was the son of Thomas Utterback, who was also a native of the Blue Grass state, and a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of Grayson county. In an early day Thomas Utterback became prominent in the affairs of his county and stood high in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1836 he migrated to Illinois and settled in the northwestern part of Richland county, where he also became a local leader and a man of wide influence. He was a farmer by occupation, and in due time accumulated a large and valuable estate in the county of Richland, in which he spent the remainder of his days, dying a number of years ago, deeply lamented by the large circle of friends and acquaintances who had learned to prize him for his sterling worth.

B. C. W. Utterback was reared to maturity in Richland county, and, like his father, followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. In the early seventies he disposed of his interests in the county of Richland and removed to Jasper county, where he continued farming and stock raising until 1878, when heturned his land over to other hands and took up his residence in Newton, where he is now living a life of honorable retirement. Nancy Ann Hinman, who became the wife of B. C. W. Utterback in January, 1856, was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, where her father, Titus Hinman, a native of Ohio, settled in an early day. She bore her husband ten children, seven of whom survive, namely: Eva, wife of George E. Hutson, of Dundas, Illinois; Thomas H., Assistant State Librarian, who lives in the city of Springfield; Hester, now Mrs. T. C. Chamberlin, of Newton; Charles C. resides in Salem; Albert L., of Caney, Kansas,

where he holds the position of postmaster; M. T., of Newton, and Jeter C., whose name introduces this sketch.

Jeter C. Utterback spent his early life in the town of Newton, grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of an excellent home environment and while still a lad laid his plans for the future with the object of becoming something more than a mere passive agent in the world of affairs. In due time he entered the schools of his native place and after attending the same until completing the prescribed course of study, in 1889 began learning the printer's trade in the office of the Newton Mentor, where he made rapid progress and soon became quite proficient, besides obtaining a practical knowledge of other branches of the profession. After mastering the trade he worked for a short time in Webb City, Missouri, and then accepted a position in the office of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, where he continued until 1891, when he came to Salem, Illinois, and entered the employ of Mrs. Belle C. Johnson, editress and manager of The Republican, with whom he continued until affecting a co-partnership with his brother, T. H. Utterback, for the purchase of a paper four years later.

The Republican under the joint management of the Utterback brothers, continued to make its periodical visits about one year, when the plant passed into the hands of G. C. Harner, the subject going to the town of Carrollton, where he followed his chosen calling until his return to Salem in 1896, when he again became interested in The Republican, buying the paper that year from his brother, who in the meantime had succeeded Mr. Harner as editor and proprietor. On becoming sole proprietor of The Republican Mr. Utterback infused new life into the paper and it was not long until its influence began to be felt throughout the county, not only as an able political organ, but as a clean, dignified and popular family paper, through the columns of which appeared all the latest news, also much of the best literature of the day, to say nothing of the numerous productions from the pens of local writers. Since assuming control he has enlarged the paper as well as added to its interest and popularity besides purchasing new machinery, presses and other appliances and thoroughly equipping the office until the plant is now one of the most valuable of the kind in Marion county, and in all that constitutes a live up-to-date sheet The Republican compares favorably with any other local paper in the southern part of the state. Mechanically it is a model of the printer's art, and politically is staunchly and uncompromisingly Republican, being the official party organ of Marion county, while its influence in directing and controlling current thought in relation to the leading questions and issues of the day has brought it prominently to the notice of party leaders throughout the state.

As an editorial writer, Mr. Utterback is clear, forceful, elegant, at times trenchant, and in discussing the leading questions before the people he is a courteous but fearless and formidable antagonist. On all matters

of public policy he occupies no neutral ground, but fearlessly and honestly advocates what he considers to be for the best interest of the people and regardless of consequences. In addition to its prominence and influence as a party organ, Mr. Utterback has endeavored to make his paper answer the purpose of an educational factor and such it has indeed become, as its contents, both political and general, tend to improve the mind and cultivate the taste rather than appeal to passion and prejudice, after the manner of too many local sheets.

In recognition of valuable political services as well as by reason of his fitness for the position, Mr. Utterback in February, 1907, was appointed by President Roosevelt, postmaster of Salem, the duties of which responsible position he has discharged with commendable fidelity, proving an able, courteous and truly obliging public official. At the time of his appointment the office was in the third class with a salary of $1,700 per year, but since then the business has increased to such an extent that it is now a second class office with fair prospects of advancing.

Since the establishment of a post-office at Salem many years ago, no young man was appointed postmaster until the honor fell to Mr. Utterback, and to say that he has been praiseworthy of the trust and discharged the duties as ably and faithfully as any of his numerous predecessors is to state a fact of which all are cognizant, and which all, irrespective of political alignment, most cheerfully concede. The high esteem in which he is held as an editor, public servant and enterprising citizen, indicate the possession of sterling manly qualities and a character above reproach, and that he is destined to fill a still larger place in the public gaze and win brighter honor with the passing of years, is the belief of his friends and fellow citizens, based, they say, on the able and conscientious manner in which he has fulfilled every trust thus far confided to him. Mr. Utterback, although a young man, has achieved success such as few attain in a much longer career, and the hope the people of Salem and Marion county entertain for his future seems fully justified and well founded.

Mr. Utterback is a splendid type of the intelligent, broadminded American of today, and personally as well as through the medium of the press he is doing much to foster the material development and intellectual growth of his city and county, besides exercising an active and potential influence in elevating the moral sentiment of the community. He holds membership with the Pythian Lodge of Salem, and has labored earnestly to make the organization answer the purposes which the founders had in view, exemplifying in his daily life and conduct the beautiful principles and sublime precepts upon which the order is based. He is a believer in revealed religion, and while subscribing to the Methodist faith is not narrow in his views, having faith in the mission of all churches and to the extent of his ability assisting the different organizations of his city, although devoutly loyal to the one with which identified.

Mr. Utterback owns one of the most beau-

tiful and attractive homes in Salem, which is a favorite resort of the best social circle of the city, and within its walls reigns an air of genuine hospitality which sweetens the welcome extended to every guest that crosses the threshold. The presiding spirit of this attractive domicile is a lady of intelligence and gracious presence who presides over the family circle with becoming grace and dignity, and whose popularity is only bounded by the limits of her acquaintance. The maiden name of this estimable woman was Charlotte B. Merritt, and the ceremony by which it was changed to the one she now so worthily bears as the wife and helpmeet of the subject was solemnized on the 2nd day of November, 1898. Mrs. Utterback is the daughter of Hon. T. E. Merritt, of Salem, ex-Senator from Marion county, and a man of influence and high standing both politically and socially. Mr. and Mrs. Utterback have one child, a son, Tom C., who was born October 17, 1901, and for whose future his fond parents entertain many ardent hopes.

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## ROBERT T. McQUIN.

In the pursuit of his business career Mr. McQuin has displayed unfaltering devotion to the principles he has learned to cherish and his honesty and integrity have earned him a place among the representative and staunchest citizens of Marion county, Illinois.

Robert T. McQuin was born in Johnson county, Indiana, October 16, 1853, the son of William I. McQuin, a native of Kentucky who went to Indiana when a young man. He was a carpenter by trade. He moved from Indiana soon after our subject was born, locating at Oconee, Shelby county, Illinois, where he lived for three or four years. Then he moved to Salem, Illinois, in July, 1859. The first work he did here was on the Park Hotel, which was built in that year by Amos Clark and which was known then as the Clark House. William I. McQuin continued to live in Salem, where he was regarded as a man of integrity and influence, until his death in October, 1899. The mother of the subject of this sketch was known in her maidenhood as Mary E. Sturgeon, who was a native of Kentucky and a woman of many estimable traits. Her mother lived to reach the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. One of her brothers was a policeman in St. Louis, Missouri. She died in April, 1908, in Denison, Texas, where she was living with her son, Edwin S. McQuin.

The father and mother of the subject were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living. Their names in order of birth follow: Tarlton, deceased; William F., deceased; Robert T., our subject; James S., who is living at New Castle, Indiana, and is secretary and treasurer of the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Company, which is doing an extensive business all over the world; Sarah E., deceased; Agnes, deceased; Edwin S., living at Denison, Tex., being a conductor on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas

Railroad Company's lines: John T., a carpenter, living in St. Louis; May lives with her brother in Denison, Texas.

These children all received every advantage possible by their parents, who tried to raise them in a wholesome home atmosphere, setting worthy ideals before them at all times.

Robert T. McQuin, our subject, lived with his father until he was twenty-five years old, assisting with the work about the place and attending the public schools of Salem, in which he diligently applied himself, and received a fairly good education. When twenty years old he began working as a harness maker and two years later commenced the shoemaker's trade, following this with much success until 1881, when he launched into the shoe business for himself, having continued the same ever since with satisfactory results, building up a large and extensive trade by reason of his honest business principles and his uniform courtesy to customers. His trade extends to all parts of the county and his store is well known to all the citizens of Salem and surrounding towns for his patrons have learned that he handles the best grade of footwear in the market and always gives good value. He augmented his business in 1889 by adding a complete stock of harness and by doing a general line of repair work. He now handles a full line of harness and similar materials. He manufactures most all of his heavy harness and some buggy harness, being recognized as the leading dealer in this line in Marion county.

Mr. McQuin was happily married to Jennie Slack, October 16, 1879, the refined and accomplished daughter of Frederick W. Slack, who lived in Salem at that time. Her family were natives of Kentucky. It was rather singular that this family moved from Kentucky to Oconee, Illinois, and then to Salem simultaneously with the McQuin family; however the last move was made a few years after the McQuin family came to Salem. Two children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Maud, who is the wife of Dwight W. Larimer, in the abstract business in Salem; Ralph is the second child and a student of the Salem public schools.

Mr. McQuin has been twice honored by being elected City Council of Salem. He is associated with his brother-in-law, W. S. Slack, in the monument business in Salem, which is also a thriving business, the firm name being R. T. McQuin & Company.

Our subject is a Modern Woodman in his fraternal relations and he belongs to the Presbyterian church, having been a consistent member of the same for a period of thirty-four years in 1908. Mrs. McQuin also subscribes to this faith. Our subject has been a deacon in the church and is now a ruling elder.

Mr. McQuin has ever been known as a loyal citizen and has done his share in aiding the march of progress and development in this county, and during his residence in Salem his characteristics have won for him recognition as a man of upright dealing and by his many virtues he has won the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

## WALTER C. IRWIN.

One of the progressive and well known business men of Salem, Marion county, Illinois, is the subject of this sketch, who has spent his life in this vicinity, a life that has been very active and useful, for he has not lost sight of the fact that it is every man's duty to aid in the upbuilding of his county in all lines of development while he is advancing his own interests, and because of the fact that he has ever taken an interest in the public weal, has led an honorable and consistent career, being at present one of the best known druggists of the county, the publishers of this work are glad to give him proper representation here.

Walter C. Irwin, of the Salem Drug Company, was born in Iuka, this county, in October, 1866, the son of Dr. J. A. Irwin, a native of Johnson county, Missouri, who came to Iuka at the close of the war, having been a surgeon in the Confederate army under General Price's command. He was at the battle of Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri, and also the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in addition to many other smaller engagements. He successfully practiced his profession from 1865 to 1905, and is now living at St. Augustine, Florida, where he went in 1905 on account of his health.

The mother of the subject was Mary Dubbs, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois in 1865. She was a woman of many praiseworthy traits and passed to her rest in 1894 at Iuka. Four children were born to the parents of our subject, named in order of birth as follows: Walter, subject of this sketch; Byrdie, the wife of Charles A. Bainum, cashier of the First National Bank at Bicknell, Indiana; J. Max is practicing medicine at St. Augustine, Florida; Maggie Alice died in 1880.

Walter Irwin was reared at Iuka, where he attended the common schools, later taking a course in Lincoln University at Lincoln, Illinois, which he attended for two years, making a brilliant record as a student. After this he attended the Business University at Lincoln for one year, having graduated from the same. He then returned to Iuka and was engaged in general merchandising and the drug business until 1894, when he came to Salem and embarked in the drug business. While at Iuka he was postmaster under Cleveland and resigned to come to Salem, and his father was appointed postmaster in his place. Our subject has been in Salem ever since, with the exception of two years spent as a traveling salesman, when he resided in Bloomington, this state.

The Salem Drug Company was organized August 26, 1907. Prior to that time Mr. Irwin owned the store, having established it in 1904, and with the exception of the two years noted he has been continuously identified with it, building up an excellent trade with the people of Salem and the entire county, as the result of his unusual knowledge of this line of business and his courteous and impartial treatment of cutsomers.

Mr. Irwin was married in 1892 to Maggie Stevenson, who was born in Stevenson

township, this county, the accomplished daughter of Samuel E. Stevenson, now deceased, for whom the township was named. He was a prominent citizen of the county for many years.

One son, a bright and interesting lad, has added cheer and comfort to the home of our subject, who bears the name of Eugene E., and whose date of birth occurred November 5, 1893, while the family was residing at Iuka.

Mr. Irwin has prospered as a result of his well directed energies and has considerable business interests besides his drug store, among which may be mentioned a half interest in the Fibernie Sweep Clean Company, manufacturers of a preparation for cleaning floors, carpets, etc., the main office being located at Salem with branches in Springfield, Missouri; Memphis, Tennessee, and Fort Smith, Arkansas. The business of this concern is growing at a rapid stride. Mr. Irwin is a stockholder and director in the Salem National Bank. He is also proprietor of the White Foam Company, which manufactures a preparation for cleaning fabrics without rubbing and which at present promises to become in immense demand. Our subject is also a stockholder and director in the Oleite Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, which manufactures leather dressings.

Mr. Irwin has served in a most acceptable manner as a member of the Salem Board of Education. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the American Home Circle, Ben Hur and the Eastern Star, and Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are members of the Presbyterian church. They live in a modern, comfortable and nicely furnished home, which is presided over with rare grace and dignity by Mrs. Irwin, who often acts as hostess to numerous admiring friends, and everyone who crosses its threshold is made partaker of the good will and hospitality that is always unstintingly dispensed here, and because of their genuine worth, integrity, uprightness and pleasing manners no couple in Marion county enjoy to a fuller extent the esteem and friendship of all classes than our subject and wife.

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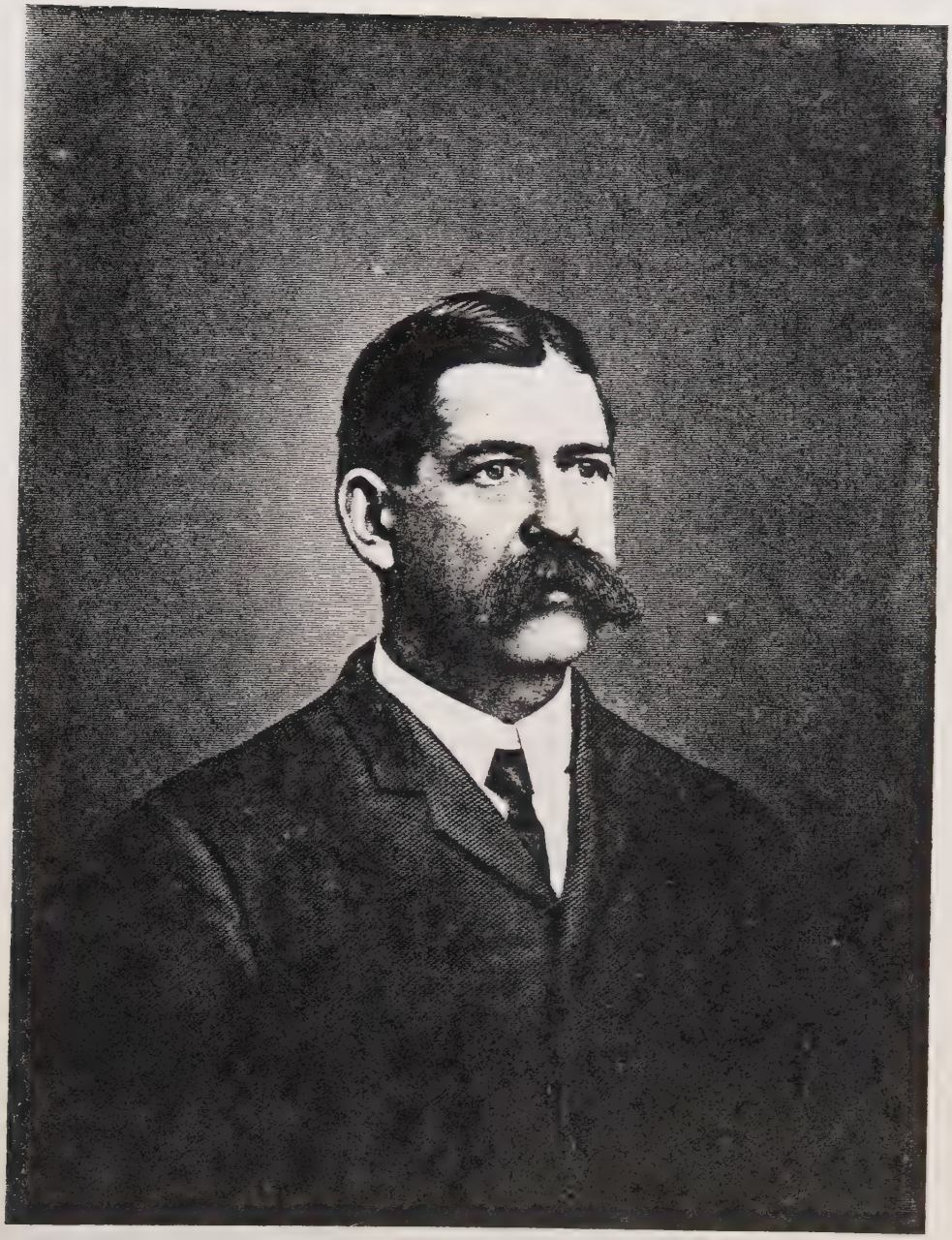
## HON. CHARLES E. HULL.

One of the notable men of his day and generation, who has gained success and recognition for himself and at the same time honored his county and state by distinguished services in important trusts, is Hon. Charles E. Hull, of Salem, who holds worthy prestige among the leading business men of Southern Illinois. Distinctively a man of affairs whose broad and liberal ideas command respect, he has long filled a conspicuous place in the public eye, and as a leader in many important civic enterprises as well as a notable figure in the political arena of his day, he has contributed much to the welfare of his fellow men and attained distinction in a field of endeavor where sound erudition, mature judgment and talents of a high order are required.



Chas. E. Howell

Aside from his honorable standing in private and public life, there is further propriety in according him representation in the work, for he is a native son of Marion county, which has been the scene of the greater part of his life's earnest labors, his home being in the beautiful and attractive little city of Salem, where he it at present the head of a large and important business enterprise, and where he also commands the esteem and confidence of all classes and conditions of the populace.

Mr. Hull belongs to an old and highly esteemed family that figured in the early history of Kentucky, to which state his great-grandparent, John Hull, emigrated from New Jersey in 1788. Here Samuel Hull was born in 1806. About the year 1815 the Hulls disposed of their interests in the South and migrated to Illinois, settling at Grand Prairie, Clinton county, where John Hull died in 1833. Before his death he sent his son, Samuel, into what is now the county of Marion to a place near the site of Walnut Hill, where he, in 1823, at the age of seventeen, attended the first school ever taught in the county. At this time Marion was created from Jefferson county and the young man remained here, marrying in 1831 Lucy, the daughter of Mark Tully, the founder of Salem. He was made Recorder in 1833, which office he held until 1837, when he was made Sheriff, filling the latter position by successive re-elections six terms, the most of the time without opposition. Later in 1849 he was further honored by being elected County Judge, this being under the old law which provided for two Associate Judges, but Mr. Hull's knowledge of law together with his fitness for the position enabled him to discharge his judicial functions without much assistance from the honorable gentleman who occupied the bench with him. He proved an able and judicious judge, and during his incumbency of four years transacted a great deal of business and rendered a number of important decisions, but few of which suffered reversal at the hands of higher tribunals. Shortly after retiring from the bench he was appointed by President Pierce postmaster of Salem, and four years later he was reappointed by President Buchanan, holding the position during the latter's administration, and in this, as in the other offices with which he was honored, proving a capable and popular public servant.

Samuel Hull was a pronounced Democrat and influential member of the party untill the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he became a Republican and a great admirer of President Lincoln, whom he supported in the election of 1860, and for whom he ever afterward entertained feeling of the most profound regard. He was a prominent figure in the affairs of Marion county for over eighty years, during which period he became widely and favorably known, and his influence was always on the side of right as he saw and understood the right. During his later years he lived a life of honorable retirement at his beautiful rural home near Salem, having purchased the land from the Government shortly after coming

to Marion county, building with his own hands in 1831 a double log house, which still stands—the oldest building in Marion county. This sterling citizen and faithful official lived to a good purpose and his memory is cherished as a sacred heritage not only by his immediate family and friends, but by the entire community, all with whom he was accustomed to mingle, feeling his death as a personal loss. He reached a ripe and contented old age and it is a fact worthy of note that he and his faithful wife and helpmeet died the same night after a mutually happy and prosperous wedded experience of fifty-nine years. Samuel Hull and wife were held in high esteem by nearly every citizen of Marion county, their circle of friends and acquaintances being large and their names familiar sounds in almost every household in both city and country. He served in the Black Hawk war, besides participating in many other exciting struggles during the pioneer period, as he was a leader among his fellow men and always stood for law and order, sometimes, too, at his personal risk. The land which he entered and improved and on which he spent the greater part of his life is now owned by his grandson, Charles E. Hull. This piece of land, now within the city limits of Salem, has the unique distinction of the fewest transfers, it having been transferred by purchase from Samuel direct to Charles.

Erasmus Hull, son of the aforementioned Samuel and father of the subject of this sketch, was born August 31, 1832, in Marion county, Illinois, and spent his entire life near the place of his birth, having for many years been identified with the town of Salem, and a leader in its business and financial interests. He was a merchant and banker and in addition to achieving marked success in those capacities he was also an enterprising man of affairs, public spirited in all the term implies and wielded a strong influence in behalf of all measures and movements having for their object the material advancement of the community and the social and moral welfare of the people. A leading spirit in the organization of the Salem Bank, in 1869, and one of the original stockholders, he was a member of the board of directors from that time until his death, and to his mature judgment, sound business ability and familiarity with financial matters were largely due the continued growth and signal success of the institution. He was also interested in the Marion County Loan and Trust Company, the predecessor of the bank, and always kept in close touch with the finances of the state and nation as well as with general business affairs, on all of which he was well informed and on not a few was considered an authority.

Mr. Hull was the first Supervisor of Salem township, also Chairman of the County Board for a number of years, besides serving a long time as School Director. In these different capacities he discharged his official duties faithfully and effectively, taking a leading part in educational matters and using his influence in every laudable way to promote the prosperity of the com-

munity and the happiness of the people. In addition to his mercantile and financial business he was quite prominently interested in the manufacture of flour and lumber, beginning to operate a mill in 1853, and continuing the business with encouraging success as long as he lived. He also conducted a large packing house in Salem before the days of trusts and combines and built up an important and far-reaching industry, buying nearly all the hogs in the adjacent country and shipping his meats to the leading markets, where they commanded good prices. He was a man of brain and of practical ideas, combined with solid judgment, wise foresight and he seldom failed in any of his undertakings. In politics he was an unswerving Democrat, and an influential worker for the success of his party and its candidates, though not a partisan in the sense of aspiring for office. He discharged his duties of citizenship in the spirit becoming the progressive and broad minded American of the day in which he lived, while the deep interest he manifested in his own locality made him a leader in all laudable enterprises for its advancement. His career, which was strenuous, eminently honorable and fraught with great good to his fellow men and to the world, terminated with his lamented death on the 16th day of June, 1896, in his sixty-fourth year; his taking off, like that of his father, being keenly felt and widely mourned in the town where he had so long and creditably lived, and where his success had been achieved.

Before her marriage Mrs. Erasmus Hull was Dicy Finley. Her father, Rev. William Finley, a well known and remarkably successful minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, came to Marion county in an early day and for many years labored zealously to disseminate the truths of religion among the people and win souls to the higher life. During the years of his activity, he traveled extensively throughout Southern Illinois, preaching and organizing churches, and it is said that the majority of Cumberland Presbyterian societies in the central and southern portions of the state were established by him, while others and weak congregations were strengthened and placed upon solid footing through his efforts. Mrs. Hull bore her husband three children and departed this life on May 16, 1903, beloved and respected by all with whom she came in contact. Of her family one of the children died in infancy, Mrs. Mary Bradford being the second in order of birth, and Charles E. Hull, of Salem, the subject of this review, the youngest of the number.

On his father's maternal side the subject dates his family history to the earliest settlement of Illinois, his great-grandfather, Mark Tully, migrating to what is now Marion county, while the feet of savages still pressed the soil and settling near the site of Salem, where there was no vestage of civilization within a radius of eight or ten miles, his rude cabin having been the first human habitation where the thriving seat of justice now stands. He moved here from Indiana and entered a tract of land from which in

due time he cleared and developed a farm, and later when the county of Marion was set off and organized, he donated ground for the seat of justice, which was surveyed and platted in 1823, and to which he gave the name of Salem. In honor of the town in the Hoosier state from which he came. He took an active part in the county organization, was its first Sheriff and held a number of offices from time to time, and to him belongs the credit of keeping the first tavern in Salem, which appears to have been quite well patronized, while the town was being settled and for eighty years thereafter, being kept after his death by a daughter. He also erected a mill, the first in Salem, which was highly prized by the pioneers for many miles around, although a primitive affair equipped with the simplest kind of machinery, and originally operated by means of a sweep. Later it was somewhat improved and operated by horses or oxen in what was called a tread, but after the lapse of several years the original structure was remodeled, a large addition built, and new and improved machinery installed, and steam power introduced, this being the first mill in the county to be run by steam. Mr. Tully was a true type of the sturdy, strong willed pioneer of his day. He was energetic, public-spirited, distinctively a man of affairs, and to him as much perhaps as to any other, is the town of Salem indebted for the impetus which added so materially to its growth and prosperity. As a leader among the pioneers of his time, he did a work that few could accomplish and wielded an influence which had a decided effect in establishing the social status of the community upon a high moral plane. After a long and useful career he was called from the scenes of his earthly struggles and triumphs in the year 1867, leaving a number of descendants, some of whom still live in Marion county, and are among the substantial and respected people of the communities in which they reside.

Hon. Charles E. Hull was born November 7, 1862, in Salem, and spent his early years like the majority of town lads, assisting his parents where his services were required, and during certain months pursuing his studies in the public schools. While a mere child, he evinced a decided taste for books and his progress in his studies was so rapid that he completed the high school course and was graduated at the early age of fourteen, standing among the best students in the class of 1877. Actuated by a laudable desire to add to his scholastic knowledge he subsequently entered the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, where he took the full classical course, which he finished in three years, one year less than the prescribed time, graduating in 1880 with the class honors.

Shortly after receiving his degree from the above institution Mr. Hull engaged in merchandising at Salem, continued to the present time a business established by Samuel and Erasmus Hull, in 1853, and since that time his life has been very closely identified with the business interests and general prosperity of the town, in addition to which

he has conducted several mercantile establishments at other points and become a prominent figure in the public life of Marion county, and the state at large. Possessing sound sense, well balanced judgment, and a natural aptitude for business, his mercantile experience soon passed the experimental stage and within a comparatively brief period he built up a large and lucrative patronage, and became one of the best known and most popular merchants of the town. Advancing with rapid strides and outstripping all of his competitors, he was soon induced to project his business enterprises into other parts, accordingly, as already indicated, he established stores in various towns and villages of the county, and at one time had five of these establishments in successful operation in addition to his large general mercantile house in Salem, all of which proved successful and in due season made him one of the financially solid and reliable men of Marion county. After some years he closed out two of his stores but he still retains the other three, two in Salem and one in Kinmundy, and enjoys a well merited reputation as one of the most enterprising and successful business men in the southern part of the state.

In addition to his large mercantile interests Mr. Hull is connected with other important business enterprises, having been a director of the Salem bank since 1895, and cashier of the institution during the years 1906-7, and in 1889 he organized the Salem Creamery, which he operated for a period of fifteen years, during which time he did an extensive and lucrative business, using as high as twenty thousand pounds of milk per day, and making a brand of butter for which there was always a great demand. By reason of indifference on the part of the farmers in the matter of supplying milk, Mr. Hull disposed of the creamery at the expiration of the period indicated, the better to devote his attention to his other interests, which have become important and far reaching in their influence, adding much to the material prosperity of the city and to his fame as a leading spirit in business circles. Among the various enterprises of which he is the head, is the Salem Brick Mill, which, under the firm name of Hull & Draper, has become one of the successful industrial concerns of the place, also the Hull Telephone System, established in 1898, and of which he is sole proprietor. This important and much valued enterprise, one of the best of the kind in Illinois, extends to all parts of Marion county, connecting all the towns and villages and numerous private residences, besides having connection in the adjoining counties, thus bringing Salem in close touch with all the leading cities of the state and nation, and proving of inestimable value to the people as well as to the business interests of the various points on the line. Under the personal management of Mr. Hull, who has operated the plant ever since it was established, the system has been brought to a degree of efficiency second to no other.

Since the year 1894, Mr. Hull has owned The Salem Herald Advocate, the oldest newspaper in Marion county, the history of

which dates from 1853. The paper originally was established by John W. Merritt, and since the above year has been the best patronized and most successful sheet in Marion county, and one of the most influential in Southern Illinois, being the official organ of the local Democracy, and a power in the political affairs of this part of the state. Under the management of Mr. Hull it has steadily grown in public favor, and now has a large and continually increasing subscription list, a liberal advertising patronage, and with an office well equipped with the latest machinery and devices used in the art preservative, and its columns teeming with the news of the day as well as with able discussions of the leading questions and issues upon which men and parties are divided, it promises to continue in the future as it has been in the past, a strong influence in political affairs and a power in moulding and directing opinion on matters of general interest to the people.

Aside from the various enterprises enumerated, Mr. Hull for a number of years was quite extensively interested in the Sandoval Coal and Mining Company, of which he was general manager until disposing of his shares in the concern, and he is now and long has been one of the largest holders of real estate in Marion county; being an enterprising and up-to-date agriculturist. In the midst of his numerous and pressing duties, he finds time to devote to other than his individual affairs, being interested in the community and its advancement and in all worthy enterprises for the good of his fellow men. Ever since arriving at the years of manhood he has been a leading factor in public matters, and in a material way has been untiring in his efforts to promote the prosperity of Salem and Marion county, taking an active interest in all movements and measures with this object in view besides inaugurating and carrying to successful issue many enterprises which have tended greatly to the general welfare of the community. In political matters and kindred subjects he has not only been interested but has risen to the position of leader. He has been a life-long Democrat, and since his twenty-first year has exercised a strong influence in the political affairs of Marion county, and became widely and favorably known in party circles throughout the state, a prominent figure in local, district and state conventions, he has borne a leading part in making platforms, formulating policies; as a campaigner, he is a judicious adviser in the councils of his party, a successful worker in the ranks, and to him as much if not more than to any other man in Marion county, is the party indebted for its success in a number of animated and exciting political contests.

In 1896 Mr. Hull was elected to represent the Forty-second Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Clay, Washington, Marion and Clinton, in the Upper House of the State Legislature, in the campaign of which memorable year he ran far in advance in his home town of any other candidate on the Democratic ticket, receiving more votes than were polled for William Jennings Bryan, the popular head of the na-

tional ticket, and the idol of Democracy. Mr. Hull's career in the General Assembly was eminently honorable, and he took high rank as an industrious and useful member, who spared no effort in behalf of his constituents, besides laboring earnestly and faithfully for the general good of his state. In 1904 he was renominated by his party, and in the ensuing election his Republican competitor withdrew from the race, it being evident that he would be overwhelmingly defeated. The district that year was composed of the counties of Marion, Clay, Clinton and Effingham. In the senate he became the minority leader, and in addition to serving on a number of important committees, took an active part in the general deliberations of the chamber, participating in the discussions and debates, and to him belongs the credit of leading in the fight for a direct primary, also of being the only minority leader who ever succeeded in holding his party together on minority legislation. Mr. Hull's senatorial experience is replete with duty ably and faithfully performed, and such was the interest he manifested for his district that he won the confidence and good will of the people irrespective of political alignment, all of whom speak in praise of his honorable course and the broad enlightenment spirit which he displayed throughout his legislative career. As already stated he is a familiar figure in the conventions of his party, both local and state, and for a period of twenty-eight years he has not missed attending a Democratic national convention.

For several years Mr. Hull owned and occupied the place where Mr. Bryan was born, but after the campaign of 1896 he sold it to Mr. Bryan, between whom and himself the warmest friendship has ever prevailed. The two were classmates when they attended high school, since which time they have labored for each other's interests, and as stated above, their attachment is stronger and more enduring than the ordinary ties by which friends are bound together. Mr. Hull has served the people of his city as School Director, and for a period of two years he was president of the Inter-State Independent Telephone Association, besides being for a number of years a member of the executive committee. He also served for a series of years on the executive committee for the operators on the scale of agreement, with the United Mine Workers of America, a position of great responsibility and delicacy, as is indicated by the fact of his having devoted one hundred and twelve days in one year to the settlement of wage scales and of disputes between the contending parties, besides having been called upon repeatedly to adjust differences and harmonize conflicting interests, which arose from time to time, between the two organizations.

The domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Hull dates from May 10, 1883, when he was happily married to Miss Lulu Hammond, the accomplished and popular daughter of Hon. J. E. W. Hammond, the latter a prominent merchant and influential politician of Marion county, Illinois, who

served in the Legislature, on the County Board of Supervisors, and for many years was one of the public spirited men and representative citizens of Salem. On her mother's side Mrs. Hull traces to the Lovells and Hensleys, who were among the earliest settlers of Marion county, as is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Senator Hull's beautiful and attractive home on North Broadway, the finest and most desirable private dwelling in the city, is brightened and rendered doubly attractive by the presence of two intelligent and interesting daughters, namely: Lovell, born January 8, 1888, and Louise, whose birth occurred on the 31st day of May, 1897, these with their parents constituting a happy and almost ideal domestic circle.

Senator Hull's fraternal association represents the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks', the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Red Men, and the Modern Woodmen, in all of which he has been an active and influential worker, besides being honored with important official positions from time to time. In the midst of his many strenuous duties as a business man and public servant, the Senator has not neglected the higher obligations which man owes to his Maker, nor been unmindful of the claims of the Christian religion—to which deep and absorbing subject he has devoted much profound study and investigation, and in the light of which he has been led into the straight and narrow way which leads to a higher state of being here, and to eternal felicity beyond death's mystic stream. Subscribing to no human creeds or man-made doctrines, he takes the Holy Scriptures alone for his rule of faith and practice, and as an humble and consistent member of the Christian, or Disciple, church, demonstrates by his daily life the beauty and value of the faith which he professes. He has been identified with the religious body since his young manhood, and for more than twenty years has been the able and popular superintendent of the Sunday school, besides filling other official stations. Mrs. Hull is also a faithful and devout Christian, an active member of the church, and deeply interested in all lines of good work under the auspices of the same. Since her fourteenth year she has been the accomplished organist of the congregation in Salem, as well as an efficient and enthusiastic teacher in the Sunday school. Senator Hull is a liberal contributor to benevolent enterprises, and it was through his initiation and influence that the present handsome temple of worship used by the Christian church, was erected, his contributions to the building fund being twenty-five dollars for every one hundred dollars contributed by the congregation. In addition to his munificence already noted, the Senator has given largely to various worthy objects of which the world knows nothing, in this way exemplifying the spirit of the Master, by not letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth, or in other words, doing good in secret in the name of the Father who hath promised to reward such actions openly.

Senator Hull is a splendid specimen of well rounded, symmetrically developed, virile manhood, with a commanding presence and a strong personality, being six feet in height, weighing two hundred and thirty-four pounds, and moving among his fellows as one born to leadership. He is a noticeable figure in any crowd or assemblage, and never fails to attract attention, not only by his powerful physique, but by the amiable qualities of mind and heart, which show in his face, and always make his presence pleasing to all beholders. He has directed his life along lines which could not fail to effect favorably the physical as well as the mental man, having from his youth been singularly free from thoughts which lower and degrade self-respect, and from those insiduous habits which pollute the body and debase the soul, and which today are proving the destruction of so many young men of whom better things have been expected. Mr. Hull is a total abstainer in all the term implies, having never tasted, much less taken a drink of any kind of intoxicants, nor used tobacco in any of its forms; neither has he ever taken the name of God in vain. He is pleasing and companionable, a favorite in the social circle, and a hale and hearty spirit, whose presence inspires good humor, and who believes in legitimate sports and pastimes and in the idea that fret and worry are among the greatest enemies of happiness. With duties that would crush the ordinary man, he has his labors so systematized that he experiences little or no inconvenience in doing them. He believes in rest and recreation and is an advocate of vacations, and he invariably takes one every summer, but not in the manner that many do, by locking his office and hieing away to the seaside, lake or forest, to spend the season in tiresome sports. His vacations, which are always enjoyable, are spent in the hayfield, where he finds the recreation conducive to good health and a contented mind.

Personally Mr. Hull is a gentleman of unblemished reputation, and the strictest integrity and his private character and important trusts have always been above reproach. He is a vigorous as well as an independent thinker, a wide reader, and he has the courage of his convictions upon all subjects which he investigates. He is also strikingly original and fearless, prosecutes his researches after his own peculiar fashion, and cares little for conventionalism or for the sanctity attaching to person or place by reason of artificial distinction, tradition or the accident of birth. He is essentially cosmopolitan in his ideas, a man of the people in all the term implies, and in the best sense of the word a representative type of that strong American manhood, which commands and retains respect by reason of inherent merit, sound sense and correct conduct. He has so impressed his individuality upon his community as to win the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens and become a strong and influential power in leading them to high and noble things. Measured by the accepted standard of excellence, his career, though strenuous, has been eminently honorable and useful, and his life fraught with great good to his fellows and to the world.

## BENJAMIN E. MARTIN, Sr.

It is safe to venture the assertion that no one attains eminence in business or any profession without passing through a period of more or less unremitting toil, of disappointments and struggles. He who has brought his business to a successful issue through years of work and has established it upon a substantial basis, and yet retains the appearance of youth, who has in his step the elasticity of younger days and shows little trace of worry or care that too often lag the footsteps of the direction of large affairs, must be a man possessed of enviable characteristics. Such is a brief word picture of the worthy gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch, as he now appears, after a long, active and prosperous business career, the peer of any of his contemporaries in all that enters into the make-up of the successful man of affairs or that constitutes a leader in important business enterprises. Therefore, by reason of the fact that Mr. Martin has attained worthy prestige as a business man, and also because he was one of the patriotic sons of the North who went forth on many a hard fought battlefield to defend the flag in the days of the Rebellion, and also because of his life of honor, it is eminently fitting that he be given just representation in a work of the province assigned to the one at hand.

B. E. Martin was born in what was formerly Estillville, now Gate City, Virginia, February 27, 1845, the son of John S. Martin, also a native of Virginia and the representative of a fine old Southern family. The father of the subject was Clerk of the Court in his home county for a period of twenty-four years. He moved to Illinois in 1846 and entered government land near Alma, the land that Alma now stands on. He laid out the town of Alma and there went into the mercantile business, in which he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war. He died in that town in 1866. He was a man of unusual business ability and became well known in his community. The mother of the subject was Nancy Brownlow, a native of Virginia. She dide shortly after she moved to Illinois. She is remembered as a woman of gracious personality. Seven children were born to the parents of our subject, four sons and three daughters, named in order of birth as follows: Eliza, deceased; Mrs. Nancy Bradford, of Greenville, Illinois; Emily, deceased; Robert; Mrs. Kate Bennett, of Greenville, Illinois; Thompson G., of Salem; B. E., our subject, being the youngest. The father of these children was married three times, his first wife being Malinda Morrison, of Estillville, Virginia, to whom three children were born, two dying in infancy, the one surviving becoming Col. James S. Martin, now deceased, who lived to be eighty years of age, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. The second wife was the mother of the subject of this sketch; the third wife was Jane See, to whom one child was born, who died in the Philippine Islands.

B. E. Martin, Sr., was reared in Alma, this state, remaining there until he was six-

teen years of age, attending the local school. When only sixteen years old he could not repress the patriotic feeling that prompted him to shoulder arms in defense of the nation's integrity, consequently on July 25, 1861, he enlisted in the Fortieth Illinois Volunteer infantry. He was in many skirmishes and engagements, having fought in the great battle of Shiloh, where his regiment lost two hundred and forty-seven men in the two days' fight, and he was in several small engagements as they advanced on Corinth. His brother, Thomas G., was in every engagement and skirmish in which this regiment was involved, never being sick a day, and never missing a roll call. He enlisted in 1861 and at the expiration of his term of three years re-enlisted as a veteran and served until the close of the war. Our subject had three brothers and one half-brother in the army.

After his career in the army Mr. Martin went into the drug business at Greenville, Illinois. He later went to Olathe, Johnson county, Kansas, where he engaged in the same line of business from 1867 to 1869; then he returned to Marion county, Illinois, and resumed the drug business here, in which he remained a short time. Selling out his stock of drugs, he began selling agricultural implements, adding the lumber business in connection with his brother. He made a success of all the lines in his various locations. In 1877 he established his present business, that of wholesale seeds, in which he has quite an extensive trade, having become known as the leading seed man in this locality, consequently his trade extends to all parts of the country. He uses the most modern and highly improved machinery for cleaning seeds.

Our subject was united in marriage in November, 1866, to Florida Cunningham, who was born and reared in Salem, the daughter of John Cunningham, then a merchant of Salem. He was a man of honest principle and influence in his community.

Eight children have been born to the subject and wife, one of whom died in infancy, the others are now living in 1908. They are: Mary, the wife of Charles T. Austin, of Indianapolis; B. E., Jr., who is engaged in the general mercantile business in Salem; Bertha is the wife of John Gibson, living in Manila, Philippine Islands; Nancy is living in Salem; John C. is cashier of the Salem National Bank; Edith and Gena.

The subject has achieved success in an eminent degree owing to his well directed energy and honesty and persistency. He is a stockholder and director of the Salem National Bank. He owns a modern, comfortable and nicely furnished residence.

Mr. Martin has served as Supervisor of Salem township. He discharged the duties of this office with his usual business alacrity and foresight. He is a Democrat and has always been active in politics. In his fraternal relations he affiliates with the Masons. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also the Gideons. He is an honorary member of the Woodmen, and he is well and favorably

known in lodge circles, business life and social relations, being regarded as one of the most trustworthy and substantial citizens of Salem and Marion county.

Before closing this review it would not be amiss to quote the following paragraph which appeared in a Salem paper some time since under the caption, "A Remarkable Record":

"There resides in this city four brothers who have a record which is remarkable and doubtless without a parallel among their fellow countrymen. They were all soldiers in the Civil war; two enlisting in the Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and the other two in the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of this state in 1862. They participated in every battle in which their respective regiments were engaged, were never in a hospital, and none of them ever received the slightest wound, notwithstanding they were in the thickest of fights where thousands were slain or wounded. At the battle of Shiloh nearly three hundred of the Fortieth Regiment were killed or wounded, but 'Tom' and 'Ben' were among those who came out without a scratch. These four brothers with the remarkable record are James S., Thomas, Robert and Benjamin E. Martin, honorable, substantial citizens of Salem."

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## H. T. PACE.

A happy combination of characteristics is possessed by the honorable gentleman of whom the biographer now essays to write, for he has shown during his long residence in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, that he is a man of rare business acumen, foresight and sagacity, at the same time possessing laudable traits of character such as integrity, industry, sobriety and kindliness; these, combined with his public spirit and model home life, have resulted in winning for Mr. Pace the unqualified esteem of all who know him.

H. T. Pace was born one and one-half miles south of Salem on a farm, February 3, 1850, and, believing that better opportunities awaited him right here at home, he early decided to cast his lot with his own people rather than seek uncertain success in other fields, and, judging from the pronounced success which has attended his subsequent efforts, one must conclude that he made a wise decision.

The subject's father was George W. Pace, a native of Kentucky, who came to Jefferson county, Illinois, when a young man, but soon after locating here he moved to Marion county, where he engaged in farming, later in the furniture business, having spent many years in this; he also learned the tailor's trade and conducted a tailor shop for a time soon after coming here. He was a man of considerable force and influence, honest, hard working and hospitable, who spared no pains in rearing his family in the best possible manner, always holding out high ideals and lofty aims. He was noted as a great story teller as well as a kindly, neighborly man. He was born December 18, 1806, and passed to his rest June 1, 1867. He was one of the oldest pioneers of Marion county, being one of the best known and most beloved

men in the county and familiarly called "Uncle George."

The mother of the subject, whose birth occurred on the same day of the month as that of her husband, December 18th, in the year 1808, was known in her maidenhood as Tabithia J. Rogers, a native of Tennessee, the representative of a fine old Southern family, and she "crossed over the mystic river" to join her worthy life companion on the other shore February 26, 1881, at the age of seventy-three years, after closing a serene and beautiful life of the noblest Christian attributes and wholesome influence. One of the most commendable traits in our subject was his devotion to his mother, with whom he lived until her death, joyfully administering to her every want and sacrificing much in his own life that she might be comfortable and happy. Nine children were born to the parents of the subject, only three of whom are living at this writing, 1908. The living are: O. H. Pace, of Mount Vernon, Illinois, at the age of sixty-eight years; Mrs. O. E. Tryner, living at Long Beach, California, at the age of sixty years; H. T., our subject. The parents of the subject were married May 13, 1830.

H. T. Pace remained under his parental roof-tree during the lifetime of his parents. He attended the common schools in Salem, where he diligently applied himself and received a good education. However, thirsting for more knowledge, he attended college at Jacksonville, Illinois, for a short time. The stage having allurements and he having natural talents as a comedian, he traveled for three years with some of the best companies on the road as a black-face comedian, winning wide notoriety through this medium.

Tiring of the stage, he went to Denver in 1880, where he clerked for a while in a jewelry store, later worked as a Pullman conductor between Denver and Leadville over the South Park Railroad. In 1884 Mr. Pace came back to Salem and has remained here ever since prospering in whatever he has undertaken.

The harmonious domestic life of the subject dates from 1884, when he was united in marriage with Alice H. Andrews, the accomplished and popular daughter of Samuel Andrews, who sacrificed his life for his country, having met death in the Union lines while fighting in defense of the flag. At the time of their marriage Mr. Pace was supposed to be on his death bed from a sudden and serious illness. The married life of this couple has been a most ideal one and has resulted in the birth of seven children, five of whom are living. Their names follow: Claude S., of Salem, engine foreman at the Chicago & Eastern Illinois shops; Effie Jenella, Lynn Harvey, Ned R., Gladys D., Lowell died in infancy, as did also the last child, Mona.

After his marriage Mr. Pace went into the piano business, which he has since conducted for twenty-five years, the greatest success attending his efforts, his house being known throughout Marion county, and his trade extending many miles in every direction, as a result of his skill in managing this line and his uniform fairness and courteous-

ness to customers. His piano parlor is one of the popular business houses of Salem. Mr. Pace keeps a modern and up-to-date line of musical instruments, talking machines and similar goods.

Fraternally Mr. Pace is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen and the Eastern Star, being the Worthy Patron in the latter order.

Mr. Pace is now the only member of this worthy family in Marion county, and he is one of the oldest native born residents of Salem. Among his interesting collection of relics and curios is an old clock which his father and mother bought when they first went to housekeeping.

In all the relations of life our subject has been found worthy of the trust imposed in him, being a man of rare business ability, force of character and possessing praiseworthy qualities of head and heart which make him popular with all whom he meets, and he is today regarded by all classes as being one of the staunchest, most upright and representative citizens of Marion county.

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## D. D. HAYNIE.

For the high rank of her bench and bar Illinois has always been distinguished, and it is gratifying to note that in no section of the commonwealth has the standard been lowered in any epoch of its history. To the subject of this review, who is at the time of this writing, 1908, the popular and influential Clerk of the Circuit Court at Salem, Marion county, we may refer with propriety and satisfaction as being one of the able and representative members of the legal profession of the state. He prepared himself most carefully for the work of his exacting profession and has ever been ambitious and self-reliant, gaining success and securing his technical training through his own determination and well directed efforts. He not only stands high in his profession but is a potent factor in local politics, his advice being often relied upon in the selection of candidates for county offices and he has led such a career, one upon which not the shadow or suspicion of evil rests, that his counsel is often sought and heeded in important movements in the county, with gratifying results.

D. D. Haynie was born in Marion county, Illinois, November 22, 1848. His father was William D. Haynie, a native of Norfolk, Virginia, where he was born August 29, 1798. He came with his mother to Winchester, Tennessee, when he was ten years old, and remained there until he reached young manhood. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, having performed gallant service in the same, after which he returned to Kentucky, settling near Hopkinsville, where he married Elizabeth B. Frost, and where he lived for several years, finally in 1832 moving to Salem, Illinois, bringing three slaves with them, which they later liberated. They lived in Salem, developing the primitive conditions which they found, for many years, rearing eleven children, namely: Abner F., deceased, having died in 1850; General Isham N., who died in

1868, having been adjutant general at the time of his death, formerly colonel of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; William M., died in 1855; Rebecca was the wife of James Marshall, who moved to Texas and died there about 1857; George W., quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, who died in 1891, when seventy years old; Mary and John B., both died in infancy; Elizabeth is the widow of Hon. B. B. Smith, who was one of the first and best lawyers in southern Illinois, and who died in 1884, his widow now residing at Mount Vernon, Washington: Martha J., now deceased, was the wife of Dr. Thomas Williams, of Jacksonville, Florida, dying in Philadelphia in 1906; Sarah C. is the wife of L. L. Adams, of Spokane, Washington; D. D., our subject, was the youngest of the family.

Our subject made his home with his father until he died in 1870, the subject's mother surviving until 1884. They were people of excellent qualities of mind and heart, and spared no pains in giving their children every advantage possible, and the wholesome home influence in which they were reared is reflected in the characters of the subject and the other children.

D. D. Haynie attended the common schools when a boy, making rapid progress. Being ambitious and thirsting for all the book learning possible, he entered the State Normal at Bloomington, Illinois, after a course in which he made an excellent record, he returned home and clerked, but believing that his true life path lay along the higher lines of the legal profession, he begun the study of law and was admitted to the Salem bar in 1871. His success was instantaneous and he soon built up a good practice. His unusual attributes soon attracted attention and he was appointed clerk in the Pension Agency located in Salem, which position he held with much credit for a period of six years. He then devoted some of his time to farming with gratifying results, at the same time continuing his law practice which had by this time been built up to a very large practice. He has continued with great success ever since he first began practice in 1885. During this time he has served his county and city in many official capacities. He was twice elected president of the City Board of Education, and afterward was a member of the same for two terms; during his connection with the same the educational interests of the city were greatly strengthened. He was elected Police Magistrate in 1904 and elected Circuit Clerk as a Republican and is serving in this capacity in 1908, making one of the best clerks the court has ever had. In all his political and official career, not the least dissatisfaction has arisen over the manner in which he has handled the affairs entrusted to him, and he has by this consistent record gained a host of admiring friends throughout the county.

Mr. Haynie's happy and harmonious domestic life dates from August 26, 1875, when he was united in marriage with Emma J. McMackin, the accomplished and cultured daughter of W. E. McMackin, who was lieutenant-colonel of Grant's Twenty-first

Illinois Regiment, and a well known and influential man in his community.

One bright and winsome daughter was born to the subject and wife, who was given the name of May E., and who is now the wife of William W. Morrow, of Oklahoma City. The subject's wife was called to her rest January 21, 1878, and he was married the second time, this wife being in her maidenhood, Maggie Bobbitt, daughter of Joseph J. Bobbitt, who was a soldier in the Eighth Kentucky Regiment. She proved a worthy helpmeet and to this union the following interesting children were born: Edith M., now living in Spokane, Washington; Donald C., of Salem, Illinois, is clerk for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company. The subject's wife died in April 1890. The subject then married Rose M. Haley, the daughter of Rev. J. L. Haley, a well known Cumberland Presbyterian minister, the date of the wedding falling on July 14, 1891. No children have been born to this union which has been a most harmonious one.

Fraternally the subject has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty-seven years, having occupied the chairs of the same, and he has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1879, a chapter member.

The subject in his political activity had occasion to become intimately acquainted with Governor Oglesby, Gen. John A. Logan, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Governor Tanner and most of the noted men of the state.

Mr. Haynie delights to recall reminiscences of his great grandfather on his father's side, who was named Donald Campbell, who migrated from Scotland to Norfolk, Virginia, where he bought up all the land between what was then Norfolk and the wharf, which is now known as Campbell wharf. Mr. Campbell died in February, 1795. Mr. Haynie has in his possession a copy of Campbell's will executed February 2, 1795. Donald Campbell's father was Archibald Campbell, who survived his son and died in 1802. There are many descendants of the Campbell family living today in Philadelphia and Virginia.

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## CHARLES H. HOLT.

The biographical annals of Marion County, Illinois, would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the honorable gentleman, whose name introduces this review, who is one of the county's ablest and most distinguished native sons for he had the sagacity early in youth to see that better opportunities waited for him right here on his native heath than otherwhere, consequently his life labors have been confined to this locality rather than in distant and precarious fields, and judging from the eminent success he has here attained he was fortunate in coming to this decision—to remain at home. Judge Holt has been prominently identified with the industrial, material and civic progress of the

CHARLES H. HOLT.

community, having ever stood for loyal and public-spirited citizenship, having been a potent factor in bringing about the wonderful development in this favored section, contributing his influence and energy in the transformation which has made this one of the leading counties of the state, with its highly cultivated farms, thriving towns and villages, its school-houses, churches and all other evidences of progress and culture, and he is today not only one of the leading attorneys and among the most highly honered citizens of Salem, the beautiful and thriving county seat, but is recognized as one of the foremost men at the bar in the state. In all the relations of life he has been faithful to all the trusts reposed in him, performing his duty conscientiously and with due regard for the welfare of others often at the sacrifice of his own best interests and pleasures.

Charles H. Holt was born near Vernon, Marion county, Illinois, October 1, 1868, the only child of William H. Holt, and Sarah (Parsons) Holt, the former a native of Union county, and the latter a native of the state of Ohio. They were married in Marion county. The mother of the subject was called to her rest in November, 1892. William H. Holt is living in 1908, and making his home with the subject in Salem. The father was a soldier is the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted under Col. James S. Martin, who afterward became a general. Mr. Holt served gallantly for three years, or until his enlistment expired, his principal services being with Sherman on his march to the sea, and his campaigns around Atlanta. William H. Holt has been a useful and industrious man, scrupulously honest and he yet exercises considerable influence in his community. He and his worthy life companion spared no pains in giving their son, our subject, every possible advantage and encouragement to make the most of life, and many of his sterling attributes and noble traits of character may be traced to the wholesome home influence and uplifting environment in which he was reared. Henry Holt, grandfather of the subject, was one of the first settlers of Marion county, having come here from Tennessee, and participated in organizing the county and many of the county offices were indebted to his sound judgment for their early development. He was a public-spirited man and did an incalculable amount of good in furthering the interests of his community. Like many of the hardy pioneers of those early times, he possessed many sterling qualities and won the admiration of all who knew him.

Charles H. Holt, our subject, attended the country schools during the winter months while living on his father's farm and later the Salem high school, from which he graduated in the class of 1889. Being an ambitious lad from the first he applied himself most assiduously and outstripped many of the less courageous plodders of his day, making excellent grades. After leaving the high school he engaged in teaching with marked success for one year, then, thirsting for more knowledge, he entered Northwestern University at Chicago, taking a prepara-

tory course the first year. Believing that his true life work lay along legal lines, he spent three years in a law office in Chicago and then located at Kinmundy, this county, and while living here, where his success was instantaneous, he became popular with his party, which nominated him for the responsible position of county judge, and he was subsequently elected by a handsome majority in 1898, serving two terms with entire satisfaction to his constituents and all concerned and in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon his ability, manifesting from the first that he had unmistakable judicial talent and a profound knowledge of law in its variegated phases.

In 1904 Judge Holt removed to Salem and at the expiration of his term of office resumed the practice of law, with a well equipped and pleasant suite of rooms in the Stonecipher building. He has one of the largest and best selected libraries to be found in Southern Illinois. Not only does the Judge keep posted on all the late judicial decisions and court rulings, but he is a well read man on scientific, literary and current topics, so that his conversation is at once animated and learned.

The Judge is a strong and influential advocate of the principles embodied in the Democratic party and is well fortified in his convictions, always ready to lend his influence and time to the furtherance of his party's interests and assist in placing the best men obtainable in the county offices. He has served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Marion county, during which time he displayed rare acumen and sagacity in the management of the party's affairs.

Although Mr. Holt's extensive legal practice occupied the major part of his time, he has considerable business interests which he manages with uniform success. He is a stockholder in the Salem National Bank, and also in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of St. Peter, Illinois.

Judge Holt's happy and harmonious domestic life dates from 1897, when he was united in marriage to Frances W. Fox, the accomplished and cultured daughter of Dr. Jesse D. Fox, of Kindmundy, this county Doctor Fox was one of the county's most noted physicians and best known citizens, who died about 1881. The following children have blessed the home of the subject with their cheer and sunshine: Dorothy F., who was born in May, 1898; Ward P., born in October, 1900; Frances S., who was born in October, 1904; Charlotte, whose date of birth occurred September 29, 1906. These children are all bright and winsome, giving promise of successful future careers. The Holt home is a model one, the residence being modern, commodious, well furnished and invaded with the most wholesome atmosphere.

Our subject in his fraternal relations is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, having occupied the chairs in both. He is truly a strong and prominent character, and owing to his individual personal traits, which are highly commendable, his past

record, which is unmarred by a shadow, his pleasing address, kindly disposition, uprightness and public spirit, the future augurs still greater honors for the subject, for he has gained the undivided esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens throughout Marion and adjoining counties, and such a worthy character is seldom left alone by the public when services of a high order are constantly being sought.

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## H. D. EVANS.

H. D. Evans was born in Marion county, this state, September 30, 1866, the son of O. F. Evans, Police Magistrate, and a native of this county. The mother of Mr. Evans was Lucy J. Tingle, a native of Kentucky, who came here in 1850. The subject's parents are still living in 1908. They became the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters.

H. D. Evans attended school in Salem, remaining under his parental roof until he was twenty-two years old. He then went to Topeka, Kansas, in 1888, and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked twelve or fourteen years, remaining in Topeka three years. He finally returned to Salem and worked at his trade for two years, when he went near Terre Haute and continued at this trade, and was there married to Nannie Maddock, the daughter of William Maddock, of Atherton, Indiana, on March 7, 1894. Two interesting and winsome children have been born to the subject and wife, as follows: Gladys Marie, whose date of birth occurred June 24, 1895, and Gretchen Irene, who first saw the light of day on August 19, 1899.

After his marriage Mr. Evans came to Salem. Moving on a farm, he remained there one and one-half years, when he moved to Salem and engaged in contracting and the lumber business for four years, after which he went on the road for two and one-half years, selling paints and varnishes. He is now a member of the drug firm of Evans & Harmon, which owns stores at Iuka, Illinois, and Moorhouse, Missouri.

Mr. Evans is a wide awake, energetic business man of sound judgment and modern business principles, and he has always succeeded at whatever he undertook. He faithfully served the city of Salem as Alderman several years ago. He is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and are well and favorably known to a host of friends in this community.

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## T. W. WILLIAMS.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Marion county, the record of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of the section, the gentleman whose name appears above occupies a prominent place, and for many years has exerted a beneficial

influence in the community in which he resides.

T. W. Williams, the well known Justice of the Peace at Salem, Illinois, was born in Silver Springs, Wilson county, Tennessee, May 22, 1837, the son of W. G. Williams, a man of sterling worth and influence, who was born and reared at Silver Springs. He came to Illinois in 1845, locating in the northern part of Marion county which is now embraced in Kinmundy township, where he developed a farm, making a comfortable home and a good living during his residence there. Thomas Williams, father of W. G. Williams and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to Illinois with the family in 1845. He was a North Carolinian by birth and a fine type of the true Southern gentleman. He followed farming all his life. He died in Kinmundy. W. G. Williams died in 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. The mother of the subject was Mary Morning, a native of old Virginia and a woman of many estimable traits. She passed to her rest in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Williams were the parents of nine children as follows: Elizabeth, widow of R. G. Williams, who now lives in Foster township, Marion county; T. W., our subject; Othnial, who is living at Raleigh, Saline county, Illinois, was a soldier in the Civil war; Joseph died while in the Union army; G. H. also died in the Union army; George M. was killed while in the Federal ranks; Henry N. also died in the Union army; Carroll died in infancy; Mary Jane is the wife of John Carman, living at Kinmundy, this county.

The subject's father married the second time, his last wife being Martha Boczkiewicz, and by this union five children were born as follows: Piety Smith, now deceased, who lived in Hamilton county, Illinois; W. G., Jr., who is living in Hamilton county; F. O., who is also a resident of Hamilton county; John V., is a Baptist minister, living at Galitia, Saline county, Illinois; Priscilla died at the age of ten years.

T. W. Williams, our subject, was raised on the farm and attended the common schools where he diligently applied himself and received a fairly good education. After he reached maturity he bought and sold live stock, making this business a success from the start, having much natural ability as a trader. He lived on the farm for twenty-five years. He also made a marked success later dealing in live stock and grain, becoming widely known not only as a man of unusual industry but also of scrupulous honesty.

Having taken a lively interest in politics and becoming well known throughout the county he was sought out by his political friends for positions of public trust, having first served as Deputy Sheriff in 1890 of Marion county for a period of two years, with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned and reflecting much credit upon his innate ability as an official. In 1893 he became Deputy Circuit Clerk, in which capacity he ably served for five years. Mr. Williams was

postmaster at Kinmundy, Illinois, in 1885, during Cleveland's first administration. He had previously been living on his farm, but he then moved to Kinmundy and from that town to Salem in 1900 for the purpose of assuming the duties of Deputy Sheriff. In all of his official career not the shadow of suspicion of wrong has rested upon him, and he has given uniform satisfaction to all concerned in whatever place he has filled. He was the Democratic nominee for Sheriff in 1894, but was defeated by a Republican candidate.

Mr. Williams' early life was devoted very largely to school teaching, having won a lasting reputation throughout Marion county as an able instructor and his services were always in great demand. He followed this line of work from the time he was twenty-one until he was forty years old, having taught not only in Marion but also Hamilton and Saline counties. He has given his time to the duties of the office of Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected in 1900. He is also engaged in the hotel business, being the present proprietor of the Williams House, which he has managed for ten years. Owing to the courteous treatment and excellent accommodations which the traveling public finds at this house, it has a liberal patronage and has become well known to those finding it convenient to stop at a well kept hostelry.

The domestic life of Mr. Williams began when he was united in marriage with Juliet Boczkiewicz on March 27, 1859. She was a representative of a highly respected and well known family of this county. By this union the following interesting children have been born: Henrietta, the wife of George M. Hargrove, of Fayette county, Illinois; Annetta, deceased; Alfe, the wife of W. W. Newis, of Salem; W. W., of Centralia, this state; Walter, of Ashland, Cass county, Illinois; T. S., of Salem.

These children have received good educations and careful home training which is clearly reflected in their lives.

Mrs. Williams was called to her rest in 1881, and Mr. Williams was married again in 1884 to Nannie L. Williams, a daughter of T. C. Williams, of Kinmundy, a well known family of that place. There have been no children by this union.

Fraternally Mr. Williams is affiliated with the Masonic order, having belonged to this lodge since he was twenty-five years old. He is a member of the Baptist church, and judging from his sober, upright, well ordered daily life one would conclude that he believes in carrying out the sublime precepts and doctrines embraced in both the lodge and the church to which he belongs. Mr. Williams is a man of striking personality, portly with a proper poise of dignity to his military bearing which makes him a conspicuous figure wherever he goes. He is a pleasant man to meet, always kind, affable, well mannered and congenial; these commendable traits coupled with his industry and genuine worth make him a favorite in Marion county and wherever he is known, and he justly merits the high esteem of which he is the recipient.

## JAMES B. LEWIS.

Few men in Marion county occupy as prominent position in public and political affairs as the well known and deservedly popular gentleman whose name introduces this article. His has indeed been a busy and successful life and the record is eminently worthy of perusal by the student who would learn the intrinsic essence of individuality and its influence in moulding opinion and giving character and stability to a community.

James B. Lewis, editor and publisher of The Marion County Democrat, and one of the leading journalists of southern Illinois, is a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky, where his birth occurred on the 14th day of November, 1852. His father, O. M. Lewis, who was born and reared to manhood in the state of New York, migrated about 1835 to Ohio where he spent the ensuing ten years, and at the expiration of that time removed to Kentucky where he made his home until his death in the year 1862. O. M. Lewis was a man of fine mind and superior intellectual atainments, having enjoyed excellent educational advantages in his native state, graduating when a young man from Alfred Center College. After finishing his education he engaged in teaching, which profession he followed with marked success in Carlisle and Maysville, Kentucky, until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when he resigned his position and entering the army served throughout that struggle while still in his minority. Later when the national sky became overcast with the ominous clouds of approaching Civil war he was among the first men of Nicholas county to tender his services to the national government, enlisting in 1861 in Company H, Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, in which he soon rose to the position of captain, and as such served with a brilliant record until August, 1862, when he was killed while bravely leading his men in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. This was one of the bloodiest of the war, the Eighteenth Kentucky, a veteran regiment, losing two-thirds of its men, while the losses of several other regiments were almost if not quite as great. Mr. Lewis is said to have been the most popular man in his regiment, and was almost idolized by his own company, during his entire period of service. The Grand Army Post at Carlisle, Kentucky, where he enlisted, is called the O. M. Lewis Post in his honor. Although a man of scholarly tastes and habits, and for many years devoted to his books and studies he inherited the martial instinct also being descended from fighting stock on the maternal side, his mother having been a Lawton, a relative of the late General Lawton, one of America's most distinguished heroes, who lost his life in the Philippines. O. M. Lewis was born on August 30, 1824, married in 1850 to Elizabeth Mann, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, and became the father of eight children, only three now survive, namely: Mrs. Louisa L. Davidson, of Patoka, Illinois, James B., of this review and Mrs. Anna J. Burns who lives in Fresno,

California. In September following her husband's death, 1863, Mrs. Lewis, with her three children, moved to Marion county, Illinois, and located about two miles east of Patoka, on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which had been purchased by Mr. Lewis some years previously. In 1865 she became the wife of George Binnion, of Marion county, who was also a soldier during the war of the Rebellion and the son of Francis Binnion, the second marriage resulting in the birth of two sons, Daniel H., and Frank. At the time of his death, which occurred in the month of July, 1907, at the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years, Francis Binnion was the oldest man in Marion county, if not in the state.

James B. Lewis spent his childhood in the state of his birth, and when eleven years old was brought by his mother to Marion county, Illinois, with the subsequent history and progress of which his life has been very closely interwoven. At the proper age he entered the public schools of Patoka, where he pursued his studies until completing the common and high school branches, the training thus received was in Milton, Wisconsin, where he earned an honorable record as a close and painstaking student. On quitting college he turned his attention to teaching, but after devoting several years to this field of work and finding it not altogether to his liking he discontinued it and took up the study of medicine. After a course of reading under the direction of competent local talent he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, where he continued his studies and researches until receiving his degree in the year 1878, following which he opened an office in Patoka and in due time built up an extensive practice which proved as successful financially as professionally, and which earned for him an honorable reputation among the leading physicians and surgeons of Marion and neighboring counties.

Dr. Lewis brought to his chosen calling a mind well disciplined by intellectual and professional training, and it was not long until his practice took a very wide range, embracing not only the town and a large area of adjacent country, but not infrequently were his services sought at other and remote points for treatment of difficult and critical cases in which a high degree of efficiency and skill were required. He continued his professional business with encouraging success until the fall of 1884 when he was elected Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court, and the better to attend to his official functions here moved within a short time to Salem where he has since resided. Doctor Lewis discharged the duties of the clerkship with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people, and during his incumbency of four years won the esteem and confidence of all who had business to transact in his office, proving a most capable, judicious and obliging public servant. In February, 1889, shortly after the expiration of his official term he established "The Marion County Democrat," which he has since conducted, and which under his able business and editorial management is now one

of the best and most influential local papers in the southern part of the state, in many respects comparing favorably with the more pretentious sheets of the larger metropolitan centers. The political creed of The Democrat is indicated by its title, and as a party organ it has had much to do in moulding opinion, formulating policies and directing public affairs, the doctor being an elegant and forceful writer, a courteous but fearless antagonist and in discussing the leading questions and issues of the day he wields a trenchant pen and makes his influence felt not only on these but on all other matters which the enterprising journalist is supposed to bring to the attention of the public.

The Democrat office is well equipped with the latest modern machinery and appliances for first class work in the art preservative, and in its mechanical make up the paper is fully abreast of the times, all that constitutes a first class newspaper being systematically arranged and a model of neatness and typographical art. Aside from its political phase it is designed to vibrate with the public pulse and in addition to the news of the day, its columns teem with much of the best current literature and it has also became the medium through which the productions of a number of rising local writers are given publicity.

In brief The Democrat is a clean and dignified and interesting family paper as well as a popular and influential political organ, and its steady growth in public favor bespeaks for it a future of still greater promise and usefulness. Not only as an editorial moulder of opinion does Mr. Lewis make his influence felt in directing the affairs of his town and county, but as an enterprising public spirited citizen, with the welfare of the community at heart. he has ever been interested in whatever makes for the benefit of his fellow men, encouraging to the extent of his ability all worthy measures and takes the lead in movements having for their object the social, intellectual and moral advancement of those with whom he mingles.

On the 12th day of September, 1877. Mr. Lewis was united in the bonds of wedlock with Mona I. Quoyle, daughter of Capt. T. H. and Rebecca Quoyle, of Salem, the marriage being blessed with six children, four of whom are living, the other two dying in infancy. Anna L., the oldest of the family, is the wife of E. H. Barenfauger, a contractor of Salem. Orin M., the second in order of birth is associated with his father in The Democrat office and has achieved honorable repute as an enterprising and capable newspaper man. Before entering the field of journalism he served four years in the United States navy, having visited nearly every country of the old and new world, and completely encircled the globe while with the squadron under the command of Robley D. Evans or "Fighting Bob," one of the most distinguished admirals of his time. Thomas O., the second son, is a locomotive fireman at the Chicago & Eastern Illinois yards in Salem, while Owen W., the youngest of the number is also connected with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, holding the position of store keeper at Salem. In his fraternal relations

Mr. Lewis is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodges of those organizations in Salem and manifesting a lively interest in their deliberations. While not actively engaged in the practice of his profession he is fully abreast of the times on all matters relating to medical science, being a close and diligent student and an untiring investigator, and by keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought maintains not only his interest in the healing art, but the honorable position to which he attained while devoting his entire time and attention to the ills of suffering humanity.

During the entire period of his residence in Salem as a physician, public official, editor, as the center of his family circle and as a citizen he has made good his title to the honored name inherited from his ancestors, besides adding to its luster by a strict adherence to duty in every relation to which he has been called.

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## OBEDIAH F. EVANS.

The history of the loyal sons and representative citizens of Marion county, Illinois, would be incomplete should the name that heads this review be omitted, for it is eminently consistent that a record of his labors and achievements, and a tribute to his worth and high character as a business man, public official and enterprising, broad minded citizen be made at this place.

Obediah F. Evans, the present efficient Police Magistrate of Salem, Illinois, is a native son of this county, having first seen the light of day here on March 23, 1844. His father was James Evans, who was a grandson of W. W. Evans and the son of Obediah Evans, Sr. James Evans was born in West Virginia, December 7, 1819, and with his father emigrated to Marion county, Illinois, in 1830, settling near Salem, being one of the sterling pioneers that did so much for succeeding generations. In 1838 he was married to Kizzire Morrison, daughter of Joseph Morrison, of Revolutionary fame. To this fortunate union nine children were born, four sons and five daughters. When the national government was in need of loyal sons to save it from disruption, this patriotic father and three sons enlisted in its defense, he on August 9, 1862, and the sons on August 25, 1861. The father returned home in 1865 after gallant service, leaving two sons behind him who had sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country, having fallen in battle, one at Shiloh and the other at Franklin, Tennessee. The third son, Obediah, our worthy subject, was only seventeen years old when he enlisted. After performing conspicuous service and conducting himself with as much bravery and martial spirit as the older members of his regiment, having borne the brunt of battle at the momentous and sanguinary conflict at Shiloh, Tennessee, toward the close of that great engagement he was struck by a canister and seriously wounded so that his discharge from the army was a necessity, greatly to

his regret. After the war Mr. Evans returned to his home in Salem. James Evans was called from his earthly labors October 24, 1898. The subject's mother, a woman of beautiful Christian character and numerous commendable attributes, was called to her rest in 1877. Grandmother Evans was the third person to be buried in the cemetery at Salem, her death having occurred in 1834. Joseph Morrison, grandfather of the subject, on his maternal side, died at the age of seventy-six years in 1836. He is buried at Mt. Maria church, seven miles south of Salem. The ancestry of the subject were numbered among the best and most industrious people of their day and generation.

Our subject's domestic life dates from November 10, 1863, when he was married to Lucy J. Tingle, the accomplished and genial daughter of Lloyd Tingle, a well known citizen of Henderson county, Kentucky, and to this union nine children have been born, namely: Charles E., born September 8, 1864; Harry D., president of the Salem Drug Company, of this city, whose date of birth occurred on August 30, 1866; Nellie Grant, wife of J. W. Asbury, of O'Fallon, Illinois, was born in 1868. He is a school teacher, and they are the parents of five sons and one daughter. Carrie Belle, the fourth child, is the wife of Ed. F. Munier, of Springfield, Missouri, who is a machinist. She was born in 1870 and is the mother of two sons and two daughters, one pair of twins. Ida Frank, the fifth child, who was born March 23, 1873, is the wife of W. N. Huff, living on a farm south of Salem, he being a carpenter by occupation, and they are the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters; Anna Lee, who was born in April, 1876, is the wife of T. M. Lutz, who is engaged in the railway mail service at St. Louis, Missouri, and they are the parents of two boys; George G., who was born in 1881 is in the United States army now (1908) located at Camp Keethley, Philippine Islands; Lucy Blanche, who was born in 1883, is the wife of W. F. Periman, a machinist employed by McMackin & Vursells Hardware Company at Salem, Illinois; Marshall J., who was born in 1887, is single, living in Salem and a carpenter by trade.

These nine children are comfortably situated in life and they received every care and attention possible by their solicitous parents, and as a result of the wholesome home environment and the uplifting influence that was always thrown around them, all of the children have made honorable and useful men and women. The subject has twenty-six grandchildren, seven sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and one grand-son-in-law. Neither Mr. Evans nor any of his children has ever lost a child, a most remarkable record for such a large family. In rearing his family Mr. Evans did not think it at all irksome to work fourteen hours a day, if necessary.

Our subject was engaged in farming and stock buying for several years after his marriage, and he was engaged in buying horses and mules for the firm of Evans & Davenport, the latter an old resident of Salem and

an uncle of Hon. W. J. Bryan. Mr. Davenport practiced medicine for a number of years. After this Mr. Evans went on a farm south of Salem and bought timber land, having cleared over three hundred acres of heavily timbered land and marketed it. In 1898 he retired from the farm and moved to Salem and again engaged in buying horses and mules. In whatever he engaged the result was always the same—gratifying success. He was a very successful agriculturist, keeping his farm up to the high standard of Marion county's valuable farms, and he is regarded as one of the best judges of horses and mules in the county.

In 1900 Mr. Evans was elected Justice of the Peace and he filled this office with entire satisfaction to all concerned, his decisions having been at all times fair and impartial and seldom if ever being reversed at the hands of a higher tribunal. In the same year Mr. Evans began to deal in real estate, opening up a nicely furnished office in which he also soon added insurance and since that time he has devoted the major portion of his time to the office, building up an excellent business and becoming widely known for the unusual fairness of his deals and the public has been pleased to put explicit confidence in him when any matters of these lines are to be transacted.

Recognizing his innate ability as a judiciary and because of his former record of honor and his poularity, the friends of Mr. Evans elected him Police Magistrate of the city of Salem in 1906, having been elected on the Citizen's ticket for a term of four years. Our subject affiliated with the Republican party up to 1884, but becoming dissatisfied he turned Prohibitionist for one year, directing his efforts to the success of this party, after which the Union Labor party was organized in Marion county and he cast his lot with them until 1891. At this time he helped organize the Populist party. He became Chairman of the County Central Committee, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, and a member of the State Committee. In 1896 when Bryan was first nominated for President he felt there was no longer need of the Populist party and he has since been a Democrat. In 1898 he was Chairman of the Populist State Committee. In 1890 he was elected Justice of the Peace as a Democrat and served four years. He is a great admirer of Mr. Bryan, having known five generations of this family.

Mr. Evans is a man of exemplary habits, temperate in all things and a man of good repute. He says his motto has long been, "Meet life with a smile," and "Always say no at the right time and in the right way and you will always be a success." With this end in view he has made life not only pleasant for himself and family, but also to those with whom he has come in contact, being regarded by all who know him as a pleasant, kind, affable, honest, public-spirited gentleman of the highest type, and a better, abler or more widely known and popular man than Mr. Evans could not be found within the borders of Marion county where he has spent his eminently useful life

and where he has done so much for the betterment of civic, educational, moral and religious movements.

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## FRANK A. ROGERS.

In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise, yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon Mr. Rogers by the people who have known him so long and well.

Frank A. Rogers, the present popular County Treasurer of Marion county, was born in Omega, this county, April 1, 1871, and while still a young man has left the indelible imprint of his strong personality upon the locality where he has spent his life. The father of the subject was William A. Rogers, a native of Tennessee, who came to this county in 1854. He was engaged all his life in agricultural pursuits, and he was a man of great influence in his community, and was Supervisor of his township for fifteen years, also Justice of the Peace for twenty years, and he was chairman of the County Board at the time of his death, February 24, 1891. The subject's mother was Rebecca Chapman in her maidenhood. She was born in Omega township, this county, November 25, 1846, and is still living in 1908 on the old homestead. She is a woman of refinement and gracious personality which has won hosts of friends. To Mr. and Mrs. William A. Rogers the following children were born: Leva, who died in infancy; the second in order of birth was our subject; Luther A., living at Wellington, Kansas; Giles N., of Iuka, Illinois; Daniel C., deceased; Leo Delbert, of Pocahontas, Iowa; Paul, of Omega township.

The subject's father was twice married. His first wife was Minerva Jane Craig.

Frank A. Rogers lived at home until he was twenty-one years old, assisting with the work about the farm until he had acquired sufficient education to begin teaching. Being an ambitious lad he always applied himself diligently to his text-books and consequently outstripped most of the common plodders that made up the roll of contemporaneous school-fellows in his neighborhood, and he has since greatly added to his early foundation in educational matters by coming in contact with the world and by systematic home study. But few men are to be met with in the state of Illinois who are any better informed on current topics of a general nature than Mr. Rogers, for he has always been a close student of the trend of events, politically, scientifically and in other leading issues. He followed teaching for a period of seventeen years in Marion county, during which time he established an envied reputation as an instructor and his services were in great demand. He was not only

popular for his superior text-book learning, but his kind and pleasing personality, his peculiar insight in the characters of his pupils, which made it easy for him to control and properly direct each pupil, made him popular with all classes of people.

Mr. Rogers always took a deep interest in political movements, being a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, with which he has been affiliated from the time of attaining his majority, and he has ever lent his aid in furthering the party's cause and is well fortified in his political convictions, while he is essentially public-spirited and progressive. Being animated with the laudable ambition for political preferment and his general popularity having been long ago well established, it is not strange that his fellow citizens singled him out for offices of public trust, and he held the office of Supervisor of Omega township for two terms. He was also chairman of the County Board and County Board of Review in 1903. He was nominated for County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket August 4, 1906, by a majority of eight hundred and was easily elected over a strong opponent the following November, and is serving the duties of the office with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, not only his constituents but members of other parties as well, being generally regarded as one of the best officials the county has ever had, especially in the Treasurer's office. The subject has made his home in Salem since December, following the election.

The subject's happy and harmonious domestic life dates from September 25, 1892, when he was united in marriage to Lillie M. Kagy, who was born April 7, 1875, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Kagy, a well known, highly respected and influential family of Marion county. Mrs. Rogers is a highly cultured and accomplished lady of pleasing manner and many commendable attributes of mind and heart and she presides over their comfortable and cozy home with grace and dignity and she is popular among the best class of Marion county's estimable women.

The following bright and interesting children have come into the home of our subject and wife, thereby adding cheer and sunshine to the family circle: Herschell, born June 28, 1894; Hazel, born October 5, 1897; Vernon V., born April 15, 1902, surviving only till October 4th, the same year; Rolla, who was born August 5, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are both held in high esteem for their friendly manners, wholesome domestic life and upright public lives which have resulted in winning and retaining the friendship of all who know them.

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## CARLOS A. FELTMAN, M. D.

He whose name initiates this paragraph is a representative of one of the old and honored families of Marion county, Illinois,

where he has lived from the time of his birth and where he has gained personal prestige and success in one of the most noble and exacting of all vocations to which a man may devote himself, being engaged in the practice of his profession at Salem and controlling a large business as physician and surgeon, while he has gained precedence by reason of his devotion to his profession and his marked ability as an exponent of advanced and practical medical science, at the same time establishing a record of honor.

Dr. Carlos A. Feltman was born in Salem, Illinois, September 11, 1856, the son of Charles Feltman, a man of much sterling worth and influence in his community who was born in Strausburg, Germany, and was one of the earliest German settlers in Marion county, Illinois. He was a successful baker for many years and later was engaged in the mercantile business at which he was equally successful, having built up an excellent trade with the surrounding country districts. He spent nearly his entire life in Salem and passed to his reward in 1875. The subject's mother, who was a woman of many admirable attributes, was known in her maidenhood as Mary Appel. She was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and she passed to her rest in 1888. The parents of the subject were married in St. Louis, Missouri. They received a fairly good education and were people of refinement and high character, having reared their children, of whom there were eight in number, in a wholesome atmosphere which modified and deeply influenced their subsequent careers. Following are the names of their children: Emil, deceased; Ellen, who married R. E. Fletcher and who died in Grand Junction, Colorado; H. C., deceased, was a prominent attorney at law and was grand scribe of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at the time of his death; William W. is deceased: the next in order of birth was Carlos A., our subject; Lenora, deceased; C. E., who is with the Eli Walker Dry Goods Company, of St. Louis, Missouri; R. B., who is in the mercantile business at Grand Junction, Colorado.

Doctor Feltman remained a member of the home circle until he reached manhood, having attended the common schools in Salem until he finished the prescribed course. Being a diligent student he made excellent grades and received a good education. He went into newspaper work, believing that journalism offered peculiar attractions. He worked as a printer for three years. In the meantime he felt that his calling was in another direction, the more praiseworthy art of medicine, consequently he began studying during spare moments and finally entered the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained one term, after which he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, from which he graduated with high honor in 1882 in the same class with Dr. M. D. Foster, the present Congressman from this district. Our subject showed from the time he first entered medical college that he had a peculiar aptitude and unusual talents for this line of endeavor and his subsequent life,

which has been remarkably successful, shows that he would have made a grave mistake had he adopted any other profession as a life work.

Doctor Feltman returned to his native community after graduation, beginning practice at Salem. His success was instantaneous and his ability became so generally known that he was selcted to the important post of United States Indian Physician at Fort Apache, Arizona, during President Cleveland's first administration. He was eminently successful in this new field, but he finally desired to return to his native state, and in 1888 began practice at Beardstown, Illinois, which he carried on with the greatest success for a period of fourteen years, building up a very large practice and becoming City Health Officer, also a member of the Board of Education. He was also Secretary of the Pension Board under Cleveland's second administration, also Coroner of Cass county from 1896 to 1900; later County Physician of Cass county. After filling all these positions to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, showing pronounced innate executive ability as well as superior medical skill, in 1900, greatly to the regret of his large patronage, Doctor Feltman moved away from Beardstown, locating at his old home in Salem. Useless to say that his practice was large from the first, for he had long ago firmly established a reputation here. He is a member of the Board of Education at Salem and is County Physician. He was nominated by his party for Coroner in 1908 and his nomination was regarded by not only the Democrats, but members of other party affiliations as well, to be a most fortunate on. He was elected at the ensuing election by a large majority over his opponent.

The domestic life of Doctor Feltman dates from January 1, 1888, when he was happily married at Salem to Mayme E. Fulks, the refined and accomplished daughter of T. Charles Fulks. She received a fairly good educational training and is a representative of a well known and influential family.

Two interesting children, who, in their youth, give promise of successful and happy future careers, have added cheer and sunshine to the cozy home of Doctor and Mrs. Feltman. Their names are Blanche and Mabel, nineteen and seventeen years old, respectively, in 1908. They are both apt students and of winsome personalities.

Fraternally our subject is a member of the Masonic Order, the Woodmen and the Independent Order of Foresters, and his daily life would indicate that he believes in carrying out the sublime precepts of each. He is a strict Presbyterian in religious faith. However, he is not a member of any church, although all his family subscribes to the church in Salem.

Doctor Feltman is of a public-spirited nature, genial personality, uprightness of principle and habits of industry. He is regarded by the people of Marion county as one of their ablest and most eminent citizens.

## WILLIAM KELL BUNDY.

The life of the early settlers in any community has ever contained much to interest and entertain us. There is something romantic about the ruggedness of their lives and the uncertainties they had to face which holds a fascination for us today. The family of the subject of this sketch were among the earliest inhabitants of the county in which they lived, and the hardworking lives they lived were much more eventful than the life of the average farmer of today.

William K. Bundy was born in section No. 1, Centralia township, Marion county, Illinois, on May 4, 1827, and was the son of Frederick and Mary Bundy. His mother, whose maiden name was Wilson, was born in North Carolina, coming from the region of the famous Blue Ridge Mountains. Frederick Bundy was the son of Jonathan Bundy, of Tennessee, who came to Marion county, Illinois, as early as 1825 or 1826, settling near Walnut Hill, where he soon afterward died. His wife belonged to a well known family of Tennessee named Dorcas. They had four children, all sons—Robert, John and William, who settled in the vicinity of Walnut Hill, and the father of the subject of our sketch, Frederick Bundy, who settled in section No. 1, Centralia township.

Frederick Bundy's father-in-law, John Wilson, married in his native state of North Carolina. He was a farmer who on becoming attacked with the western fever, went westward to Illinois. There he settled northeast of Salem. On the death of his first wife he married a widow named Jones. Their married years must have been happy ones, for upon a third matrimonial venture he espoused another widow named Kelley. After a long and active life he died on the farm. The children by his first wife numbered seven. In regular order they were: Mary, Nancy, Jane, Margaret, Samuel, Dorrington, and Sylvester. Mary, the eldest daughter, was the mother of the subject of our sketch. The children born to John Wilson's second wife numbered three.

Frederick Bundy, living in a different period from ours, had no chance to go to school. His education had to be self-obtained. He did not fail to sieze the opportunities which came his way, and so became a remarkably well informed man. At the time the family came to Illinois the journey was made in the old time cumberous team wagons. The family of the mother of our sketch also arrived by means of the same mode of travel.

Centralia township at the time Frederick Bundy settled there in 1826, was as yet in its original wild state. As may be supposed, wild game and beasts of prey of many varieties abounded there, particularly wolves. He remembered the howls and blood-curdling "ki-yiings" of the timber-wolves, to which he lay awake listening on many a night inside of the rough log-cabin which he had built with his own hands. In time he cleared the land and erected for himself a suitable home, and otherwise much improved the property which embraced four hundred acres. For years he carried on an

active farming business and raised considerable amount of stock. Frederick Bundy was politically a staunch Democrat, and in those days he had to go over to Salem at election times to record his vote. In religious life he was a member of the Christian church. His wife died in February, 1848, and the demise of the inseparable companion of his life's journey was a great loss. He died in the fall of 1849, having, however, married secondly Elizabeth Walker, and leaving a son by that marriage. He had eight children by his first wife, the eldest of which was the subject of this sketch, William K. The others were: Alexander, who married first Margaret Breeze, and afterwards another member of that family, and who is a farmer in Washington; Nancy Jane, deceased, first married James Harper, and afterwards Reuben Alderson; Dorcas married Sydney Harmon, both of whom are dead; Jeanette, who married, also died; John joined the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Company H, at the outbreak of the Civil war and died while in the service of his country; Robert was also in the Civil war, enlisting in Jefferson county, Illinois, and died of small pox during his term of service; Sallie, another daughter, married Thomas J. Hollowell and lives in Washington with her husband.

The life of William Kell Bundy, the subject of this sketch, has been an adventurous one. In early life he received the limited education afforded at the only available local institutions of learning—the subscription schools. He remained at home doing necessary work on the farm until 1847, when at that martial period he enlisted in Company C, No. 1, United States army for the Mexican war. His military career began by his being sent to Alton, Illinois, and later to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and later participated in the march across the desert to Santa Fe. He was on the march sixty days, which was a tedious one. Later he took part in the advance upon old Albuquerque, the Mexican capital. Here he remained until 1848, where he did guard duty, and finally marched back. On his return he remained with his father superintending the old homestead until the latter's death, at which time he bought forty acres of it, on which he lived for fifteen years. In 1863 he changed to his present abode in section No. 6, Raccoon township. At different times the area of his land increased until he had at one time three hundred and fifty acres; the greater part of which he has since divided among his children. All the improvements on the place have been the fruits of his labor and supervision. He has principally raised stock on the farm, cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and has also evinced an interest in the fancy and finer breeds.

William K. Bundy married first Elizabeth, the daughter of Isaac and Sarah McClelland. Isaac was an early settler in Marion county, Illinois, near Walnut Hill. He followed the occupation of farmer and stock dealer. On the death of his first wife, Mr. Bundy married a second time on October 20, 1887, Mildred Annie Gaines, of Sumner county, near Nashville, Tennessee. She was

the daughter of Henry Gaines. Her mother's own name was Marian Bradley, of Nashville, Tennessee. They came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1850, and settled in Stevenson township. There Henry Gaines and his wife farmed during the remainder of their lives. He died in 1850, and his wife in 1856. They had eight children, of which Mildred Annie, the second wife of William K. Bundy, was the seventh. Of the others, Hazel married C. Tracy; P. D. is a farmer in Stevenson township; Josephine, the third, is dead; Martha is also dead; Henrietta E., the widow of Sidney Charlton, lives in Odin township; Agnes is still on the farmstead and is single; Z. T. lives in Jefferson county. The second marriage of William K. Bundy has given him the following children, seven in number. Mary Rebecca, the wife of John French; Sarah Jane, who is Mrs. Robinson, living at Sedalia, Washington; Elizabeth, who married John Lamont, since deceased, lives in Oklahoma; Josephine, who married George West, of Odin township; Isaac M., who is a farmer in Raccoon township married Sarah Johnson; Fred, who lives at home and is unmarried, went through the Spanish-American war as a member of Company G, Third Regiment U. S. another child, Catherine died young.

Though now in his eighty-second year, William Kell Bundy possesses a mind of unusual transparency. He is still well able to review in detail the memories and exploits of a long and varied career.

In politics the subject of our sketch is a life-long follower of the Democracy. His first vote for a presidential candidate was recorded years ago when it went to James K. Polk, who figured in an eventful election. In religion he is a member of the Christian church, in the interests of which he has ever been active. He is now in the mellow period of a long life which has always been at the service of home and country. He has fulfilled the duties of a long life; he is surrounded by an affectionate circle of sons and daughters; he has the friendship and good wishes of a host of friends. Is not this as much as any of us can hope for in the evening of life.

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## J. T. JONES, M. D.

The physician who would succeed in his profession must possess many qualities of head and heart not included in the curriculum of the schools and colleges he may have attended. In analyzing the career of the successful practitioner of the healing art it will invariably be found true that a broad-minded sympathy with the sick and suffering and an honest, earnest desire to aid his afflicted fellow men have gone hand in hand with skill and able judgment. The gentleman to whom this brief tribute is given fortunately embodies these necessary qualifications in a marked degree and by energy and application to his professional duties is building up an enviable reputation and drawing to himself a large and remunerative practice, being recognized as one of the leading physicians of this locality and a man of honor and integrity at all times.

Dr. J. T. Jones was born in Foster township, Marion county, Illinois, August 26, 1861, and "his sober wishes never learned to stray," consequently he has preferred to remain on his native prairie rather than seek uncertain fortunes elsewhere. His father is Eli W. Jones, a native of the same township and county. Grandfather James Jones was an early pioneer of Marion county and a man of many sterling qualities which have outcropped in our subject to a marked degree. He was a Southerner of the finest type. His residence was used in an early day for the purpose of holding church services, he being an active and ardent Methodist. He is living at this writing, 1908, in Foster township on a fine farm where he has become influential and widely known. He was Circuit Clerk from 1872 to 1876. He makes his home at present in Vernon. He was a soldier in Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he served through the war, having marched with Sherman to the sea and lost a leg in the final battle at Bentonville, North Carolina, the last battle fought by Sherman. He was in many hard fought battles of the Army of the Tennessee, being in the Fifteenth Army Corps, and in all he took part in about thirty engagements. After the war he returned to his farm. The maiden name of the mother of the subject was Mary Ryman, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father was Dr. J. R. Ryman, who was an early Methodist minister, later becoming a physician. He came to Marion county when a young man, and was at one time Circuit Clerk of the county and also School Commissioner, being one of the founders of the Western Christian Advocate at St. Louis, Missouri. He died about 1877. The mother of the subject is living at this writing. Three children were born to these parents, our subject being the only one now living. The subject's maternal grandmother was Martha Dickens, a daughter of Samuel Dickens, a pioneer Baptist minister.

Doctor Jones spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attending the country schools at Fosterburg, and when the family came to Salem in 1872 he attended school in in Salem in 1872 he attended school in Salem from 1872 to 1878, graduating from the high school here in 1878 with high honor. After leaving school he clerked one year in a store at Vernon, but believing that his true calling lay along medical lines rather than the mercantile, he began the study of medicine, making rapid progress from the first. He entered the St. Louis Medical College in 1880 from which he graduated in March, 1884, having made a brilliant record for scholarship. He located first at Warsaw, Missouri, practicing there with eminent success until 1889, when, much to the regret of his many friends and patients, he left that town and came to Vernon, Illinois, where he remained, building up a lucrative practice, until 1907, in which year he came to Salem, having moved his family here a year previous. Doctor Jones took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of St. Louis in 1906. He has been very successful in his

practice in Marion county, having a large business at present and he is often called to other localities on serious and important cases where his superior medical advice is sought by local practitioners whose skill has been baffled, and his counsels are always followed by gratifying results.

The domestic life of our subject dates from April 25, 1891, when he was united in marriage with Carrie E. Bennett, who was born and reared in Salem, the accomplished and refined daughter of J. J. Bennett, an early pioneer of Marion county and was the first president of the Salem National Bank, which position he held until within a few years of his death. Mary Oglesby was the maiden name of the subject's mother, who was the first girl baby born in Salem. Her great-grandfather, Mark Tully, entered land on which the city of Salem is built. He gave the site where the court house stands. This family was one of the best known in the early history of the county.

Our subject and wife have two children, a bright boy and a winsome girl, the former, Don Paul, having been born January 28, 1892, and the latter, Nellie, was born May 22, 1895.

Doctor Jones has been thrifty and has accumulated a fair competence as a result of his well directed energies. He owns a valuable and highly improved farm in Foster township, and has numerous real estate holdings in Marion county. He is a member of the county, state and national medical associations, and he belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen, the Sons of Veterans and the Yeomen.

The home of Dr. and Mrs. Jones is modern, cozy, nicely furnished and is presided over with rare grace and dignity by the latter who is often hostess to warm friends who hold her in high esteem. This worthy couple is regarded by all classes as meriting the confidence and regard which are unqualifiedly proffered to them.

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## O. A. JAMES.

The subject of this sketch is not the example of a man whom the inscrutable caprice of fortune or fate has suddenly placed in a conspicuous position in the business world but he has attained to the same through careful preparation during long years of toil and endeavor, for he realized early in his career that success comes to the deserving, and that to be deserving, one must be industrious and persistent, so he forged ahead, surmounting obstacles that would have daunted and diverted the course of less courageous spirits.

O. A. James, the popular and efficient assistant cashier of the Salem State Bank, who has, while yet a young man, left the indelible imprint of his personality upon the people with whom he has come in contact, was born in Salem, Illinois, in 1879.

He is the son of Joshua L. James, a native of Middle Tennessee and the representative

of a fine old Southern family. He came to Illinois in 1853, settling in Williamson county, where he lived for twenty-five years, having been reasonably prosperous during that time and becoming known as a hard worker and a man of the best habits. He then came to Marion county, settling near Alma, where he also remained a quarter of a century, developing a good farm and making a comfortable living by reason of his habits of industry and economy. Desiring to spend the remaining years of his life in the city and enjoy a respite from his arduous agricultural pursuits, Mr. James moved to Salem in 1902 and he has since made his home here.

The grandfather of the subject on his paternal side was John Wesley James, a native of Tennessee, and an excellent farmer who passed to his rest about 1893 after a long and honorable life. His death occurred in Williamson county, this state, where he spent the major part of his life.

Joseph L. Wnorowski, the subject's grandfather on his mother's side, was born in Russia and received his education in the city of Moscow. He came to America when thirty years old, finally settling in Salem, Illinois, where he spent his remaining years, dying about 1890.

The subject's mother was known in her maidenhood as Sophia E. Wnorowski, who was born and reared in Salem where she received a common school education and developed many praiseworthy characteristics. She is living at this writing (1908). Six children were born to the parents of the subject, five of whom are still living, named in order of birth as follows: Mrs. Florence Brasel, of Cartter, Illinois; O. A., our subject; Mrs. Berdie E. Stroment, living in Salem, this county; Guy L., of Wooden, Iowa; Mrs. Jesse Brasel, living at Terre Haute, Indiana.

These children all received a good common schooling and were reared in a home of the most wholesome atmosphere, consequently they have developed characters of a very commendable type.

Our subject attended the common schools of Salem, from which he graduated in 1897. But being amibitious for more learning and to become a teacher, he later attended the Carbondale State Normal School for some time. Not yet satisfied he entered Austin College at Effingham; then took a course in the Eastern State Normal at Charleston, thus gaining a splendid education, for he made a brilliant record for scholarship in all these institutions.

After leaving school he began teaching, which he followed in a most successful and praiseworthy manner for a period of five years, having taught three years in Marion county public schools, one year as principal at Central City, Illinois, and one year as principal of the high school at Kinmundy, in all of which he showed that he not only had acquired a great fund of serviceable knowledge which he had a penchant for readily and clearly dispensing, but that he possessed the other necessary prerequisites of head and heart to make a first class and a high grade educator, and his reputation

had overspread the bounds of Marion county, causing his services to be in great demand, when, much to the regret of pupils and school boards he gave up his teaching and accepted the position as assistant postmaster at Salem the duties of which he attended to in a most able manner for a period of two years, when he resigned to become Deputy Circuit Clerk, having been appointed for a period of four years, and here he again displayed his great innate ability as a careful and painstaking business man by handling the duties devolving upon this position with all dispatch and alacrity and in a most satisfactory manner to all concerned, when after a year in this office he tendered his resignation to become assistant cashier in the Salem State Bank, which very responsible and envied position had been proffered by the heads of that institution after they had carefully considered the names of many young and talented business men for the place, believing that Mr. James was the best qualified to handle the work in this connection, and the praiseworthy manner and wonderful technical skill he has displayed in this responsible position since taking up the duties of the same, shows that the managers of this institution were wise in their decision and selection. Mr. James is still thus connected with the Salem State Bank and has given entire satisfaction and increased the popularity and prestige of this already popular and sound institution.

Mr. James is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen, in his fraternal relations, and he is a faithful and consistent member of the Christian church. He is known to be scrupulously honest, courteous and a gentleman of the highest address and honor and owing to the fact that our subject is yet quite a young man and has achieved such a place of honor and trust the future augurs great things for him.

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## AUGUSTIN ROBERT WILLIAMS.

By reason of numerous rare innate qualities, together with his pleasing personal qualities, together with his pleasing personal address, his honesty of purpose and his loyalty to his native community, Mr. Williams has reached a conspicuous round in the ladder of success in his chosen field of endeavor and justly merits the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

A. R. Williams, the popular and well known teller of the Salem State Bank, Salem, Illinois, is a native of Marion county, having first seen the light of day in the city of Salem on December 15, 1875, the son of Rowland H. Williams, a native of New York City, who was born near Delaney street. He early decided to leave the congested metropolis and seek his fortune in the freer and less trammeled West, and consequently in casting about for an opportunity to properly get his initial start in the business world he decided to try Ohio and soon set out for Columbus and finally located near that city, then in about 1870 he came to Salem, Illinois, where he elected to

remain, being impressed with the superior prospects of the place. He was proprietor of the Salem Marble Works for a number of years and at the time of his death, which occurred on December 10, 1890, he was postmaster of Salem, this important appointment having been made in recognition of his valuable services and his unflagging loyalty to the principles of the party then in power. He also showed his loyalty to the Union by enlisting in the Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Regiment, serving with credit throughout the war between the states.

The grandfather of the subject on the paternal side of the house was Robert Williams, a native of Wales, he and his good wife having settled in New York and later coming to Ohio. His wife, late in life, came to Salem where she died. The grandmother of the subject on his maternal side was a native of Tennessee. She, too, died in Salem where she had lived only a few years, having been called to her eternal sleep shortly after the war.

The mother of the subject was known in her maidenhood as Margaret Keeney, a native of near old Foxville, Illinois, this county, the daughter of A. W. Keeney, who moved from Indiana to Marion county where he settled on a farm, but moved to Salem during the Civil war. He had a son killed in the battle of Shiloh and this caused him to desert the old farm homestead and move to Salem. He was associated with Seth Andrews in the Salem Milling Company of Salem for many years. The last few years of his life he lived in retirement. He passed away July 2, 1890. The mother of the subject, a woman of many praiseworthy traits, is still living in 1908.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowland H. Williams, one having died in infancy. Frank L. Williams, the living brother of the subject, was born in Salem May 25, 1881, and is a well known contractor.

A. R. Williams, our subject, spent his boyhood in Salem attending the local schools, having graduated from the Salem high school in 1893, after making a splendid record for scholarship. Mr. Williams was with Cutler & Hays in the mercantile business, during which time he added very much to the prestige of the firm and won scores of customers from all over the county by reason of his courteous treatment and conscientious work, and the fact that his services were so long continued by this firm is a criterion that they were eminently satisfactory in every particular. Desiring to better fit himself for a business career which he soon determined should be his life's chief aim, he entered Brown's Business College at Centralia, from which he graduated with distinction in 1906.

The unusual ability of Mr. Williams was soon known to the business people of Salem and when the State Bank became in need of an efficient and reliable teller, no one worthier of the place could be found than our subject, consequently he was entreated to accept this important post, which he did on December 26, 1906, after resign-

ing his position with Cutler and Hays, much to their regret, for they well knew that they would have much difficulty in filling the place of such a valuable man.

Mr. Williams has shown rare business ability in handling his new position and has given entire satisfaction to his employers from the first, having become known as one of the most trusted and thoroughly efficient bank tellers in this part of the state.

A. R. Williams was married to Miss Olive M. Peters, of Sandoval, Illinois, October 25, 1908. She is a daughter of D. M. and Lydia (Neff) Peters. Fraternally Mr. Williams is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Masons, a member of Cyrene Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, of Centralia, also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Salem; he is also a member of the Woodmen and the Modern American Fraternal Order.

Mr. Williams is strong in his religious convictions, being a faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

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## CHARLES D. MERRITT.

The subject of this sketch is the representative of an old and influential family which has been identified with the history of Marion county from the pioneer days and he is a worthy scion of such noble ancestors as he can claim, for all the years of his manhood have been characterized by an unfaltering devotion to his country's good and his interest in the improvement of his native locality has been repeatedly shown by the aid he has given to plans for the general improvement and advancement. His name is a synonym for integrity in business affairs, and his life history proves conclusively that success may be won through perseverance, strong determination and diligence.

Charles D. Merritt was born in Salem, Illinois, where he now resides and where he has spent his entire life on September 2, 1863, the son of John H. Merritt, a native of New York City, where he was born in 1830 and where he made his home until 1850. He was a printer by trade and was very adept in his art. The grandfather of the subject was John W. Merritt, who was born July 4, 1806, in New York City. He was a lawyer by profession and achieved considerable notoriety as an able member of the bar. He came to Illinois about 1850 and located in Salem and where in November, 1851, he established The Salem Advocate, which he successfully managed for a few years, after which John H. Merritt, father of the subject, managed the paper with continued success for a number of years and then disposed of it. In 1876 he established The Marion County Herald and in 1879 he purchased The Advocate again and consolidated the two papers under the name of Herald-Advocate, which he continued to successfully edit up to the time of his death, February 3, 1888. After the consolidation, which rendered this fearless exponent of the people's rights one of the

strongest papers of its kind in this part of the state, the property increased gradually in value and had a wide patronage, for it was ably managed and Mr. Merritt's editorials were always eagerly read, especially when great issues were before the local people for settlement, for they knew that his ideas were always of great weight and that he was ever ready to defend the rights of his locality.

Grandfather Merritt, after a long and eminently useful life was called from his earthly labors in 1879. The Merritt family is of French descent. The grandmother of the subject was known as Julia DeForest in her maidenhood. She is a native of one of the Eastern states, where she was born February 14, 1808, and she passed to her rest sometime before her husband. The mother of our subject was formerly Margaret Bumgardner, who was born in Ohio, November 16, 1837. She is now living in Salem and is known as a woman of high culture and many commendable traits. Seven children were born to the subject's parents, two of whom are living at present. The names of these children follow:

Willis, who was born in 1860, died in 1893; Frank, who was born in 1862, died in infancy; Charles D., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Fred, whose date of birth was 1865, lives in Salem; Harry, deceased; Omer, who is also deceased; Maude, who was born in 1876, died in 1879. These children were given every attention and advantage possible by their parents.

Charles D. Merritt, our subject, has spent his entire life in Marion county and he received his primary education in Salem, having made a good record in the local cshools, completing the prescribed course.

When only sixteen years old he took a position with C. R. Rogers as a delivery boy and drove the first delivery wagon ever driven in Salem. From this he went into his father's newspaper office in 1881 and he has been identified with the printing business ever since. At this writing he is conducting one of the best, most extensive and modern job printing offices in this part of the state, having established this plant here in 1897, since which time he has been doing a lucrative business.

When his father died in 1888 our subject became editor and proprietor of The Herald-Advocate, which he successfully conducted until he sold out in 1892 to Charles E. Hull, the present proprietor. Mr. Merritt not only understands the minute and great art of wielding the printer's ink, but he also understands handling the editorial end of a paper, although his work has been very largely in the mechanical department.

Our subject was united in marriage on October 11, 1887, to Carrie Hall, the daughter of Henry R. Hall, a well known family of Sandoval, Illinois, and four children have been born to this union, named in order of birth as follows: Dean, who was born June 12, 1889; Hall, who was born October 4, 1891; Fay, who was born November 4, 1894; Margaret, whose date of birth occurred March 25, 1901. These children are

all bright and give every promise of sucessful futures.

Mr. Merritt has always been a public-spirited man and he has been favored with many offices of public trust, having filled the office of City Treasurer of Salem for one year and City Alderman for two years, and while in these capacities he rendered the city valuable services, discharging his duties with the same care and detail as if it had been private affairs and he secured many things that were beneficial to the residents of this place, having been instrumental in no small degree in securing the present splendid and up-to-date electric light plant, in fact, it will be remembered that Mr. Merritt was the Alderman who made the motion that gave to Salem its present lighting facilities. He is now a director of the Salem School Board and he also served for four years as a school director some years ago. He takes an active interest in school affairs, and during his incumbency in these offices he did much to strengthen the present efficient system.

Our subject belongs to the following lodges, in which he takes a just pride: Free and Accepted Masons, Blue Lodge and Chapter, the Salem Eastern Star; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Subordinate and Encampment, also the Rebekahs, the Improved Order of Red Men at Odin, Illinois; also the Modern Woodmen of Salem and the Modern Americans at Salem. He served as assistant grand scribe of the Grand Encampment of the Odd Fellows of the State of Illinois for two years. At the annual session of the Grand Encampment at Springfield, November 16, 1908, he was appointed for another term.

Mr. Merritt is an active Democrat and has always done what he could in furthering his party's principles. His name is indelably associated with progress in the county of his birth and among those in whose midst he has always lived he is held in highest esteem as a result of his upright life and fidelity to right principles.

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## J. R. QUAYLE.

The subject has always sought to inculcate in the minds of the young the higher things of life, the beauties of mind and soul known only to those who are willing to devote themselves to a career of self-sacrifice, hospitality, persistency and uprightness, and during the long years of his professional life Mr. Quayle succeeded in carrying out the principles in his daily life that he sought to impress upon others.

J. R. Quayle was born in Peoria county, Illinois, December 5, 1859, the son of Robert Quayle, a native of the Isle of Man, a full blooded Manxman. He was an influential and high minded man, whose sterling traits are somewhat reflected in the life of his son, our subject. He migrated to America about 1856, locating first in Henry county, Illinois, where he farmed. After living there for a short time he moved to Peoria county, later to Marion county in

January, 1866. He was a hard worker and made a success of whatever he undertook. He was called from his labors in September, 1879, while living in Marion county. He was a great Bible student and he read and talked the Manx language fluently. James Quayle, grandfather of the subject, was born, reared and spent his entire life on the Isle of Man, and his death occurred there. His wife was a Miss Harrison, who reached the remarkable age of ninety-six years.

The mother of the subject was Ellen (Corlett) Quayle, also a native of the Isle of Man, where she, too, was reared, and where she married Robert Quayle. She was a woman of many estimable traits, having led a wholesome life and in her old age was the recipient of many kindnesses at the hands of her many friends and neighbors.

She made her home on the old homestead near Vernon, Marion county, until her death, September 6, 1908, where the Quayle family moved in 1866. This family consisted of the following children, named in order of their birth: Elizabeth, who died in 1880; J. R., our subject; Anna, the wife of Nathan Roberts, of Patoka, this county; Thomas E., who lives in section 12, this county, on a farm; James C., also a farmer in Patoka township, Marion county; Kate, who is the wife of J. C. Bates, of Patoka township; Mollie, who makes her home with her mother; Mona, the wife of G. I. Arnold, of Foster township, Marion county.

These children are all comfortably situated in life and received good common school education. They are all highly respected and lead such well regulated lives as their parents outlined for them in their childhood.

J. R. Quayle, our subject, attended the country schools east of Vernon until 1880, working at intervals on his father's farm. He was always a close student and made the most of his opportunities. After completing the course in the common schools he was not satisfied with the knowledge he had gained and entered school in the University at Valparaiso, Indiana, taking the teachers' course, also a commercial course. He made a brilliant record at this institution for scholarship and good deportment.

Believing that teaching was his proper field of activity Mr. Quayle began his first school in 1878 and he taught the major part of the time up to 1906 with the greatest success attending his efforts, during which time he became widely known not only in Marion but adjoining counties as an able instructor and his services were in great demand. He was not only well grounded in the text-books employed in the schools where he taught but his pleasing personality made him popular with his pupils, the various phases of whose natures he seemed to understand and sympathize with, so that he inspired each one to do his best in the work at hand, and many of his pupils have since won distinction in various lines of endeavor, all freely admitting that their success was due in a large measure to the training and influence of Mr. Quayle. The teaching of our subject was confined to Marion county

with the exception of two years which were spent in Fayette county, where he also became popular.

Mr. Quayle has been twice married. His first wedding occurred January 8, 1889, to Lyda E. Livesay, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Livesay, a well known family of Patoka township, Marion county, and to this union four children were born as follows: Guy, born in 1891, died at the age of seven years; Gladys E., born in 1892; Fanny, now deceased, who was born in 1897; Roberta, who was born in 1900.

The subject's first wife was called to her rest in June, 1906, and Mr. Quayle was married December 15, 1907, to Ida M. Qualls, daughter of Alfred Qualls. She is a member of an influential family of Salem and was born and reared there.

Mr. Quayle has been an influential factor in politics in his county, always assisting in placing the best local men available in the county offices and his support can always be depended upon in furthering any worthy movement looking to the better interest of the community and county. In 1883, 1888 and 1889 he was Tax Collector of Patoka township, having been easily elected to this office and performed the duties of it in a most satisfactory manner. He was chosen by his friends to the responsible position of Supervisor in 1901 and 1902 and elected County Clerk on the Democratic ticket in 1906, and is now, 1908, serving his first term. He is said to be one of the ablest men in this office that the county has ever had, being careful and painstaking as well as congenial and friendly so that all his constituents are very highly pleased with his record. They predict that he will become a very potent factor in local politics in the near future.

Mr. Quayle is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eastern Star, the Rebekahs and the Woodmen. He takes a great deal of interest in lodge work and his daily life would indicate that he believes in carrying out the noble precepts of these commendable orders.

Mr. Quayle is not only a public-spirited and honorable man in his official and business life, but he leads a most wholesome home life and sets a worthy example for his children and others, delighting in the higher ideals of life as embraced in educational, civic and religious matters. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and no people in Marion county are the recipients of higher respect and genuine esteem from their many friends than they.

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## BENJAMIN M. SMITH.

In studying the interesting life histories of many of the better class of men, and the many of the better class of these, and the ones of unquestioned merit and honor, it will be found that they have been compelled, very largely, to map out their own career and furnish their own motive force in scaling the heights of success, and it is such a

one that the biographer is pleased to write in the paragraphs that follow.

Benjamin M. Smith, the well known cashier of the Salem State Bank, was born in Central City, Illinois, December 11, 1877, the son of Samuel J. Smith, a native of St. Clair county, Illinois, and a gentleman of many sterling traits who became a man of considerable influence in his community, some of whose commendable characteristics are inherited by his son, our subject. Samuel J. Smith came to Marion county when a young man and was engaged in the milling business of which he made pronounced success, having been in the county several years when the Civil war began, and he continued in this business during the progress of the Rebellion. He took much interest in public affairs. He was County Treasurer and County Clerk for twenty years and Deputy County Treasurer for four years. During his long official record he conducted the affairs that were entrusted to him in a manner that reflected great credit upon his ability and in a way that elicited much favorable comment but no criticism from his contemporaries and constituents. He was called to his rest April 5, 1906, after an eminently successful and useful life.

The subject's grandfather, Benjamin J. Smith, who was a native of the old Pine Tree state (Maine), is remembered as a man of unusual fortitude and courage, having been a composite of the usual elements that go into the makeup of pioneers. He came west in early life and was one of the first settlers of St. Clair county, Illinois, of which county he was at one time Sheriff, one of the best, in fact, that the county ever had. He was an active business man all his life, having been in the commission business in Chicago for a number of years, where he became well known in the business circles of the city in those days. He was born in 1801, and after a remarkably active career, reaching a venerable age, passed to the silent land when in his ninetieth year.

The mother of the subject was in her maidenhood Mary E. Martin, who was born in Ohio on a farm near Wellsville. She is in many respects a remarkable character, benign, affable and her influence has always been wholesome and uplifting, so that even in the golden evening of her life she is a blessing to those with whom she comes in contact. She is the mother of three children, namely: Irene, who died in infancy; Irma, a woman of fine traits; and Benjamin M., our subject.

Thus after a resume of the subject's worthy ancestors we are not surprised that he has achieved unusual distinction in his community, and to him the future evidently has much of good in store.

Benjamin M. Smith attended school in Salem, graduating from the high school where he had made a splendid record for scholarship and deportment. Feeling that he was destined for a business career, and following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, he early began preparations to enter the industrial field, and in order to prepare himself more thoroughly took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business

College at St. Louis, Missouri, standing in the front rank of his class when he graduated in 1900. Mr. Smith has been actively engaged in business since he was sixteen years old and he showed at that early age that he was destined to the highest success. He seems to be best fitted to the management of banking institutions, although he turns everything into success that he undertakes. He has been cashier of banks for seven years in 1908. He was cashier of the Haymond State Bank, now the First National Bank at Kinmundy, Illinois, for two years, during which time the business of this institution greatly increased. Then he came to Salem and became associated with the Salem State Bank of which he is a stockholder and director and one of the organizers, in fact, one of the moving spirits of the institution. Mr. Smith was also a director in the bank at Kinmundy and is still a stockholder in the same. Both these institutions recognize his unusual industrial ability and peculiar aptitude for managing the affairs of a banking concern and the officials are not reluctant to give him all due credit for the great work he has done in placing these banks on a firm foundation and making them among the solid and well known institutions of their kind in this part of the state.

Fraternally Mr. Smith belongs to the Masonic Order, Knights Templar; also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen and the Eagles, and one would judge from his consistent daily life that he believes in carrying out the sublime principles and doctrines of these worthy orders. In politics our subject is a loyal Democrat, but he has not found time to take an active part in political affairs. However, he believes in placing the best men possible in local offices and his support can always be depended upon in the advancement of any cause looking to the development and betterment of his community and county.

Mr. Smith has preferred single blessedness and has never assumed the responsibilities of the married state.

Our subject is a very strong character in every respect and although he is yet quite a young man he has shown by his past excellent and praiseworthy record that he is a man of unusual industrial ability and the future will doubtless be replete with honors and success for him.

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## FRANK A. BOYNTON.

Through struggles to triumph seems to be the maxim which holds sway for the majority of our citizens and, though it is undeniably true that many a one falls exhausted in the conflict, a few by their inherent force of character and strong mentality rise above their environments and all which seems to hinder them until they reach the plane of affluence. It is not the weaklings that accomplish worthy ends in the face of opposition but those with nerve and initiative whose motto is, "He never

fails who never gives up," and with this terse aphorism ever in view, emblazoned on the pillar of clouds, as it were, before them, they forge ahead until the sunny summits of life are reached and they can breath a breath of the purer air that inspires the souls of men in respite. Such has been the history of Frank A. Boynton and in his life record many useful lessons may be gained.

Mr. Boynton was born four miles east of Salem in Stevenson township, April 18, 1861, the son of John Boynton, a native of Haverhill, Scioto county, Ohio, who came to Illinois about 1859, settling on the farm on which his widow now resides. John Boynton was a prosperous and influential farmer all his life. He ably served as school director of Stevenson township for many years, and after a very successful and useful life he passed away in 1900.

The grandfather of the subject on his paternal side was Asa Boynton, who was a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who migrated to Ohio in an early day and settled on the French "grant" in Ohio, and the place where he settled was named Haverhill, after the Massachusetts town from whence he came. He was, like many of the early pioneers, a man of sterling qualities, brave and a hard worker.

The subject's mother was Eliza Copenhagen, born near Ironton, Ohio, on the land where the town is situated. Her people came from Virginia, having been among the fine old Southern families who migrated from that state to Ohio in the early days. She has made her home on the old homestead in Stevenson township from that time to the present day, and there she is held in highest esteem by a host of acquaintances and friends. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Boynton, six of whom are living at this writing (1908). Their names are: Asa died when fourteen years old; Frank, our subject; Elmer, of Salem, Illinois; Lucy who passed to her rest in 1905; Loren K., of Ruleville, Mississippi; John Ellis, who lives with his mother in Stevenson township; Delmont, who lives in Stevenson township on a farm joining the parental homestead; Ida, who lives with her mother.

Frank A. Boynton, our subject, spent his boyhood under the parental roof and received his primary education in the Brubaker school in Stevenson township. He worked on the farm during his young manhood and he has always been identified with farming interests; he now owns a fine farm, highly improved and very productive, located in the northern part of Stevenson township. It consists of over five hundred acres, and no more choice land is to be found in this locality. He went to Wheeler, Jasper county, Illinois, in 1891, and was a storekeeper and gauger there where he remained for two years, making a success of his enterprise, but he returned to his farm in Stevenson township and in about 1903 came to Salem and is now engaged in the real estate and loan business with offices in L. M. Kagy's law office. He helped organize the Salem State Bank of which he is a heavy stockholder and director. He operated

a threshing machine for twelve years with great success in Stevenson township, and he has been a stock shipper the greater part of his life.

Thus we see that Mr. Boynton has been a very busy man, and also one that had unusual executive ability else he could not have carried to successful issue so many extensive enterprises.

Our subject was married in 1892 to Anna Stevenson, daughter of Samuel E. Stevenson, a well known family of Stevenson township. One winsome child was born to this union, Gladys. At the time of his marriage Mr. Boynton was living on his farm. His first wife was called to her rest February 16, 1897, and our subject was again married May 17, 1906, his last wife being Ethel Stevenson. No children have been born to this union. Mrs. Boynton presides over their modern, commodious, beautiful and elegantly furnished home on South Broadway with rare grace and dignity, and she is frequently hostess to numerous admiring friends of the family.

Possessing the executive skill and pleasing personality that our subject does, it is not surprising that his friends should have singled him out for political preferment, consequently he has been honored with numerous local offices, all of which he has ably and creditably filled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has served as Clerk of Stevenson township and later served two terms as Supervisor of that township. He is now city Alderman from the Second ward of Salem. Useless to say our subject is a loyal Republican, and he was at one time the nominee of his party for Sheriff, and at another time for Treasurer, but was defeated. He, however, made a most excellent race, being defeated by only a few votes, although the county is strongly Democratic. He is, indeed, a public-spirited citizen and witholds his co-operation from no movement which is intended to promote public improvement. What he has achieved in life proves the force of his character and illustrates his steadfastness of purpose. He is now one of the men of affluence and his advancement to a position of credit and honor in the business circles of Marion county is the direct outcome of his own persistent and worthy labors, and it would be hard to find a more popular or congenial gentleman in this section of the state than Mr. Boynton.

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## REV. HAMILTON N. HAYS.

In giving the following biographical memoir of the gentleman whose name appears above, the writer aims to avoid extravagant praise, but his life was so full of good deeds and was so replete with honor and success that it will be necessary to employ periods that are somewhat ornate in dealing with the same; for although the seal has been set on the final chapter in his interesting life record by the angel that summons us all from this terrestrial sphere, his influence still pervades the lives of those with whom he came in contact, and he still lives in the hearts of those left behind.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON N. HAYS.

Rev. Hamilton N. Hays was born in Raccoon township, Marion county, September 28, 1848, the son of William C. and Delilah (Crawford) Hays, both natives of Tennessee, who came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1858, and lived here awhile when they went to Texas where they died.

The subject was educated in the home schools. Being an ambitious lad he applied himself in a most assiduous manner and was enabled to teach school very successfully for several years in Marion and Jefferson counties. He also read law and learned blacksmithing and farmed in Raccoon township. For many years he was a minister in the Christian church, and never failed to keep an appointment regardless of weather conditions.

On March 6, 1871, Mr. Hays was happily married to Nancy Jane Bingaman, the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Hendricks) Bingaman, the mother a native of Tennessee and the father of Pennsylvania. The subject's wife was born May 4, 1842. Her father married three times, first to Mary Cox, by whom he had seven children, namely: Polly Ann, William Cox, Peter H., Henry R., John A. J., Rosamond and an infant. He had no children by his second wife. The children by his third wife, Elizabeth (Hendricks) Bingaman, who first married Samuel Hays, became the mother of four children, namely: Allen K., Hendricks, William J. and Mansel. The father and mother of Mrs. Hays were the parents of the following children: Nancy J., Adam L., David S., and Charles P.

After a busy and well ordered life, replete with success and happiness, Rev. Hamilton N. Hays passed to his rest, December 26, 1906.

The subject and wife were faithful members of the Christian church. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton N. Hays, but they out of their kindness of heart, reared a daughter whom they gave as good care as if she had been their own. She was the daughter of Adam Bingaman, now the wife of George Williams. They live with Mrs. Hays on the old homestead.

Reverend Hays was a prominent man, highly respected and well known. He was a successful business man, being regarded as one of the leading farmers of Marion county, and he was admired for his sterling character, his habits of industry and sobriety, kindness and generosity, and no man in the county had more friends than he. Mrs. Hays is a woman of many estimable traits and stands high in her community, being affable and possessing rare tact and judgment, so that it is with no little degree of pleasure that we give such worthy people representation in this work.

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## HENRY WARREN.

Prominent among the energetic, farsighted and successful business men of Marion county, Illinois, is the subject of this

sketch, whose life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points in his career and have led to desirable and creditable success. His connection with banking institutions and various lines of business has been of decided advantage to the entire community, promoting its welfare along various lines in no uncertain manner, while at the same time he has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation as a business man.

Henry Warren, the widely known bank president and gallant Civil war veteran of Kinmundy, Marion county, Illinois, was born in this county in 1845, the son of Asa Warren and his mother's maiden name was Sina Howell. Grandfather Howell was supposed to have come from Virginia, settling with the pioneers in Marion county, Illinois, in a very early day, and spending his life on a farm doing much for the upbuilding of the community. He entered land from the government on which he spent the remainder of his life and on which he reared his family. He lived to be more than eighty years of age. He was a member of the old Hardshell Baptist church, as was also his wife. One of the first log churches built in this community was erected on his farm, of which he was one of the principal supporters. The major portion of his neighbors were Indians when he first came to this county, and the woods and prairies teemed with wild game of nearly all species and varieties. There were but few settlements in the county at that time. The green flies were so thick and aggressive that people could not cross the prairies in the day time during part of the year. He managed this farm until his death which then fell to his heirs. All of the second generation of Howells have passed on to their rest.

Asa Warren, father of our subject, came from Tennessee to Illinois when a young man and entered land from the government. He sold out in time and moved to Texas where he died when fifty-five years of age, being survived by four children, three of whom were boys. He was a man of much influence, integrity and force of character. He was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war, having served until peace was declared after which he returned to Illinois. He followed farming all his life. Both he and his wife belonged to the old school Baptists. The subject's mother was called to her rest at about the age of forty years. She was a kindly and good woman in every respect.

Henry Warren, our subject, was reared in Marion county, Illinois, having attended the common and district schools, part of the time in old log school-houses with their primitive furnishings. He worked most of the year on his father's farm during his school days. He was about twelve years old when he accompanied his father to Texas, and he returned from the Lone Star state to Illinois one year after his father's death, the home place in Texas having been sold. Then our subject worked out as a farm hand, sometimes receiving only eight dollars a month, continuing as a farm hand for

twelve years. He then rented land for two years. Then he married and bought eighty acres of land which he improved and made into a good farm on which he lived for about thirty-eight years, which were prosperous, in the main, and during which he laid up a competency for the future. From time to time he added to his original eighty until he finally had eight hundred acres, all of which was in cultivation and kept in a high state of improvement and efficiency. He drained this large tract of land and securely fenced it with wood and wire. Substantial and modern buildings, a large dwelling, two barns and other out buildings were erected, and the place, which Mr. Warren still owns, is one of Marion county's model farms. While he still looks after the farm he keeps it rented. When our subject gave his personal attention to this place it was in somewhat better condition and he devoted him time largely to grass and stock.

Mr. Warren moved to Kinmundy in 1896 and one year later opened under the most favorable auspices what is known as the Warren Banking Company's establishment, which met with instantaneous success and is today regarded as one of the most substantial and safest institutions of its kind in this part of the state. He is president of the same, having filled this position with much credit to his ability and the satisfaction of the many patrons of the bank since its establishment. His son, Henry L., who was made cashier at the organization of the concern, is still ably attending to these duties. Mr. Warren owns the substantial building in which the business of the firm is conducted. He also owns a large, comfortable, modern and elegantly furnished dwelling house besides other buildings on the same street where he lives in Kinmundy. He deserves much credit for the wealth he has amassed partly because of the fact that he started life empty handed and has made it unaided, and partly because he has not a single dishonest dollar in his possession, having always been scrupulously honest in his dealings with his fellow men. During the last panic and bank depression his was the only bank that kept open in the county.

Mr. Warren was first married in 1867 to Mary C. Nichols, a native of this county, the accomplished daughter of Robert Nichols, and to this union the following children were born: William, born October 6, 1868, now a farmer and minister in Jefferson county, Illinois, to whom two children were born; Harry L., born September 1, 1871, is living in Kinmundy associated with his father in the banking business, and who is married and the father of one child; Charley W., born March 21, 1874, is assistant cashier in the bank, being married and the father of one child, Lowel F., born October 27, 1897.

Mr. Warren's first wife passed to her rest in 1903, and the subject was again married in 1906, his last wife being Ida Shriver, a native of Marion county and the daughter of William Schriver, who was a native of Ohio. One child has been born to this union, May Margaret, whose date of birth fell on January 14, 1908.

Mr. Warren was one of the patriotic defenders of the flag during the dark days of

the sixties when the fierce fires of rebellion were undermining the pillars of our national government, and he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served with credit and distinction to the close of the war and was honorably discharged. He draws a disability pension of twelve dollars. One brother, Larkin A. Warren, was also a soldier, having been a member of Sixth Missouri Cavalry. He died at New Orleans while in the army, after having served out his first enlistment of three years, and it was toward the close of the struggle when he was attacked by a disease while in line of duty from which he did not recover.

Our subject is a loyal Republican and in religious affiliations is a liberal subscriber and supporter of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Warren's methods are progressive and he is quick to adopt new ideas which he believes will prove of practical value in his work. Indolence and idleness are entirely foreign to his nature and owing to his close application to his business and his honorable methods he has won prosperity that is richly merited, while he enjoys the friendship and esteem of the people of Marion county.

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## JOHN C. MARTIN.

The subject of this sketch is a native son of Marion county, Illinois, and a representative of one of its sterling and honored families. He is known as a young man of fine intellectuality and marked business acumen. He is cashier of the Salem National Bank, one of the most substantial institutions of its kind in this part of the state.

John C. Martin was born in Salem April 29, 1880, the son of B. E. Martin, Sr., a sketch of whom appears upon another page of this volume.

Our subject attended the schools of Salem in his early youth where he applied himself in a most assiduous manner, having made excellent records for scholarship and general deportment, and as a result of his well applied time to his text-books he received a good education which has subsequently been broadened and deepened by contact with the world and systematic home study. After finishing the prescribed course in the home schools he spent two years at Jacksonville, Illinois, one year at the Jacksonville College, and one at Brown's Business College, having stood high in his classes in each.

At the early age of twenty-eight years, a period when most men are just launching into a career or tentatively investigating the world that lies before them in order to test their potential powers, Mr. Martin had already shown that he is a man of marked executive and business ability. He assumed the responsible and exacting position of cashier of the Salem National Bank in April 1907, whose duties he is faithfully performing to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is a stockholder in this institution, which is popular with all classes of business men in Salem and throughout Mar-

ion county, where it has long maintained a firm reputation for soundness owing to its careful management and the unquestioned integrity and scrupulously honest characters of the gentlemen who have it under control.

Fraternally Mr. Martin is a loyal member of the Masonic Order, the Woodmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The daily life of the subject would indicate that he believes in carrying out the noble precepts of these praiseworthy orders.

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## JAMES LLOYD HALEY.

Among the enterprising and successful members of the legal profession in Marion county, Illinois, who deserve especial mention on account of their efficiency and recognized character and genuine worth, none more deserve to be given just representation than the subject of this sketch, who, while yet a young man, scarcely more than one-third of the years alloted to human life, having passed over his head, has stamped his individuality upon his community in a manner that will be permanent and has gained for him wide prestige and resulted in splendid success attending his efforts, so that he stands today as one of the best known and most promising of the younger professional men of his locality.

James Lloyd Haley was born in Stevenson township, this county, near New Bethel church, September 27, 1880, the son of Rev. Alonzo Haley, a native of Mississippi, who came to Illinois in 1857. He was born in 1836 at Holly Springs, Mississippi. He settled in Jefferson county after coming here and he passed to his rest in 1888 at Walshville, Montgomery county, after an active and very useful life in the ministry of the Presbyterian church. The subject's mother was known in her maidenhood as Martha Wolverton, a native of Tennessee. The parents of the subject were married in 1850, and soon thereafter began ascending the Mississippi river in a boat. They landed at Cairo, Illinois, where their boat sunk and they lost all except the clothes which they wore at the time. The subject's mother, a woman of strong personality and beautiful Christian character, passed to her rest in March 1881.

Our subject is the youngest of a family of twelve children, only five of whom are living at the time of this writing, 1908. They are: Mrs. Oscar Marshall, of Salem; Mrs. Charles Barlow, of Walshville, Illinois; Mrs. D. D. Haynie, of Salem; Thomas F., of Patoka, Illinois; James L., our subject.

James L. Haley was reared in Salem and attended the schools there, completing the course and making a splendid record for scholarship. He soon determined that his talent and calling lay along the lines of the legal profession, and he consequently set about preparing himself for this line of work at which he has so admirably succeeded. He read law with D. D. Haynie, making rapid progress from the first and giving unmistakable evidence of rare innate ability in

this work. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky on April 20, 1906, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois in March, 1907, and has been practicing ever since, his success having been instantaneous.

Our subject learned telegraphy and worked for seven years in nearly every section of the United States, covering the interval between school days and his study of law. He thus became well acquainted with the outside world and thereby greatly strengthened his education. He was a candidate for state's attorney in 1908, but was defeated at the primaries. He is a member of the Anchor Aerie 1828, Fraternal Order of Eagles. In politics he is a Democrat and he still holds membership in the Order of Railway Telegraphers, Missouri Pacific Division No. 31. He is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Salem.

Mr. Haley has been admitted to practice in the local, state and federal courts, the name of the firm in which he is a partner being known as Haynie & Haley, which is regarded as a particularly strong one.

The Haley family is of southern stock. At the commencement of the war between the states the family divided on the slavery question, the father of our subject sympathizing with the Federal government, while the other members of the family remained in the South and cast their lot with the Confederacy. No communications have passed between them since that time.

The firm of Haynie & Haley occupied a handsome suite of rooms in the new Salem National Bank the latter part of 1908. Their library is one of the best, most complete and up-to-date in Marion county, and the practice of this firm is rapidly growing, so that they are not only called upon to take all kinds of local legal matters, but are often called to other localities to handle difficult and important cases.

James Lloyd Haley is a man of rare business acumen, foresight, sagacity and persistence. Coupled with this is a pleasing personality and courtesy of manner that win him friends wherever he goes, and make him popular with all classes, so that the future to such a man is unquestionably bright.

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## G. H. TRENARY.

The enterprise of the subject has been crowned by success, as the result of rightly applied principles which never fail in their ultimate effect when coupled with integrity, uprightness and a congenial disposition, as they have been done in the present instance, judging from the high standing of Mr. Trenary among his fellow citizens whose undivided esteem he has justly won and retained.

G. H. Trenary, the influential and popular superintendent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, with offices at Salem, Illinois, was born February 9, 1867, at Lafayette, Indiana, the son of Randolph B. Trenary, a native of Ohio who came to Indiana when a boy. He was a locomotive engineer, having run an engine

during the Civil war and he followed this profession all his life, becoming one of the best known railroad men in his community. He died in February, 1904, at Stone Bluff, Indiana. The mother of the subject was known in her maidenhood as Mollie Norduft, a native of Williamsport, Indiana, and the representative of a well known and highly respected family there. She passed to her rest in 1873. They were the parents of four children, three boys and one girl, namely: Charles W., of Kansas City, Missouri; G. H., the subject of this sketch; Evendar H., who died in 1888; Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Mallett, of Stone Bluff, Indiana.

Our subject attended the common schools at Urbana, Illinois, leaving school when in the eighth grade for the purpose of beginning the study of telegraphy at Urbana. Becoming an exeprt at this exacting profession he followed it together with that of agent at various stations for thirteen years with great satisfaction to his employers who regarded him as one of the most efficient and reliable men in this line of work in their employ. He spent four years at Ogden, Illinois; one year at Urbana, one year at Waynetown, Indiana; one year at Champaign, Illinois; two years at LeRoy, Illinois; three years at Veedersburg, Indiana; one year at Hoopestown, Illinois. From 1896 to 1899 he was chief clerk to the general superintendent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company at Chicago. For five years our subject held the responsible position of superintendent at Brazil, Indiana, from 1899 to 1904, since which time he has been superintendent of the Illinois division of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, with headquarters at Salem. The offices of this road were located here in December, 1906, having been removed from St. Elmo, this state. This road employs about five hundred people in all departments. The local offices occupy the entire third floor of the Salem State Bank building and is the busiest place in Salem. Mr. Trenary's private office is also on this floor. Everything is under a splendid system.

Mr. Trenary has jurisdiction over all transportation, a very responsible position, indeed, and one that not only requires a superior talent along executive lines, but a clear brain, sound judgment and steady habits, but he has performed his duties so well that the company deems his services indispensable. This road has a departmental division system.

Our subject was happily married in December, 1884, to Beulah R. Glascock, the refined and accomplished daughter of H. J. Glascock, an influential and highly respected citizen of Ogden, Illinois.

The commodious, modern, cheerful and model home of the subject and wife has been blessed through the birth of the six children whose names and dates of birth follow in consecutive order: G. W., born April 12, 1886, lives in Salem; Nell, born December 30, 1887; Genevieve F., born March 1, 1893; Robert F., born October 22, 1895; H. Kenneth, born January 29, 1901; Randolph Bryant, born January 26, 1904.

These children have received every care and attention, been given good educations and each gives promise of bright and successful futures, exemplifying in their daily lives what a wholesome home environment and careful parental training can do in developing well rounded and highly cultivated minds and bodies.

Mr. Trenary moved his family to Salem in December, 1906. He has been honored by being chosen alderman for the city of Salem. Although a loyal Republican and well fortified in his political beliefs and anxious to see the triumph of his party's principles, Mr. Trenary has never aspired to positions of public trust at the hands of his fellow voters. However, his support can always be depended upon in the advancement of all movements looking to the public weal in his community whether educational, moral or civic.

In his fraternal relations, the subject is a member of the Masonic Order and the Modern Woodmen, and one would soon conclude by a knowledge of his consistent and gentlemanly daily life that he believed in carrying out the sublime precepts of these commendable organizations. Both Mr. and Mrs. Trenary are members of the Christian church. They are pleasant people to meet, and their cozy home is often the mecca for numerous admiring friends who seek the cheerfulness and hospitality so freely and unstintingly dispensed here. No better or more popular people are to be found in Marion county and they justly deserve the high esteem in which they are held.

## G. A. IDLEMAN.

The subject of this sketch is one of those men who have met with success along the line of his chosen calling and he is today one of the prosperous and respected merchants of Salem, Marion county, where he conducts a modern and attractive store, having built up an extensive and lucrative business by reason of his peculiar adaptability for this line of work, his honesty of business principles and his courteous and kind treatment of customers whom he numbers by the scores.

G. A. Idleman was born in Marion county, Ohio, in 1844, the son of Jacob J. Idleman, a native of Virginia, who moved with his parents to Ohio when he was a small boy. He devoted his life principally to agricultural pursuits, but he also devoted much time and labor along a higher plane of action, that of Methodist minister, becoming known as an able expounder of the Gospel and a man of good deeds wherever he went. He engaged in ministerial work for forty years, having worked hard on his farm during the week and preached on Sunday, and to show that he was an extraordinarily sincere men and desirous to do good for the sake of being true to the higher life as outlined by the lowly Nazarene, he never accepted a cent for his ministrial labors in all those forty years, merely preaching for the love of the work and the good he could do, which was an incalculable amount. He was called to his reward by the Good Shepherd whom he had so faithfully followed, in

1887, while living on his farm in Marion county, Illinois, where he moved in 1865, settling two miles south of Salem where he resided the remainder of his life.

The grandfather of the subject was Jacob Idleman, also a native of Virginia, and also a farmer who was known as a man of integrity and many sterling qualities. He reached the advanced age of eighty years, dying in Marion county, Ohio, where he had removed in an early day when the country was wild and unsettled. The subject's mother was Hannah Jones, whose people came from Pennsylvania. Her people lived to be very old, her mother having reached the remarkable age of ninety years. The subject's mother, a woman of gracious personal qualities, is still living in 1908, on the old farm homestead south of Salem at the still more remarkable age of ninety-four years.

Ten children constituted the family of the parents of our subject, four having died in infancy and two having passed away after reaching maturity. Those living are: G. A., our subject; Samantha, the widow of E. W. Thompson, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Callie M. Kell, the widow of William Kell, living in Salem; Mrs. Belle Sipes, who lives on a farm near Omega, Illinois.

G. A. Idleman, our subject, spent his boyhood days in Marion county, Ohio, where he received a common school education and where he remained until he was twenty years old, having assisted with the farm work while going to school. He came to Salem, Illinois, in 1865 with his parents, and has continued to make this his home. He farmed until he was thirty years old, thereby getting a good start in life. Since that time he has been engaged from time to time in various lines of business. He has been in the mercantile business here for a period of twenty-five years, most of the time in business for himself, but part of the time he was associated in business with others. He has been engaged in the grocery business for the past eight years, since 1900, and which he still conducts, having built up an excellent and lucrative trade as the result of courteous treatment to customers and his expert knowledge of the mercantile business, having always made this line of work pay, not only yielding him a comfortable living, but enabling him to gradually increase his business and at the same time lay up an ample competency for his old age. His customers are not confined to Salem and vicinity, but he is well known throughout Marion county, having always given his customers entire satisfaction as to the quality of goods he handles and to price, consequently he seldom loses a customer. Mr. Idleman built his present store building on First South street, which is one of the neatest and most substantial stores in Salem.

Mr. Idleman was united in marriage in 1870 to Mattie Clark, the representative of one of Salem's well known families. To this union one child has been born, Mrs. Lydia M. Hubbs, of Chicago. The subject was married again May 14, 1902, to Agnes Ray, the daughter of Riley Rose. She was born and reared in Salem. They have no

children. Their home is a commodious and nicely furnished one in the most desirable residence district of Salem, and is frequently the gathering place for numerous friends of the family.

Our subject has served his community in a most efficient and commendable manner as assessor of Salem township, having been the first Republican assessor ever elected in this township. In his fraternal relations he belongs to the Red Men, of Odin, Illinois. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Our subject has ever taken an active interest in the welfare of the community and gives an earnest support to every movement for the public welfare. A man of fine personal traits, he is highly regarded by all who know him, and he is counted one of Salem's most progressive and worthy business men.

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## JOHN F. DONOVAN.

The gentleman to a review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith respectfully invited, is among the most progressive professional men of Marion county, Illinois, who by energy and correct methods has not only achieved success for himself, but has also contributed in a very material way to the commercial, industrial, civic and moral advancement of his place of residence. In the course of an honorable career he has established himself in a liberally remunerative enterprise and won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

John F. Donovan was born in New York City November 1, 1847, the son of William and Mary Donovan. The lineage of this family, as the name implies, is traced to Ireland, the father of the subject having been born there. He was a longshoreman, and was called from his earthly labors when our subject was young. The mother of the subject was also born in the Emerald Isle, and passed away comparatively young in life. They were Roman Catholics and people of sterling qualities and fine traits. They became the parents of two children.

John F. Donovan, our subject, was placed in the Juvenile Asylum in New York City, where he remained for about five years, or until he was twelve years old. He was then bound to a farmer in Randolph county, Illinois. After remaining in his new home for about eighteen months he took a leave of absence and never returned.

In 1862 our subject, feeling that he could not conscientiously stand idly by and see the nation in the throes of rebellion, enlisted in 1862 in Company I, One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for six months, when, greatly to his regret, it became necessary to drop his name from the company's roll on account of physical disability; but he later re-enlisted in Company C, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and served with distinction until the close of the war, taking part in many hot engagements and famous battles. He was honorably discharged. His

regiment was sent to Little Rock, Arkansas, after the grand review at Washington, and was finally mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, in August, 1865.

After his career in the army Mr. Donovan came to Centralia, Marion county, Illinois, where he remained for about six years, then came to Kinmundy, where he has since resided. He was always a close observer and a diligent student, and early in life decided that the law should be his profession, consequently he began the study of the same and was admitted to the bar in 1874, since which time he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the practice of law, winning a great reputation throughout this and adjoining counties as a learned, able and careful exponent of this profession, never erring in his cool calculating manner in drawing or presenting a case, whether criminal or civil, and he is also known as an orator of no mean ability. His success was instantaneous and his office has always been filled with clients.

Our subject was appointed postmaster of Kinmundy, first in 1877, having served in a most acceptable manner for eight years and was removed by President Cleveland. He was re-appointed in 1902 and is still ably serving in that capacity. He has been mayor of Kinmundy at different times for fifteen years. He was instrumental in organizing the Marion County Grand Army of the Republic, being at the head of the Reunion Association. He has served as inspector general of Illinois on the national staff, also on the department staff, also chief mustering officer for Illinois. Mr. Donovan was president of the Southern Illinois Emigration and Improvement Association, also officer of the day of the Southern Illinois Reunion Association. He has held various offices in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Donovan was united in marriage November 3, 1880, to Ellen King, a native of Marion county, the daughter of John B. and Rebecca J. (Evans) King, a highly respected and influential family whose people were from Ohio. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war, from Illinois, having been a member of Company A, Eighty-eighth Chicago Board of Trade Regiment, in which he served throughout the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Donovan have no children.

In his fraternal relations our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, having filled all the chairs in the local lodges, and he has been representative of these lodges in the grand lodges.

Mrs. Donovan is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Donovan is a man of distinct and forceful individuality, of marked sagacity, of indomitable enterprise, and always upright in his dealings with his fellow men, loyal and faithful to every trust imposed in him, public-spirited, and in manners courteous and kindly, easily approachable. His career has ever been such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world, and his activity in industrial, professional and civic lines and financial circles forms no unimportant chapter in the history of Marion county.

## EARL C. HUGGINS.

Coupled with Mr. Huggins' innate ability as an attorney, his unusual clearness of perception, analytical tact and soundness of theory is his courteous manners, persistency and unswerving integrity, rendering him one of the strong young attorneys of this locality and one of the successful practitioners of this county, and to him the future is particularly bright owing to his natural ability and past splendid record.

Earl C. Huggins, whose law and insurance office is located in Kinmundy, Illinois, was born in Marion county, this state, September 9, 1877, and, unlike many of his early companions and contemporaries, who sought precarious fortunes in other fields, most of them finding merely the will-o'-the-wisp of success, Mr. Huggins preferred to remain on his native heath, believing that greater things awaited him right here at home than could be found otherwhere, and, judging from the success which has attended his efforts, such a decision was a most fortunate one not only for himself, but also for the people of this vicinity. He is the son of Steven D. and Lena (Crundwell) Huggins, well known and influential family for many years in this county. Grandfather Huggins was a Kentuckian, having come to Illinois, settling in this county on a farm which he purchased, and on which he remained during the rest of his life, dying here at the age of seventy-five years. His widow, a grand old lady of beautiful Christian character, is still living in 1908, at the advanced age of ninety years. She is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

Stephen Huggins, father of the subject, was born in Marion county, this state, attending the public schools here, working on his father's farm until he became of age, when he was married, after which he farmed for a time with much success, then moved to Kinmundy and followed teaming, later engaging in the coal mining business in this vicinity, being still interested in mining. His residence is in Kinmundy.

Mrs. Lena Huggins, mother of our subject, was brought to America from England when a child, and her people eventually settled at Salem, this county, where her parents died when she was young. She attended the public schools in Salem, where she remained until the age of sixteen. After the death of her parents she was taken into the family of Wily Cunningham, who was a soldier, having been killed in battle during the Civil war. After the death of Mr. Cunningham his widow married again, her second husband having been Mr. Samuel Jones. They moved to Stevenson township, Marion county, where our subject's mother remained until her marriage.

The following children have been born to the subject's parents: Roy, whose date of birth occurred March 21, 1876, is a painter by trade, living at Granite City, Madison county, Illinois; and Earl C., our subject.

Earl C. Huggins received his early education in Kinmundy, graduating from the high school here in 1897, after making a

E. C. HUGGINS.

brilliant record for scholarship. Following this he clerked in the post-office for one year, then he acted as clerk in a grocery store for a period of one year, being an efficient clerk in both, but believing that his true calling lay along more worthy planes, he began the study of law under Judge C. H. Holt, at that time a resident of Kinmundy, being County Judge at the time. He made rapid progress in his studies and entered the Illinois Wesleyan University, College of Law, from which he graduated high in his class in 1903, having won a record as one of the ablest pupils that ever passed through this well known institution. After leaving the law school, Mr. Huggins formed a partnership with his former instructor, Judge Holt, the partnership being a particularly strong one, and continuing in a most successful manner until August, 1904, when the judge moved to Salem, the county seat. Since that time our subject has continued the practice of law with his office in Kinmundy, but the volume of business has been very large for one man to handle. However, Mr. Huggins has ably dispensed with it all and is keeping his usual large number of clients, his business extending well over Marion county and invading surrounding counties, being general in its nature. He is known as a very careful and conscientious worker.

Although Mr. Huggins does not aspire to positions of official preferment, he is at present serving very efficiently as city attorney of Kinmundy, being in his second term. In politics he is a loyal Republican, and his influence can always be depended upon in placing the best men in the county offices and in support of all movements looking to the development of the community at large, whether political, educational or moral.

Fraternally our subject is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, having filled the chairs in the latter, and one would judge from a study of his daily life that he advocates the sublime principles of these praiseworthy orders.

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## A. W. SONGER.

Our subject possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution; his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is today his. Mr. Songer was one of the brave sons of the North who offered his services and his life, if need be, in the suppression of the great rebellion during the dark days of the sixties, which render it fitting that he should be given conspicuous notice in the present historical work.

A. W. Songer, the well known and popular president of the First National Bank of Kinmundy, Illinois, was born in Clay county, this state, November 2, 1832, the son of Frederick and Jane (Helms) Songer, a sterling pioneer family of that locality. Grandfather Songer was a native of Virginia, a fine old southern gentleman. He

devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, eventually moving to Indiana where he spent the balance of his days. His marriage occurred in Virginia and most of his family were born there. He was called from his earthly career when about sixty years old. He was a Lutheran in his religious affiliations. Eight children were born to this family, one of them having become a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Grandmother Songer, a woman of many strong attributes, survived her husband until she reached the advanced age of eighty years. Grandfather Helms was also a native of Virginia, who moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Tennessee, where he worked at his trade of blacksmith. Charles, one of his sons, moved to Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life, having lived many years near Indianapolis. The balance of the family were early settlers in Illinois and from here scattered to the western states, principally to Nebraska and Texas. One of them was a soldier in the Black Hawk war and another fought in the Mexican war. The Songer family, represented by the great-grandmother of our subject, was from Germany. The great-great-grandfather of the subject died in Germany, his widow coming to America shortly after his death, one of her children dying on the ocean on the way over. She settled in Virginia.

The father of the subject remained in Virginia until he was about twenty-two years old. He received only such education as the public schools afforded at that early day. However, he became a well informed man. He was a carpenter and builder of considerable note. He lived for some time in Indiana, where he was married, later moving to Illinois about 1821, settling in Clay county, where he remained until 1835, when he moved to Marion county, entering about two hundred acres of land from the government which he transformed into a fine farm through his habits of industry and skill as an agriculturist, living on this until 1872, in which year he moved to Kinmundy, where he died at the age of seventy-three years, owning an excellent farm which he left as an estate. He became a man of considerable influence in his community. He was an active and loyal member of the Methodist church as was also his wife. He was a Justice of the Peace for a number of years. For a time he owned and successfully operated a saw and grist mill.

There were ten children in this family, seven of whom lived to maturity. A brother of our subject, Samuel T., was a soldier in the Civil war, a member of Company G, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having served for three years, engaging in all the campaigns and battles of his regiment up to the date of his discharge which was at the termination of his enlistment. He is living in 1908 and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he takes a just pride. William F., brother of the subject, was also a soldier, having performed conspicuous service in the Mexican war. He was at one time State Representative in Oregon, in which state he still re-

sides as also does Samuel T., another brother of the subject, living at Ashland.

A. W. Songer, our subject, received his early education in the common schools of Illinois. Being a diligent student and ambitious from the start he has become well educated. He remained on the home farm assisting his father with the work about the place during the months that he was not in school until he was twenty-one years old. Learning the carpenter's trade, he followed this for three years, then in 1861, when he felt his patriotic zeal inspired as the result of our national integrity being at stake when the fierce fires of rebellion were raging in the Southland, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Regiment, having been mustered in as second lieutenant and was soon promoted to first lieutenant and consequently served as an officer of that regiment for four years and five days when he was honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865, after having taking a conspicuous part in the following engagements: Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Tennessee; Chickamaugua, having been captured at this battle and was taken to Libby prison, where he remained three months, when he was sent to prison at Macon, Georgia, later to Charleston, South Carolina, thence to Columbia, South Carolina, then to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he was exchanged, after having been a prisoner seventeen months and eight days, and thirty days thereafter he was mustered out of the service at St. Louis, Missouri.

After the war Mr. Songer returned to his home in Illinois and worked at his trade for a time. He then came to Kinmundy and entered into the milling business in which he continued with the most gratifying results until 1907, becoming known throughout the locality as one of the leading men in this line of business. He sold his mill and devoted his attention to the banking business in which he has been eminently successful. He had been connected with the State Bank of Kinmundy for some time, becoming president of the same. It was consolidated with the First National Bank, becoming the First National on August 26, 1906, the date of the consolidation, since which time Mr. Songer has been president. This is one of the solidest and most popular institutions of its kind in this part of the state and its prestige was greatly strengthened when Mr. Songer became its head for the public at once realized that their funds would be entirely safe in his hands owing to his conservatism, coupled with his peculiar business sagacity, and since then the business of the First National has grown steadily.

The domestic life of our subject dates from 1868, when he was united in marriage with Margaret C. Nelm, of Cairo, Illinois, the daughter of Norflett and Lydia (Dickens) Nelm. Her paternal ancestor, Dickens, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, which rendered the wife of our subject eligible to the Order of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. The grandfather of the subject's wife was a Baptist minister. Her father was a soldier in

the Black Hawk war. One of her brothers, N. B. Nelm, was a soldier in the Civil war, having served until the close of the war.

Three children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: Mary E., born December 25, 1871, is the wife of J. T. Brown, of Marion county; Frederick is married and living in Kinmundy. Neither of them have children of their own. The third child of the subject and wife died in infancy.

Mrs. Songer was called to her rest September 9, 1907, after a most happy and harmonious married life and one that was beautified by Christian character and many kind and charitable deeds which made her beloved by all who knew her. She was a loyal member of the Methodist church, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which order Mary E. (Songer) Brown was also a member.

Mr. Songer, as might be expected, is a consistent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 255, known as the Hix Post. He is now commander of the same. In politics he is a Republican and is well grounded in his political beliefs, his influence always being felt for the good of his party and in support of the best men possible for local offices. He has never aspired to positions of trust and emolument at the hands of his fellow voters. However, he has been Alderman of the city of Kinmundy several times. His efforts have proven of the greatest benefit to his fellow men of Marion county as well as to himself.

## JAMES F. HOWELL.

Examine into the life records of the self-made men and it will always be found that indefatigable industry forms the basis of their success. True there are other elements that enter in—perseverance of purpose and keen discrimination—which enable one to recognize business opportunities, but the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistest labor. This fact was recognized at the outset of his career by the worthy gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article and he did not seek to gain any short or wondrous method to the goal of prosperity. He began, however, to work earnestly and diligently in order to advance himself in the business world, at the same time doing what he could for the welfare of the community at large, and as a result of his habits of industry, public spirit, courteous demeanor and honorable career he enjoys the esteem and admiration of a host of friends in Marion county, where he has long maintained his home and where he is known as one of the representative citizens of the great state of Illinois.

James F. Howell was born in Marion county, this state, March 25, 1840, and he has elected to spend his entire life on his native heath, believing that better opportunities were to be found at home than in other and distant fields of endeavor. He is the son of Jackson D. and Agnes (Gray) Howell. Grandfather Howell came to Illinois from Tennessee in 1825, settling in this

county, having taken up land from the government, eighty acres at the time of his coming. He afterward bought one hundred and twenty acres more from the government, a part of which was timbered and a part was on the prairie. He cleared the timber land, this being the part he first purchased, clearing and farming the timbered land first. There were not any settlements on the prairie at that time, all the settlements there were then being in the timbered lands. The first Monday in May each year was wolf day. All the settlers gathered on that day and made a general drive, often taking large numbers of prairie wolves. There were also large numbers of deer at that time and our subject has helped kill as many as forty or fifty at one time. Grandfather Howell lived on the land he secured from the government during the rest of his life, being known as one of the strongest characters of those pioneer times. He reached the age of eighty-five years, his wife having been called to rest at the age of fifty. There were ten children in this family, all of whom lived to maturity and reared families of their own. The subject's grandfather was the fifth in order of birth. Two of these children lived to be over eighty years of age. The others lived to be about seventy.

The subject's father obtained what little education he could in the district schools of this county; however, there was but little opportunity for schooling at that time. He worked on his father's farm until after he reached maturity, then he pre-empted land, and lived on it, finally owning three hundred and sixty acres, mostly prairie land, on which he carried on general farming. He made his home on this land during the rest of his life, owning it at the time of his death. He died while on the road home from California. His remains were brought to Kinmundy and laid to rest. He was a man of fine personal traits and exercised much influence in the upbuilding of his community. There were ten children in this family, six of whom lived to maturity. Mr. Howell's first wife was called to her rest at the age of forty-one, and he was again married. To this union two children were born, one living, in 1908. The mother of the subject was born in Tennessee and was brought to Illinois by her parents when about six years old.

James F. Howell, our subject, was born about one and one-half miles from where he now lives. The home he owns and occupies is the fourth one in which he has lived since leaving his father's old homestead. Our subject now owns twenty-six acres of the original purchase by his father from the government. He has always devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, owning at this writing one hundred and six acres of as good farming land as may be found in the county, being kept in a high state of productiveness, general farming being carried on in a manner that stamps the subject as one of the foremost farmers in this locality.

Mr. Howell was married in 1858 to Isabel J. Robb, who was born in the township where she has always lived, being a representative of a well known and highly respected people. Her people came from Ten-

nessee, being among the earliest settlers in this county. Mrs. Howell was called to her reward February 3, 1907, at the age of sixty-six years, after a harmonious and beautiful Christian life.

The children born to this union are named in order of birth as follows: Arminda H., born June 18, 1859, is the wife of H. A. Brown, and the mother of eight children: Reufinia E., born February 24, 1861, is the wife of Benjamin Garrett and the mother of five children; Leander, born April 24, 1863, who became the father of four children, is deceased; Ida M. and Nettie, twins, were born September 23, 1866, the latter dying when four years old, the former becoming the wife of G. C. Warner; Charles H., born January 24, 1869, is married and has three children: Samuel E., born January 12, 1871, is married and has one child; Ellis M., born January 12, 1875, is married; Eva M., born November 14, 1877, became the wife of Lloyd Perrill and is the mother of two children: James E., born August 5, 1880, is married and has one child. He now lives in Roumania, in the employ of the Standard Oil Company.

The subject has been twice married, having been united in the bonds of wedlock with his second wife February 20, 1908, his last wife being Martha Anglin, a native of this county, her people having come from Tennessee in 1839. The maternal grandfather of the subject's wife came from Ireland and her father's people from Scotland, first settling in Alabama, later moving to Tennessee and then to Illinois, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Minerva Howell, an aunt of the subject by marriage, was born in Tennessee in 1829. Her people were from old Virginia, who later came to Illinois when she was one year old, her father settling in Marion county, later moving to Williamson county, Illinois, where he died when about seventy years old. Mrs. Howell remarried. She became the mother of eleven children, four of whom lived to maturity, two of them living in 1908. Her husband died at the age of seventy-six. He was also born in Tennessee.

James F. Howell is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his political relations he affiliates with the Democratic party. The subject's first wife was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

In matters pertaining to the welfare of his township, county and state, Mr. Howell is deeply interested, and his efforts in behalf of the general progress have been far-reaching and beneficial. His name is indelibly associated with progress in the county of his birth, and among those in whose midst he has always lived he is held in the highest esteem by reason of an upright life and of fidelity to principles which in every land and clime command respect.

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## WILFRED W. MERZ.

The career of the subject of this review has been varied and interesting, and the history of Marion county will be more interest-

ing if a record of his activities and achievements are given prominence, and a tribute to his worth and high character as a business man, a public-spirited and enterprising, broad-minded citizen, for although he is yet a young man he has shown by his persistency and eminently worthy career what can be accomplished by the young man who has thrift, energy, tact, force of character and honesty of purpose, and representing as he does one of the best and most highly esteemed families of the country, whose ancestors did so much in the pioneer days to prepare the country for the enjoyment and success of succeeding generations, Mr. Merz is peculiarly entitled to proper mention in this work along with other leading and honorable citizens of Marion county.

Wilfred W. Merz, the popular and efficient agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, also of the Wells, Fargo & Company Express, at Salem, Marion county, was born at this place February 13, 1872, being the eldest child of Nicholas Merz, who is a member of the Council of Aldermen of the city of Salem, and an influential and highly respected citizen who has lived in Salem practically all his life. Nicholas Merz's parents were born in Germany and migrated to America in early life, and soon established comfortable homes in the new world and lived to a ripe old age.

The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Elizabeth A. Smith. She was born at Decatur, Illinois, and died at Huey, Illinois.

Sarah S. Ritchie, the maternal grandmother of our subject, is a native of Giles county, Virginia, born March 22, 1828, and at present resides near Shattuc, Illinois, in her eightieth year. Her first husband was John H. Smith, who was born September 1, 1831, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and died at Metropolis, Illinois, October 2, 1888. He was the father of nine children (the mother of our subject being the eldest), only one of whom is living, John Lewis Smith, of Carlyle, Illinois.

Nicholas Merz by his first wife is the father of five children, of whom four are living in 1908, and whose births occurred in the following order: Wilfred W., our subject; Nellie, the wife of Richard Ellington, of St. Louis; John L., living in Chicago; Nona died in Chicago, July 8, 1905; Orval Nicholas living in Salem, Illinois. To Nicholas Merz and his second wife one child was born, Mabel, who is living with her parents in Salem.

These children received a fairly good education and are comfortably located, each giving promise of successful careers.

Wilfred W. Merz was reared in Salem, having attended the city schools where he applied himself in a most assiduous manner, outstripping many less ambitious plodders until he graduated from the high school as salutarian with the class of 1900, having made an excellent record for scholarship.

After leaving school Mr. Merz farmed on his father's place for two years, making agriculture a success. He then left the farm and accepted a clerkship with the mercantile firm of Cutler & Hays in Salem in whose

employ he remained for one and one-half years, giving entire satisfaction as a salesman and by reason of his adaptability for this line of work and his courteous treatment of customers did much to increase the firm's popularity and trade.

In 1893 Mr. Merz entered the railroad business with the Baltimore & Ohio, and was assistant agent at Salem during 1893 and 1894. On January 16, 1895, he was appointed agent for the Chicago, Paducah & Memphis Railroad Company at Kell, Illinois. This road later passed into the control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois in 1907, and after about eight months of acceptable service at Kell, Mr. Merz was promoted to the position of agent at Salem for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road, and he has since been their faithful employe at this important post, with the exception of five months as agent at Tuscola, Illinois, from January to June, 1904, and as assistant cashier of the Salem State Bank from October, 1904, to October, 1905, which position he held with honor and resigned the same to re-enter the railroad service. He is regarded by the company as one of the most conscientious and reliable agents in their service. Since the division was established at Salem in 1905, this office has become one of the most important along the company's line.

Mr. Merz was happily married August 24, 1897, to Nettie Kell, daughter of J. M. Kell and wife, a well known family of old Foxville. Mrs. Merz is a representative of one of the oldest families of Marion county, and one of a family of nine children, seven of whom are yet living, Maudie and Robert dying in infancy. Her father and mother are still living at the time of this writing, the mother being one of ten sisters all of whom are living in 1908, a most remarkable record. Her father, John M. Kell, was a soldier in the Union ranks during the war between the states and was one of a family of twelve children, one of his brothers being killed in the last skirmish of the Civil war after a service of three years. Mrs. Merz's grandfather, on her maternal side, was Robert Wham, a well-to-do pioneer of Marion county who rendered distinguished services as a soldier in the Mexican war. He had a brother, French L., who died in Andersonville prison. Mr. Wham passed away January 10, 1905, at a very old age.

Mr. and Mrs. Merz are the parents of three bright and interesting children who have added cheer to the cozy, modern and nicely furnished home which is so graciously presided over with rare dignity and grace by the subject's wife, the names of their children being as follows: Robert W., born July 6, 1898; Helen Louise, born February 6, 1900; Gladys Roberta, born June 6, 1902. The fact that the birth of these children all occurred on the sixth of the month is a singular coincidence.

Mr. and Mrs. Merz own their own beautiful home on East Main street. Both are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and are known as among the best members of the congregation with which they have always been popular. The subject

has spent his entire life in Salem where he is well and favorably known, having gained and retained undivided respect of all as a result of his sober, industrious and honorable career. He is always to be found on the right side of all questions looking to the betterment of his community and may well be said to represent Marion county's best citizenship in every particular.

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## JAMES HENRY KIMBERLIN.

Upon the roll of representative citizens and prominent and influential business men of Marion county consistently appears the name which initiates this paragraph. He has been a resident of Salem for many years, during which time he has gradually won his way into the affections of the people, for he possesses those sterling qualities of character which commend themselves to persons of intelligence and the highest morality, so it is no cause for wonder that he has achieved so high a position in the general estimation of all who have come in touch with him. For many years he was a professional man, gaining wide popularity in this manner, but he is now rendering efficient service at the Salem post-office.

James Henry Kimberlin was born in Richland county, Illinois, January 18, 1860, the son of W. O. Kimberlin, a native of Indiana, having been born February 2, 1826, near Scottsburg, Scott county. He left Indiana and came to Richland county, Illinois, in 1856, settling on a farm where he became known as one of the progressive agriculturists of that community and made a comfortable living until the year 1884, when he was called from his earthly labors by the "grim reaper". His widow, who was Hannah E. Reed, born near Salem, Washington county, Indiana, October 31, 1825, a woman of many praiseworthy traits, is living on the old homestead there at this writing (1908), being eighty-three years old, yet able to do her own house work. Her long life has been one of self-sacrifice for the good of her family and others so that now in her serene old age she can look back over the years without cause for regret. The father of our subject was a soldier in the Union ranks during the great Civil war, having been a member of Company F, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was with Grant at Vicksburg and was in many other important battles. He was in the hospital service for some time, also did general duty at New Orleans, having remained in the service up to January 12, 1866, when he was discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and arrived home February 2d, following which was his fortieth birthday. He had two brothers killed in battle during this war. Their names were Daniel and Jacob. Another brother, Isaac M., went through the service in the Seventh and Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, having been a member of Company G. Dr. H. L. Kimberlin, another brother of the subject's father, who is now living at Mitchell, Indiana, was a Government Reporter on Governor Morton's staff.

The paternal grandfather of the subject was Jacob Kimberlin, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Indiana when a young man. He devoted his life to farming and died about 1871. He was well known about Greenfield, where he operated a toll gate, subsequent to the war. The subject's maternal grandfather was Joseph Reed, of Scotch-English ancestry.

Eight children were born to the parents of the subject, only two of whom are now living. George W., the subject's only living brother, is living at Noble, Richland county, with his mother on the old farm. Among the papers held by the Kimberlins is the original land grant by the government for their old homestead made to Joseph Reed and signed by President Franklin Pierce.

James Henry Kimberlin, our subject, spent his boyhood on the parental farm in Richland county where he performed his part of the work about the place from year to year after he reached the age when he could be of valuable service to his father. He attended the neighboring schools in the meantime where he applied himself in a manner which insured a good education. After leaving school and working at various minor employments for several years he finally accepted a position as commercial traveler which he followed with marked success for three and one-half years, giving entire satisfaction to his employers, when, much to their regret he was compelled to tender his resignation on account of temporary ill health. After this our subject took up the study of ophthalmology, which he decided should be his life work, consequently he made rapid progress in this work, having attended the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology at Chicago, from which institution he graduated with high honors with the degree of Fellow of Optics in 1892. He at once began practice and his success was instantaneous, having practiced at Olney, Shelbyville and Salem, having established his business in the last named city in 1900, since which time he has been a resident of this city. His work in this line was always considered first class and he achieved wide popularity in the same.

Mr. Kimberlin was, however, induced to give up his profession to become deputy post-master of this city, which position he is filling to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, showing that he has rare executive as well professional ability.

Mr. Kimberlin was united in marriage to Eva Myers, November 19, 1903, the daughter of the late Theodore Myers, of Iuka, Illinois, and the accomplished representative of a well known family. One child, a bright and interesting lad, bearing the name of James Henry Kimberlin, Jr., was born to the subject and wife May 4, 1905.

Mrs. Kimberlin is one of a family of five children. One child died after reaching maturity. Theodore Myers was a farmer, and was a soldier in the Civil war.

In his political affiliations our subject is a strong Republican, and he is a well informed man on political and all current questions. He is a Protestant in his religious belief. He is recognized as a man of sterling integrity

and of strong convictions as to all matters affecting the best interests of the community and is always found on the right side of every moral issue.

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## GEORGE COX.

In the field of political life, teaching and the railroad business in Marion county, Illinois, the subject of this sketch has won distinction, and today is numbered among the leading, influential and honored citizens of Salem. He has figured prominently in public affairs, ever lending his influence in the development of all worthy causes looking to the development of the locality at large, being an advocate of progressive measures. He is now filling the position of Deputy County Clerk and the promptness and fidelity with which he discharges his duties have won for him the favorable criticism of leading representatives of both political parties.

George Cox was born in Parke county, Indiana, July 11, 1848, and came to Iuka, Illinois, September 4, 1868. His father was Alfred Cox, a native of Ohio, who migrated to Indiana when a very small boy. Joshua Cox, grandfather of George Cox, was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, who migrated to Indiana at a very early date and entered land when the United States land office was at Vincennes, he being compelled to go to Vincennes to make his payments, making the trip on horseback, and it was his custom to camp and hunt on the way. Grandfather Cox was a farmer of great ability for those early times. His widow survived him several years. George W. Overpeck, grandfather of the subject on his mother's side, was born in Pennsylvania. His father and mother having died in early life he drifted to Hamilton county, Ohio, and died in the spring of 1867, having been survived several years by his widow. They spent their lives on a farm.

The father of the subject is now a resident of Illinois and makes his home among his children here and at Shattuc, this state. The mother of the subject was known in her maidenhood as Mary Overpeck, a native of Ohio. She passed to her rest in April, 1902, at Shattuc, Illinois, at the home of her daughter. Both the father and the mother of our subject were the oldest representatives of their respective families. Following children were born to them, seven of whom are living at this writing, 1908, named in order of birth as follows: George, our subject; Mary Jane, wife of P. B. Anderson, of Shattuc, Illinois; Sally Ann, wife of H. C. Brown, of Vandalia, Illinois; John, of Clinton county, near Huey, Illinois; Amanda, deceased; Perry, of Iuka township, this county; Warner, of Decatur, Illinois; Eva, deceased; Julia is the wife of Milton Andrews, of Ouray, Colorado; Libby is deceased as are also the last two children born to this couple.

George Cox was reared on the parental farm in Parke county, Indiana, and attended the common schools there, also the graded schools by working mornings and evenings

to pay his tuition, as his parents were poor and could not defray the expenses of an education for our subject, but he was possessed of an indomitable will and forged ahead despite obstacles winning definite success in after life as a result of his energy and persistency. After completing the course of study laid down in the graded schools he attended school at Rockville for a time, after which he taught school with great success for several years, becoming known as one of the able educators of the county and his services were in great demand. He continued teaching until his health failed. He then went to railroading, locating in Iuka September 4, 1868, as indicated before. He attended school that winter at Xenia, Illinois, passing the examination for teacher's license. He then took a course in the Wabash Commercial College at Vincennes, Indiana, after which he returned to railroading first as brakeman, then a freight conductor, later as passenger conductor on the old Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, now the Baltimore & Ohio, Southwestern Railroad. During all these years of railroad service he would at times return to teaching school in both Indiana and Illinois. In 1880 our subject moved on a farm in Iuka township and for twenty-one consecutive years taught school during the winter months, farming the remainder of the year. He made a success of whatever he undertook whether it was farming, teaching or railroading. In the latter he won the confidence of his employers who regarded him as one of their most valuable employes.

In April, 1908, Mr. Cox became Deputy County Clerk, which position he is holding with much credit to his innate ability and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

When teaching school our subject was principal of the Iuka schools. He was offered many important positions as a teacher but declined as he desired to teach near home and live at home.

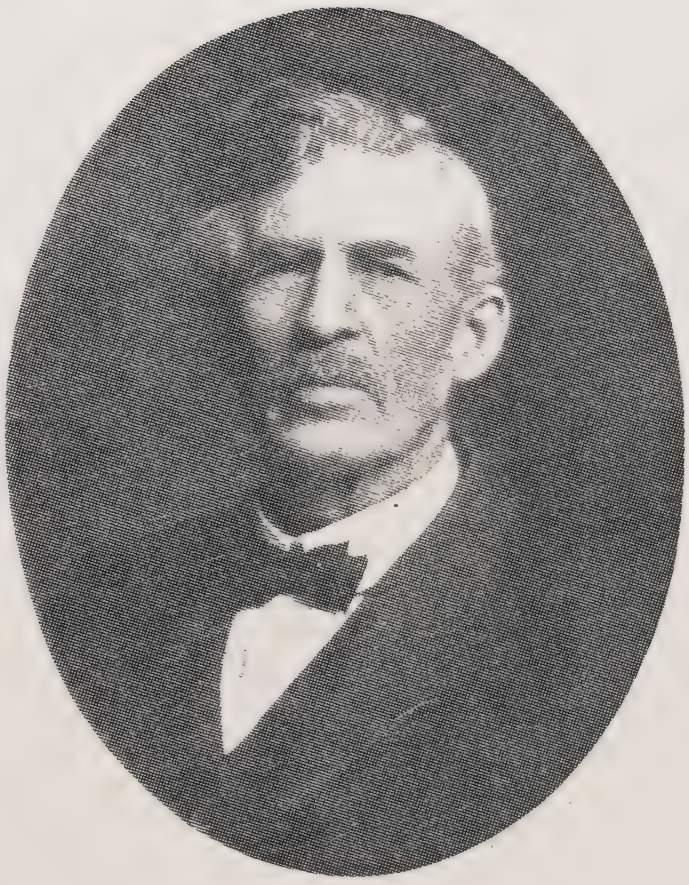
Mr. Cox was united in marriage in 1879 to Mary E. Young, the talented and accomplished daughter of W. J. Young, of Iuka township, one of the pioneers of Marion county. Mr. Young was an influential citizen and served as a lieutenant during the Civil war.

One child was born to the subject and wife who died in infancy.

Mr. Cox still owns a valuable farm of eighty acres in which he takes a great interest, having improved it up to a high standard of Marion county's valuable farms, it ranking with the best of them. It is located four and one-half miles southeast of Iuka. An excellent residence and several substantial out buildings stand on the place.

Mr. Cox has been a candidate for County Superintendent of Schools at different times but was defeated by a few votes. In politics he is a Democrat. In his fraternal relations he is affiliated with the Masons at Iuka and is an honorary member of the Modern Woodmen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and both belong to the Eastern Star.

WEST HOME.
Kinmundy, Illinois.



C. H. WEST.

## CHARLES H. WEST.

The early pioneers of Marion county, Illinois, have about all "crossed the great divide." Year by year their numbers have continued to diminish, until of the hundreds who settled here in the twenties and thirties only a few of them remain. There are, however, many men and women now living in the county, who, though coming here in what might be properly termed the second period after the pioneers, have borne well their part in making this a prosperous region. They are no less worthy of praise in the part they bore in the labors and privations of this early period than are their parents. Among these is the subject of this sketch, who has spent the major part of his mature years in the county where he has become widely known and where his labors have benefited alike himself and the community at large.

Charles H. West was born in Delaware county, Indiana, October 27, 1845, the son of George and Elizabeth (Brammer) West.

The father of the subject left Pennsylvania when a young man, and settled in Delaware county, Indiana, and came to Illinois in 1865, in Jo Daviess county and in 1869 came to Marion county where he remained the balance of his life, having reached the advanced age of eighty-three years, after a life of hard work in agricultural pursuits. The subject's mother, a woman of many fine qualities and a worthy companion of her noble husband, lived to be seventy-three years old, and was in her religious belief a member of the old school Baptists. There were seven children in this family, six living to maturity. Samuel, the oldest brother of the subject, was a soldier from Indiana in the Union lines and was killed at Marietta, Georgia, where he was buried. A brother of the father of our subject had a son, John T. West, who was also a soldier in the Civil war, having been in a Pennsylvania regiment.

Charles H. West, our subject, came with his father to Marion county in 1869. He attended the public schools in Delaware county, Indiana, where he worked on his father's farm during the summer season, having remained a member of the family circle until he was thirty-one years of age. He then leased his father's farm in this county for a number of years, and after his father returned to Illinois he purchased the same which he has managed with the greatest success for a period of twenty-five years, developing it into one of the leading farms of the community and gathering from its fertile fields from year to year bounteous harvests.

Mr. West owns at this writing, 1908, twelve and one-half acres in Kinmundy in one section of the city and also a ten-acre orchard in another section of the city, also forty acres one-half mile east of the town, containing a fine orchard, all well located and good land. He also has excellent property in the central part of the town, and fifty acres of horticultural land, which is very valuable owing to the large and choice varieties of trees on it. This property

claims much of his attention since Mr. West delights in horticultural work, being well versed in its various phases. He owns a modern, large, nicely furnished and altogether one of the most desirable residences in Kinmundy or vicinity. All this he has made himself practically unaided as a result of his genuine business sagacity, persistency and honesty.

Mr. West was united in marriage in 1877 to Rose N. Dillon, a native of Marion county, whose father was from Kentucky; her mother's people being from Ohio. Three children have been born to this union, named in order of birth as follows: Harry T., who was born in 1878, is married and has two children; Maud L. is the wife of A. G. Porter and the mother of one child; the third child died in infancy.

Mr. West is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and their auxiliaries. In politics he is a Republican and is an Alderman in the City Council of Kinmundy, which position he fills with great credit.

In township and county affairs Mr. West takes an active interest and when his judgment approves of any measure that is advanced he is not hesitant in giving his approval and active aid. In many ways he has given his time and service for the general good. He has a wide acquaintance and the favorable judgment the public passed upon him in the early days of his residence here has been in no degree set aside or modified as the years have gone by.

## WILLIAM C. INGRAM.

Standing in an eminent position among the industrial representatives of Marion county is the subject of this sketch, who is recognized as one of Kinmundy's leading citizens, having for many years been interested in the local flouring mill the reputation of which has spread all over this locality as a result of his able management. In this regard he is controlling an extensive and important industry, for the product of his mill is large and the annual shipment of flour made to the city markets bring in return a very desirable income to the stockholders of the company. His success has been won entirely along old and time-tried maxims, such as "honesty is the best policy" and "there is no excellence without labor."

William C. Ingram was born in Indiana in 1848, the son of Samuel and Minerva A. (Powers) Ingram. Grandfather Ingram is supposed to have been born in Kentucky and moved to Warrick county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming and where he spent the balance of his days in honest and useful toil; there raising his family and passing from his labors into the great beyond, after reaching a very advanced age. His faithful life companion also lived to an advanced age. They reared a large family, all but one of whom lived to be men and women and reared families of their own. A number of their sons were gallant infantrymen in the Union ranks during the war between the states. The Ingram lineage is from Eng-

land, and were early settlers in Kentucky, having come there in the brave days of Daniel Boone when the principal tasks of the pioneers were the clearing of the primeval forests and the banishment of the wary red men.

Samuel Ingram, the father of the subject, was reared in Indiana, and was almost wholly without educational advantages. His date of birth is recorded as 1824, consequently his boyhood was during a time when schools had scarcely been established in the Hoosier state. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits of which he made a success being a hard worker. He left Indiana in 1854 and moved to Edwards county, Illinois, but came on to Marion county, landing here April 6, 1857, and bought a farm on which he remained and greatly improved, living there in comfort until 1866, when he moved to Kinmundy, still working his farm; continuing this for ten years when he sold out and retired from active work. He is still hale and active at this writing (1908), having attained the ripe age of eighty-four. As a result of his well spent life his old age is happy, for it is free from want and worry and pervaded with no unpleasant memories or regrets and compunctions over a misspent past, for his life has been one of honor and industry, most worthily lived. There were eight children in his family, six of whom are now living and have families of their own. The mother of the subject, a woman of beautiful Christian character, passed to her rest at the age of seventy-eight years. This fine old couple were always devout Methodists.

The great-grandfather Powers of the subject spent most of his life in Indiana, living to an old age. He was a Democrat and a Baptist. Grandmother Powers died in middle age. One of Mrs. Ingram's brothers, John Powers, was a soldier in the Civil war.

William C. Ingram, our subject, was brought to Illinois by his parents when six years old and to Marion county three years later, having been placed at once in the public schools here where he received his education, and in other similar schools of this state. He worked on his father's farm and for others as a farm hand until he was twenty-one years old, when he rented a farm and worked it on his own account for two years, making a good start in this way. He then purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in this county on which he remained for a few years when he went to carpentry and farming, later purchasing a saw mill which he successfully operated for twenty-five years, which he recently sold. He has also owned two other saw mills, and has been known as one of the leading mill men of this locality for many years Some time ago he came to Kinmundy and purchased an interest in the Songer flouring mill which has been in operation for forty years, the subject now owning forty shares in this mill and is a director in the same, which has a wide reputation for the excellency of its products, customers not only coming in person from all parts of the county, but many orders are constantly pouring in from adjoining counties and distant cities. The subject's son is also a part owner in the mill.

He also owns and controls thirty shares of the capital stock.

Our subject has also been a merchant, and owing to his honesty in business, his natural ability and his discriminating foresight, he has always made a success at whatever he undertook, so that today he is regarded as one of the financially substantial men of the county, every dollar in his possession having been honestly earned by hard work.

Mr. Ingram was united in marriage in 1869 to Mary R. Gray, a native of this county, daughter of James H. and Susanna Jane (Hannah) Gray. They were from Tennessee and lived on a farm. Her father was president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Kinmundy at the time of his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. In their family were ten children, seven of whom lived to maturity, but were short-lived people.

Six children were born to the subject and wife as follows: Jane who was born in 1871, died when two and one-half years old; Charles H., who was born in 1874, is now living in Oklahoma and is the father of six children: Nellie A., who was born in 1876, is the wife of M. E. Huston, who lives at Maroa, Illinois, and is the mother of one child; Isaac D. was born in 1879 and is now associated with his father in the mill, is married and has three children; Robert L., who was born in 1880, is living in the state of Washington, is married and has one child; William G., born in 1882, died at the age of twenty-one years.

The subject's first wife passed away in 1883. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. Ingram was married a second time, the date of his last wedding occurring in 1888. Nancy I. Gray (nee Booth), who was then the mother of two children, was his second choice. W. H. Gray, a sketch of whose life appears in this work, is her son. Her other child is dead. There has been no issue by the subject's last union. Mr. Ingram is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and he attends the Methodist church, of which his wife is a faithful member. In politics he supports the Republican ticket and he takes a keen interest in public affairs, though he has no ambition for the honors or emoluments of public office, preferring to give his attention to his own business affairs.

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## W. S. CONANT.

Marion county, Illinois, is characterized by her full share of the honored and faithful element who have done so much for the development and upbuilding of the state and the establishment of the institutions of civilization in this fertile and well favored section. Among these worthy native sons the name of the subject of this sketch is properly installed.

W. S. Conant was born in this county, September 22, 1854, the son of William R., and Fannie (Swift) Conant. Grandfather Conant was a native of Massachusetts, who

moved from that state to Georgia and then to Illinois, settling in Marion county, coming here in an early day and being the first school teacher in the county. He entered land here and farmed for some time, having passed to his rest about 1840, at the age of about fifty years. His wife died within one week of her husband. Grandfather Swift was a native of Tennessee, who moved to this county about 1830, entering land here which he developed into a farm and where he reared his family. He died a short distance from where he first located, having moved to the former place, his death occurring about 1870, when he was about seventy years old. His widow survived him about ten years. She was a Presbyterian. There were five children in this family, all of them living to maturity.

The father of the subject was born in Georgia and came to Illinois with his parents when he was but a boy. His father being a teacher, he received some education, but the father of the subject was a hard-working man and did not take time to properly improve his education. He was always a farmer. He entered land which he later added to by purchase until he had a valuable farm of two hundred acres, which he left at his death. The mother of the subject died when she was two years old, in 1856, his father having died at the age of forty. He was a Democrat in political belief.

W. S. Conant, our subject, had the advantage of a common school education, and having applied himself in a diligent manner he became fairly well educated, not leaving the school room until he was nineteen years old. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty, when he went to work on his own account. He farmed with his brother-in-law, then rented a farm and so continued for four years. He then bought a farm in 1881 of three hundred and twenty acres. It was unimproved prairie land, but the subject devoted seven years of hard work on the place and developed a fine and well improved farm. He still owns this place. He then bought a residence property, and in time sold that and purchased the farm where he has since resided, which consists of twenty-four acres on which there is a modern and substantial residence together with convenient out-buildings. The subject carries on general farming in a most successful manner, skillfully rotating his crops so as to keep the soil in good productive condition. He also devoted much time to stock-raising, being a good judge of all kinds of live stock, especially cattle and horses. He frequently feeds for the market, but is now selling his stock for other purposes. He raises a good class of horses. For six years he engaged in buying and selling live stock in connection with his farming and made this business a success in every particular.

Our subject was united in marriage in November, 1877, to Agnes I. Morgan, daughter of J. B. and Martha (Doolen) Morgan, who came to this county at an early day. There were two of the Doolen brothers who went through the Civil war, and are living in 1908.

Six children have been born to the sub-

ject and wife, as follows: Martha, born in 1880, who died in infancy; Gracie; Florence, who was born in 1881, died when three years old; William, who was born September 22, 1885, died when six years old; George, who was born July 8, 1887, is a farmer, married and has one child; Clarence C. was born July 14, 1894; Lewis was born in 1897, is single and living at home.

The subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in his fraternal relations, and also a Modern Woodman, belonging also to the Royal Neighbors, having filled all the chairs in an able manner in the Woodmen. In his religious affiliations he subscribes to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, as does also his wife. Mr. Conant is a loyal Democrat although he does not find much time to devote to political matters.

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## SAMUEL D. GRAHAM.

The enterprising citizen whose name heads this article needs no introduction to the people of Marion county. He has been for some time prominently identified with the financial and industrial interests of the community where he resides and always manifesting an active interest in the public welfare. His long life has been a most active and useful one in every respect, and has resulted in the accumulation of an ample competence for his closing years as well as in much good to his fellow men and the community at large, where he has many warm friends.

Samuel D. Graham was born in Rush county, Indiana, in April, 1836, the son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Smith) Graham. Grandfather Graham was born in Scotland and came to Pennsylvania in the seventeenth century. Both he and his brother, Isaac, came from Scotland and both fought in the Revolutionary war. Grandfather was a captain and he had his eyes burned by the explosion of a gun in the hands of one of his own soldiers and eventually lost his eyesight from the effects of it, having been blind for twenty years before his death. He never drew his pension although it was allowed. It is in the hands of the government yet. He was about eighty years old when he died, leaving eight children living out of a family of nine, all of whom lived to maturity, five of whom moved to Ohio, where they made homes and reared families and where they died. Grandfather was deacon in the Baptist church for forty years, and he and Grandmother Graham were Baptists and always lived the Christian life.

Grandfather Smith was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved from there to Butler county, Ohio, after the death of his first wife. He and our subject's father were married by the same minister and with the same ceremony. In Grandfather Smith's family there were seven children, who lived to maturity. The youngest daughter by this marriage, Rebecca McClelland, was the mother of Gen. George B. McClelland. There was no issue from the second mar-

riage. Grandfather Smith lived to be well advanced in years. After his remains had been buried twelve years, they were taken up for removal and it was found that his body was petrified. Grandfather Smith was a Revolutionary soldier and one of his sons-in-law, Oren Davis, was with him as a soldier, and his son, Charles was in the Black Hawk war.

The father of the subject left Pennsylvania when twenty years old. He did not have early school advantages, but in time became educated and a well read man through his own persistent efforts, being particularly well informed on historical matters and events. He settled in Butler county, Ohio, buying timbered land which he cleared and developed into a good farm, living there for about twelve years, when he moved to Rush county, Indiana, in 1831, remaining there until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-two years, his date of birth having occurred on August 6, 1799. His wife was born in October, 1800. He was twice married, his first wife being the mother of our subject. She died at the age of thirty-seven years, having given birth to eleven children, seven of whom lived to maturity. The father was married again, there being born to the last union ten children, all of whom lived to maturity. The father and mother were Baptists. The former spent his entire life on a farm, leaving a farm and a goodly share of money to his heirs, and also left land in Iowa, all of which shows that he was a thrifty and prudent man of affairs.

Hezekiah Graham, father of the subject, in addition to his own family of eighteen children took four orphan boys and one girl and kept them until they reached maturity and in addition to these he was always hunting and finding homes for other orphan children, and his own smoke-house and granary were always open to the poor and needy. He believed with the great philosopher, Henry Drummond, that "The greatest thing a man can do for his Heavenly Father is to be kind to some of His children."

Samuel D. Graham, our subject, had but little opportunity to attend school, having spent altogether less than six months in the school room. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years old, then hired out as a farm hand for ten years, during which time he saved his earnings and bought a farm in Fayette county, Indiana. He lived there for ten years, then sold out and bought another farm in Union county, Indiana, and sold this at the end of two years, when he moved to Illinois, settling in Marion county, buying a farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres of improved land, near Kinmundy in 1882. In 1903 he bought his splendid modern residence and two acres of ground in Kinmundy, where he has since resided. He sold his farm here and bought a farm in Butler county, Missouri, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of improved bottom land on which his son resides and successfully manages. Since coming to Kinmundy our subject has lived in peaceful and hon-

orable retirement, conscious of a well spent life, which has been a very active one and has resulted in success in an eminent degree. He always benefited himself in his land deals and was an unusually good farmer, keeping his farms well improved and in a high state of cultivation.

Our subject was married in 1870 to Mrs. Rhoda E. Prichard, nee Patterson, a native of Union county, Indiana. Her father, Alexander Patterson, was born December 7, 1815, and came to Ohio when fifteen years of age, later to Union county, Indiana, where his father had purchased an eighty-acre farm. He lived and died on that farm. Mrs. Graham became the mother of three children by her first marriage, all of whom are deceased. One of the oldest brothers, James M. Patterson, was a soldier during the Civil war from Indiana, and was killed at Winchester, Virginia, in the battle of September 19, 1864. Her people were of Scotch-German descent. Her grandparents on her father's side were married September 6, 1798. Grandfather Patterson was born April 14, 1769, and Grandmother Patterson was born July 29, 1776.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham: Harvey McClelland, born August 23, 1871, was accidentally killed in 1904; William H., was born in 1873, is living on a farm in Missouri, is married, but has no children living: Tillie Alma, who was born December 15, 1878, died January 28, 1879; Katie L., born May 6, 1880, is the wife of Melvin Hamilton, and is living in Indiana. They have two children living.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Graham are active members of the Baptist church. Our subject is a loyal Democrat, but seldom takes much interest in political affairs, however, his support is always for the good of the community in all questions.

Our subject has been a great reader, having read the Bible through not less than six or seven times, besides scores of other good books and much pure literary matter. He relates that he has been acquainted with not less than five hundred of the Grahams and that he never knew or heard of one of them who ever used intoxicants of any kind or character, and but few of them who ever used tobacco., and about one-half of them are church people.

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## WILLIAM R. KELL.

The subject of this life record is one of the oldest pioneer farmers of Marion county, having spent his long and useful life within the borders of the same and assisted in its development is every way possible, for while seeking to advance his own interests he never lost sight of his obligations to his neighbors and fellow citizens. His life record should be an inspiration to the younger generation, for it has been one of sterling worth and led along high planes of honor.

William R. Kell was born in Haines township, Marion county, Illinois, October 30, 1835, the son of Thomas and Mary L. (Little) Kell, both natives of South Carolina. Thomas Kell came to Illinois in 1822 with

his parents and they settled first in Rome township, Jefferson county. Thomas Kell was the name of the subject's grandfather, who was also a native of South Carolina, in which state he married Margaret Gaston. He got government land is Rome township, Jefferson county, this state, about four hundred acres in all, in prairie and timber land. He died there, but his wife died in Haines township, Marion county. Twelve children, all of whom are deceased, were born to the grandparents of our subject, namely: William, Jane, John, Samuel G., Martha, Alexander, Thomas, father of our subject; James died in Walnut Hill, Illinois; Eliza, Riley, Martha, and Matthew Cannon.

Mary L. Little, mother of our subject, was the daughter of Samuel Little, of South Carolina. He first married Mary Luke and his second marriage was to a Miss Ervin. Two children were born to Samuel Little and his first wife, and eleven children by the second wife, all deceased except one. Thomas Kell, father of our subject, was reared on the old home place, remaining at home until he was about twenty years of age. He received a meagre education in subscription schools. After his marriage he located in Haines township, Marion county, becoming well-to-do, owning about eight hundred acres of land. He handled much stock, especially horses and mules. In politics he was a Whig, later a Republican. He held some of the minor township offices. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He died July 26, 1892. Twelve children were born to the parents of our subject, namely: William, our subject; Mary A. lived in Haines township and was the wife of William Telford; Margaret J., who married James Morton, is deceased; Samuel W., who was a soldier in Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was killed during a skirmish February 12, 1865, in North Carolina; John was a soldier in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted for three months; Thomas C. died at the age of four years; Martha, who married W. J. Shook, is deceased; James C. is deceased; Alexander P. lives in Mexico; Charles T. lives in Haines township; Mathew C. lives in Haines township; Esther E. is the wife of John Little, who lives in Monmouth, Illinois.

William R. Kell, our subject, received only a limited schooling, but he was ambitious and by home study and close application he fitted himself for a teacher, and taught school while a young man for twenty-two months, teaching one term after his marriage. He remained at home until he married, when he came to his present home is Haines township in section 29, which was a new place, but the subject has always been a man of thrift and he soon had the wild land transformed into an excellent farm, having brought it up in all modern improvements until it is now equal to any in the township in this respect. It is highly productive and has made the subject a comfortable living. He has a very substantial dwelling, an excellent barn, and his place not only shows prosperity, but excellent management.

Mr. Kell married Sarah Keeney on April

1. 1858. She was born in Haines township, the daughter of A. W. and Martha (Farris) Keeney. Her father was a native of Indiana and her mother of Tennessee. They came to Marion county, Illinois, at an early day and farmed in Haines township, later moving to Salem, Illinois, where Mr. Keeney engaged in the milling business and where he and his wife both died.

Eleven children have been born to the subject and his first wife, namely: Mary, the wife of W. F. McNeiley, living in Raccoon township; Sarah Jane, the wife of Finis Gaston, lives in Haines township, this county; Edward E. lives in Kell and married Ella McMeans; Margaret E. is the wife of John F. Gaskill, living in Kell; Lena Ann is the wife of Valandingham Brownfield, living in Kell; George lives in Haines township; Thomas F. died in infancy; James H. is a carpenter living in Haines township; Boyd R. married Maud Williamson and they live in East St. Louis; William N. died when ten years old; Arthur W., who married Mary Jones, is a carpenter living in Centralia. Mrs. Kell died August 14, 1883. Mr. Kell chose as his second wife Mary E. Purdue, a native of Haines township and the daughter of William C. and Martha (Keele) Purdue, natives of Tennessee, who came to Marion county in 1838. They first settled in Raccoon township and later moved to Haines township. Three children have been born to our subject as a result of his second marriage, as follows: The first child died in infancy; John C. is living at home; Elizabeth L. is also living at home. The above named children were educated in the home schools.

Mr. Kell is a loyal Republican, having first voted for John C. Fremont. He has been Highway Commissioner and also a member of the School Board. He is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. In his fraternal relations he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Romine Lodge, No. 663, at Kell. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 5284, at Kell.

Mr. Kell has been prosperous owing to the fact that he has led a busy life and has been honest in his dealings with his fellow men. He is held in high favor by all who know him and has always been influential in his community.

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## FRED O. GRISSOM.

The subject of this sketch is regarded as one of the public-spirited and representative citizens of Kinmundy township, Marion county, Illinois, who has ever upheld high trusts in a most worthy manner. He is essentially a man of the people, a true American of the period in which he lives and possessing the esteem of his fellow citizens, it is but just that on the roster of Marion county's men of ability and worth his name be given due prominence.

Fred O. Grissom was born March 9, 1876, in Meacham township, Marion county, the son of J. W. and M. J. Grissom, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively.

The father of our subject is a Civil war veteran who at this writing, 1908, is sixty-four years old. He located in this county in the early sixties, residing on a farm for many years, having improved the same and made a comfortable living by habits of industry and economy. About twenty-seven years ago he moved to Farina, this state, and engaged in business. The subject's mother was born in Marion county, the daughter of Silas Parrill, who was one of the earliest settlers here. He used to do all his marketing at St. Louis. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-eight years, having died on the farm which he settled when quite a young man. The subject's parents were married December 20, 1867, and three children were born to this union, namely: Charles F., Fred O. and Louis E. The first born died when six years old.

Fred O. Grissom remained a member of the family circle until he reached maturity, having attended the common schools at Farina, Illinois, where he diligently applied himself and received a fairly good education.

The business career of Mr. Grissom began January 1, 1894. He learned the printing business in the office of The Farina News, where he worked until August 23, 1898, when he located in Kinmundy, having purchased The Kinmundy Express, and he has been engaged in active newspaper work ever since. Although he met with misfortune twice, his newspaper plant having been destroyed by fire on two different occasions, nothing daunted, he has forged ahead and is enjoying a liberal patronage.

Mr. Grissom was married on January 19, 1899, to Jennie A. Bascom, the refined and accomplished daughter of Rev. S. B. and C. M. Bascom. She was born in Ramsey, Illinois, November 25, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Grissom's home has not been blessed with any children.

Mrs. Grissom is a member of the Methodist church, and in his fraternal relations, our subject is a member of Clipper Lodge No. 413, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has never held public office, being contented to lead a quiet life and do what he can towards placing right men in the local offices, but he has never aspired to positions of honor or emolument at the hands of his fellow voters. However, he has the interest of the public at heart and is known as a man of industry, honesty and loyalty to right principles.

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## LEANDER C. MATTHEWS.

The subject has spent his entire life in this county and he has always had deeply at heart the well-being and improvement of the county, using his influence whenever possible for the promotion of enterprises calculated to be of lasting benefit to his fellow men, besides taking a leading part in all movements for the advancement of the community along social, intellectual and moral lines.

Leander C. Matthews was born South of Salem, in the edge of Jefferson county, May

25, 1848, the son of Andrew J. and Hulda (Swafford) Matthews, natives of Tennessee and Illinois, respectively, and both representatives of honorable and well known families in their own communities.

Our subject remained under his parental roof until he reached man's estate and attended the district schools in his native community and in Centralia, where he applied himself in a careful manner and received a good education.

Mr. Matthews early decided to devote his life to a business career and he has bent every effort to this end with gratifying results.

He commenced a general business in 1883 at Fairman, Marion county, Illinois, where he remained ten years with much success attending his efforts. He is at this writing engaged in the hay, grain and implement business in Kinmundy, this county, and is conducting a thriving business, his trade extending to all parts of the county and penetrating to adjoining counties, in fact he is one of the best known dealers in these lines in this part of the state and the able manner in which he conducts his business and his courteous treatment with those with whom he deals insure him a liberal income from year to year.

Mr. Matthews was united in marriage October 8, 1873, to S. Elizabeth Lydick, who was born near Odin, this county, December 24, 1854, the refined and affable daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Sugg) Lydick, a well known family of that locality.

The following family has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Matthews: Lillian, Baby, Hallie, Hulda, Carl. They have all gone to their rest except Hulda, who is the wife of Albert C. Dunlap, of Champaign, Illinois.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Matthews is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Kinmundy, also of the Knights of Pythias of this place. In politics he is a loyal Democrat and takes a vital interest in his party's affairs, however, he has never aspired to positions of public trust. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and our subject is regarded as one of the substantial church workers of Kinmundy, and he has long taken an active part in all religious affairs. He is a man of large public spirit and enterprise, and personally is of the genial and sunny type, pleasant to meet and makes friends readily. He likes a good story and enjoys a good joke, and because of these qualities of commendation and genuine worth Mr. Matthews has won a host of warm friends which he retains, being popular with all classes in his community where he maintains a home that is comfortable, substantial and pleasant in all its appointments and which is regarded as a place of generous hospitality and good cheer.

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## JOSEPH T. ARNOLD.

The subject of this review, who is the owner of a fine landed estate in Marion county, Illinois, in his successful career as a husbandman must have clearly demon-

strated what an enterprising and industrious man can accomplish when he has good common sense and honesty of purpose to control his energy, and as a result of these praiseworthy qualities he stands today as one of the substantial citizens of the vicinity of Kinmundy, where he is well known.

Joseph T. Arnold is a native of this county and he has preferred to spend his life here. The date on which our subject first saw the light of day was May 12, 1857. He is the son of John W. and Nancy (Jones) Arnold. His grandfather, John Arnold, was born in North Carolina in 1795 of English stock. Great-grandfather Arnold was a Methodist Episcopalian, who preached the gospel in a most able manner for a period of forty-five years. His mother was a very pious woman and from her the subject's grandfather was taught Christianity. He was brought to Georgia by his parents when six years old, where he remained until he was ten years of age. When about twelve years old he was taken by his parents to Tennessee. In two years they moved to Alabama. He saw General Jackson with his army of some two thousand men pass by his door in 1812 when living in Huntsville, Alabama. He was in the army himself for a short time. When twenty years old he went to school for the first time for one month only, but he learned to read and write: that was the extent of his school days. When twenty-one years old he married Elizabeth Webb and moved to Illinois and after two years here moved back to Alabama and from there to Louisiana; then returned to Alabama where he remained for a period of twelve years, after which he moved to Illinois again. He reached the remarkable age of ninety-three years. There were five of his sons in the Civil war, all in Illinois regiments; one of these was killed in battle, the others served their time out and were honorably discharged; one of them was wounded in battle and was crippled as a result during the balance of his days. Grandmother Arnold lived to be about eighty.

Grandfather Jones was a native of Georgia, who came north and settled in Illinois. Two of his sons, Eli and Machak, were soldiers in the war between the states in Illinois regiments. Eli Jones had a leg shot off. Both the Jones and the Arnold families settled in Marion county upon their arrival in this state, where they took up land and developed farms, both being known as people of thrift and sterling qualities. Grandfather Jones died in this county at the age of seventy-eight years and his good wife lived to be up in eighty. These worthy people reared a large family, all of whom inherited longevity to a marked degree.

John W. Arnold, father of our subject, was reared largely in Illinois. He had but scant educational advantages, but he became a well read man, and having devoted his life to farming, became one of the leading agriculturists in his community, having remained in Marion county, where he owned five hundred acres of very productive and valuable land, most of which was prairie. There were nine children in his

family, seven of whom are living in 1908, all but one of them living in Marion county, and all have families of their own. These children were given every advantage possible by their parents, and as a result of the fine home training which they received they are all well established in the affairs of life and have the best reputations possible. The parents of the subject were faithful members of the Methodist church. The father was a loyal Republican and his influence was always in support of the principles of this party. He passed away at the age of seventy-one years, and his faithful life companion lived to be seventy-six, when she, too, joined the "innumerable caravan".

Joseph T. Arnold, our subject, was educated in the public schools of his native community, where he applied himself in a most diligent manner and received a fairly good text-book education, which has since been very greatly supplemented by coming in contact with the world and by home reading. He worked on his father's farm during the crop season until he was twenty years old, when he went to farming on his own account, at which he was very successful, having rented a part of the land, the balance being given to him by his father, and with the exception of two years he has been engaged in active farming ever since. For a period of two years he was engaged in the mercantile business, owning one-half interest in a general store, which he disposed of in 1803. One brother and a nephew now own the old farm on which the family was reared, it never having passed out of the hands of the Arnolds.

Our subject is the owner of two hundred acres of highly improved land, on which he carries on general farming with the most gratifying results. It is located about seven miles out from Kinmundy. Although he now resides in Kinmundy, he oversees the management of his farm, which has been developed until it is equal to any in the township, being well fenced and well drained and otherwise up to the standard of modern farm properties. A substantial and commodious residence and several good outbuildings are to be found on the place.

Mr. Arnold owns a beautiful residence property in Kinmundy, where he makes his home.

Our subject was united in marriage the first time in 1877, to Lizzie Chance, the daughter of a well known family in Marion county, and three children were born to this union, the first, Emery L., having been born in 1880 and died in Alaska in 1903. He was a member of the Signal Corps and is supposed to have been drowned while in active service. He was highly commended by Brigadier General Sully, the commander of the corps. The second child of the subject is now living on his farm in Marion and has one child, Daniel. The third, Edson, died when four years old. The subject's first wife was called to her reward in 1897, and Mr. Arnold was again married, in 1900, his second wife being Mrs. Hattie Green (nee Robb), a native of this county, whose

parents were also natives of Marion county. One child has been born to this union, Vivian Helen, having been born in 1902.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen and the Rebekahs, as is also Mrs. Arnoldy. She is a member of the Eastern Star. He has been Junior Deacon in the first named order. Mrs. Arnold is an active worker both in the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. They are both faithful members of the Methodist church. Our subject has been steward of the same, also Sunday school superintendent, and both the church and Sunday school have been greatly benefited by his able and faithful services.

Mr. Arnold is a Republican in his political beliefs and never loses an opportunity to aid his party in any way possible. He held the office of Supervisor of the township two years, being elected in 1904. The township that he was elected in produces a strong Democratic majority, which was overcome by the popular estimate of his fellow citizens, and he could have held the office longer, but declined further honor in that line.

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## ERASTUS D. TELFORD.

Only those who come in personal contact with the gentleman whose name appears above, the popular and well known City Attorney of Salem, Illinois, can understand how thoroughly nature and training, habits of thought and action, have enabled him to accomplish his life work and made him a fit representative of the enterprising class of professional people to which he belongs. He is a fine type of the sturdy, conscientious American of today—a man who unites a high order of ability with courage, patriotism, clean morality and sound common sense, doing thoroughly and well the work that he finds to do and asking praise of no man for the performance of what he conceives to be his simple duty.

Erastus D. Telford was born in Raccoon township, Marion county, April 23, 1874. J. D. Telford, whose life history is embodied in another part of this volume, who has long been a well known and influential character about Salem, is the father of our subject. Samuel G. Telford, who lives in Haines township, and who was born in 1827 in this county, and who is still making his home two and one-half miles west of where he was born, is the subject's grandfather. His great-grandfather was James Telford, a native of South Carolina, who settled in Marion county in 1822, died in 1856. Our subject's father was the first Republican Sheriff of Marion county, having been elected in 1882. The mother of the subject was known in her maidenhood as Ann Wyatt, a native of Tennessee and the representative of a fine old southern family. Her father sold all his possessions in that state and came to Illinois in 1860, settling on the farm now owned by J. D. Telford, father of the subject of this sketch, to whom and his worthy and faithful life companion seven children were born, all living at this

writing, named in order of birth as follows: Dr. A. T., of Olney, Illinois; Erastus D., our subject; Ula, of the United States Life Saving Station of Chicago; Omer, who lives on a farm three miles west of Salem; Oran is living at home; Erma, who is still a member of the family circle; J. D., Jr. These children were reared in a wholesome home atmosphere and were given every advantage possible by their parents.

E. D. Telford has lived in Salem for twenty-six years, or since his father moved here. He worked on the parental farm until he was twenty-one years old, where he received valuable training in the out door life of the country, not the least advantage of which was the acquisition of a robust constitution which is a necessary prerequisite for the battle of life in any field of endeavor. He attended the public schools in his neighborhood and later graduated in 1890 from the Salem high schools where he made a splendid record, for our subject early determined to secure a good education and fit himself as best he possibly could for life's ardent duties.

After leaving school he decided to teach and consequently followed this line of work with marked success for a few years, during which time he became widely known throughout the county as an able instructor. But not being satisfied with the education he already possessed, and with the routine and somewhat obscure work of the teacher, he gave up his work and entered McKendree College, a denominational school at Lebanon, Illinois, from which institution he graduated with high honors in 1897, with the degree, Bachelor of Science. Having decided to make the profession of law his life work, Mr. Telford in the fall of 1898 went to Washington City and entered the law department of Georgetown University, where he made a brilliant record and from which institution he graduated in 1900. In the meantime he had been appointed to a position in the United States Treasury department, his unusual talents having attracted the attention of authorities in this department. Mr. Telford remained in the Treasury department, where he gave the greatest satisfaction to the higher officials and where his work was very creditably and faithfully performed until April 1, 1906, when he resigned and returned to Salem, Illinois, for the purpose of engaging in the practice of law, and, useless to say that his success was instantaneous, and he at once had a large clientele, his office being sought by clients with a wide range of cases, and his fame soon overspread Marion county, extending to other fields, consequently he was frequently called to other localities on important cases and his cool, careful, determined manner in presenting his arguments before a jury seldom failed in bringing a verdict in his favor.

Mr. Telford was soon slated for political preferment, leaders in his party being quick to detect unusual ability as a public official in him, consequently in April, 1907, he was elected City Attorney of Salem, which position he now very creditably fills to the satisfaction of the entire community. At the

primaries in August, 1908, he was nominated by the Republicans for State Attorney for Marion county.

Mr. Telford's domestic life dates from November 1, 1900, when he was united in marriage with Coral M. Wright, the accomplished daughter of William Wright, a well known and influential citizen of Lincoln, Nebraska. The following bright and interesting children have come into the cozy and pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Telford, bringing additional sunshine: Elbridge Wright Telford, whose day of birth occurred September 29, 1901; Dorothy Margaret, who first saw the light of day on August 18, 1905.

Mr. Telford has been a careful business man as well as a successful attorney, and he has accumulated rapidly, now being a stockholder in the Salem National Bank, also the Salem Building and Loan Association. He is the owner of a modern, substantial and beautiful residence on North Broadway.

In his fraternal relations, our subject is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Masons, the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter; also a Modern Woodman. And both he and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Telford is one of the substantial and popular men of Marion county, and his home which is presided over with rare grace and dignity by Mrs. Telford, is the center of a genial hospitality. He is liberal in his support of all religious and charitable movements, and no one takes a greater pride in the progress of his community.

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## GEORGE B. SIMCOX.

The subject stands as the exponent of one of the extensive noteworthy enterprises of the city, where he maintains a real estate business, which is pre-eminent in the honorable bearing and careful methods employed, and in the discriminating delicacy of treatment which the nature of the business renders expedient, and he has thus retained as his own the respect and confidence of the community, even as has his noble father, the latter having likewise assumed a position of priority in the business and social life of Marion county, where he still resides at an advanced age.

George B. Simcox was born in Kentucky in 1864, the son of W. K. Simcox, now living at Patoka, Illinois, a native of Pennsylvania, who migrated from the old Keystone state to Illinois in 1866, locating at Patoka, where he has since resided. He was in the mercantile business of which he made a success, but he is now living retired, having reached the advanced age of eighty-three, and his good wife that of seventy-eight. They are held in high esteem in their neighborhood where their latter years have been so honorably and happily spent. Twelve children were born to them, seven of whom are still living. They are: Anna M., the widow of Dr. T. N. Livesay,

and she makes her home near Patoka; Robert A., of Patoka; John L., also of Patoka; Bettie, the wife of Dr. W. W. Murfin, of Patoka; Mary A., the wife of A. T. Eaglin, of Henton, Oklahoma; Joseph W., of Patoka; George B., whose name appears at the head of this review.

Mr. Simcox spent his boyhood in Patoka, Illinois, where he received a common school education, having applied himself closely to his books. When about eighteen years old he went to railroading and was subsequently in the employ of various roads. Longing for more varied experiences than could be gained at home, he went to the Southwest and his rise in the railroad business was rapid there owing to his natural ability, carefulness and personal address, consequently he soon became conductor on the Mexican National Railroad in Old Mexico, holding this responsible position to the satisfaction of the superior officials when only twenty-one years old.

After following the railroad business for ten years he returned to Salem, Illinois, in 1895, and has been in Marion county ever since. He first launched in the mercantile business in Patoka, where he was doing nicely and building up an excellent trade, when he lost heavily by fire after two years in this line. Then he went into the real estate and newspaper business at Patoka, in which he made a success and became known as the moulder of public thought and opinion. Being thus able and popular with his fellow voters, he was soon slated for local political offices, and held every township office in that township. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1902 and served with great credit for a period of four years. Indeed, all his duties in an official capacity were attended to with the greatest alacrity and good judgment. He was nominated by the Democrats in 1906 as a candidate for sheriff, but was defeated.

In 1906 Mr. Simcox went into the hardware business in Salem, in which he remained for eight months, when he sold out to C. W. Vensell, and since then he has been interested in the real estate business, making a specialty of city lots and booming special sales, and his efforts have been crowned with gratifying success, for he has the confidence of the public and conducts his business along safe and conservative lines.

Mr. Simcox was united in marriage May 24, 1896, to Florence Wasem, of Patoka, the cultured and refined daughter of Jacob E. Wasem, a well known citizen of Patoka. Two bright and interesting children have been born to this union, namely: Maude Ellen, whose date of birth occurred August 13, 1897, and Minnie May, who was born November 24, 1903.

Our subject in his fraternal relations belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Centralia Lodge No. 493; also the Marion Lodge No. 525, Knights of Pythias; also the Modern Woodmen of America No. 761, of Patoka. He also belongs to the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Our subject has always taken a great interest in political matters and public affairs,

and he was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee during two campaigns, and he is now a member of the County Executive Democratic Committee of Marion county. In public office he has been found most loyal to the public good, and in his business affairs he is ever straight-forward and trustworthy.

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## S. A. STORMENT.

The horologe of eternity has marked off sixty-eight years since the birth of the gentleman whose name appears above, who has chosen to remain in his native county of Marion, where his life has been blessed with success and reasonable comfort. While our subject has lived to see great changes, during which he was not slow to take advantage of the many and varied opportunities offered in a business way, thereby laying up an ample competence through his relations with agricultural interests, he was always ready to do what he could in advancing the general good of the county, whose welfare he had at heart, and his life has been unselfish, honorable and worthily crowned by success and the esteem of his fellow citizens.

S. A. Storment was born near Kell, Marion county, Illinois, January 26, 1840, the son of John and Margaret (Kell) Storment, whose people were natives of South Carolina. John Storment was a farmer and country merchant, having made a success of both and won the undivided respect of his neighbors. He was called from his earthly career June 1, 1849, and his faithful life companion has been at rest some forty years at this writing.

Our subject remembers when there were only three houses on the great Romine Prairie from Carter to Kell. It was in such times that the father of the subject settled here, being one of the pioneers of the county. He bought land for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre from the government and he entered two hundred acres, which he developed by hard work and careful management into a very valuable farm, on which he established a comfortable home. Ten children were born to the subject's parents, five of whom lived to maturity, the others having died in infancy; the subject of this sketch being now the only survivor.

S. A. Storment spent his boyhood and early manhood on the parental homestead, which he worked during the summer months and attended the country schools during the bad weather of the winter, when farm work could not be carried on, until he received a fairly good education, considering the primitive methods of schooling in those days. When twenty years old he began to farm for himself and bought a farm near Kell consisting of eighty acres, and later purchased eighty acres more, on which he lived for more than twenty years and tilled the same with the greatest success attending his efforts. He then sold his farm and bought three hundred acres in Stevenson township and resided upon the same about twenty-five years.

Mr. Storment, after laying up considerable money from his skillful farming operations, moved to Salem October 15, 1907, since which time he has been leading an inactive life and spending his old age in comfort as the result of his earlier years of frugal and economic living. He still owns eighty acres in Stevenson township, having sold the balance of his land, a portion of which is now owned by his children.

Our subject was united in marriage January 26, 1860, to Emily Harriet Mount, a daughter of William Mount, who came to this county from Wilson county, Tennessee.

The subject has a family of which any one might justly be proud. It consisted of thirteen in number, only one of whom is now in the silent land. They are all comfortably situated in reference to this world's affairs, and all honorable, and have been given every advantage possible by their fond parents, who reared them in a most wholesome home atmosphere and uplifting influences, so that they have gone out to bless humanity by their worthy and useful lives. Their names, in order of birth are: Abigal E. is the wife of Preston Watson, living near Carter, Illinois, and they are the parents of these children, Albert, Estell, John, Lawrence, Lulu, all living, and Charley, Walter and Myrtle, all deceased; John C. Storment lives in Pomona, California, having married Mattie Jeffries, of Rockford, Illinois, and their family consists of Bertha, Frank, Arthur, Robert, all living, and Edna and Harold, both deceased; W. S. Storment is a successful real estate man in Salem, he married Mollie Young and they have the following children: Hershell, Irene, Charles M. Storment, the fourth child, married Hattie Easley and is living in Salem. Their children are Otis, deceased; Paul and Edith, living. Charles M. is proprietor of the East Main Street Hotel. Mary, the fifth child of the subject, is the wife of John W. Harrington, of Slapout, Marion county, and the mother of these children: Elmer, deceased, and May, living; Albert C. Storment, who married Maggie Wade, has one child, Lovell, and is living at Salem; Fred A. Storment, who married Carrie Verner, is living at Salem. They have one child dead, Fred V., and one living, Louise; Robert R. Storment is deceased; B. F. Storment, who married Maggie Kagy, has two children, Lorene and Lucille, is living in St. Louis. Ida Belle is the wife of L. J. Bell, living at Tilden, Illinois, and the mother of two children, Grover and Ernest Bell; L. J. Storment, who married Jessie Glick, has one child, Eugene G., and is living in Chicago; Nona is the wife of Frank Gaskell, living near Salem, Illinois, and the mother of these children, Gladys, Glen, Fern and Roscoe Earl; Orville Storment, who married Mabel Harper and is the father of one infant child, is living at Tuscola, this state.

Our subject was a school director for fifteen years at Old Hickory Hill school near his farm and of his district in Stevenson township, and he took an active interest in educational affairs. He is not a member of any lodge or church, but is liberal in his views and no more honest or upright man

than he could be found within the borders of Marion county, where he has spent his long and useful life.

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## ROBERT MARTIN.

It is signally consonant that in this work be incorporated at least a brief resume of the life and labors of Mr. Martin, who has long been one of the influential citizens of Marion county, and through whose loyal efforts the city of Salem and surrounding locality have reaped lasting benefits, for his exceptional administrative capacity has been directed along lines calculated to be for the general good. A man of forceful individuality and marked initiative power, he has been well equipped for leadership, while his probity of character and his genial personality have gained for him uniform esteem and friendship in the city where he has so long made his home, and of which he is regarded by all classes as one of its most distinguished citizens in connection with the business world.

Robert Martin was born in Estilville, now known as Gate City, Scott county, Virginia, April 11, 1839, the son of John S. Martin, also a native of Virginia, and a man of recognized ability, being the representative of a fine old Southern family, noted for its high ideals and unqualified hospitality, his ancestry being Scotch-Irish. John S. Martin was County Clerk for a period of twenty years or more, and he held many other county offices, including a judgeship, and he won universal praise for the able manner in which he discharged his every duty to the public. He was called from his earthly labors in 1865 while living at Alma, this county. The mother of the subject was a Stewart before her marriage, a woman of rare mental equipoise and culture; she passed to her rest soon after the family came to Illinois in 1846.

Our subject spent his early boyhood on his parental farm at Alma, having been only five years old when the family came here. He attended school at Alma and Salem. He also attended the Southern Illinois Female College at Salem, which institution ceased to exist soon after the war. He gained a liberal education which has stood him in such good hand during his long and eminently active and successful business career.

Our subject was one of those loyal sons of the North, who, when the tocsin of war sounded calling loyal sons to defend the old flag, offered his services, enlisting in Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one of the famous regiments of the state, which was organized at Salem. Mr. Martin was then twenty-one years old. The company left Salem and went to Columbus, Kentucky, and from there to Paducah, that state, later to Pulaski, Tennessee, and from there marched to Chattanooga, where it united with Sherman's army and remained with the same through its historic march to the sea, and also its strenuous campaigns, having participated in the battles at Atlanta and

many other notable engagements. After remaining with him until the close of the war, he took part in the grand review at Washington City, after a very commendable service of three years. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, where he came soon after the review in Washington.

After his career in the army, Mr. Martin launched in the grocery business at Salem, in which he remained for one year, when he sold out and went into the more lucrative grain and lumber business, in which he has been engaged for a period of forty-one years during which time an enormous volume of business has passed through his hands, and he has become widely known as one of the leading men in these lines in Southern Illinois, being recognized by the leading dealers throughout this and adjoining states as well as remote parts of the country as a man of the highest business integrity and acumen. He is still conducting a large lumber yard, and carries on a very extensive and thriving business, numbering his customers by the thousands, not only from Salem and vicinity, but throughout the county and to remote parts of the country. He owns a beautiful, modern and well furnished residence in one of the most desirable portions of Salem.

Our subject was happily married in 1867 to Alice Scott, a native of Vincennes, Indiana, a woman of affable personality and rare refinement, the daughter of a highly respected and influential family. Three children have been born to this union, one of whom has passed away. They are: Mabel Dora, the wife of W. H. Farsons, of Salem; C. C. Martin, of Salem, and John Lewis Martin, formerly of Salem, now deceased.

These children received every possible attention from their parents, being given good educations and careful home training.

Mr. Martin assisted in the organization and became one of the first directors and stockholders in the Salem State Bank. He is also a director of the Salem Building and Loan Association, and his sound judgment and able advice is always carefully weighed by the other members of these organizations in their deliberations, for Mr. Martin has a reputation among local business men for remarkable foresight into all business propositions. Having always been interested in educational affairs, he served as a member and also as president of the School Board of Salem for several years, but he is not at present connected with the board, but during the time that he was the schools of Salem were greatly strengthened.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Martin is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen. He has been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist church since he was thirteen years old.

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## GEORGE S. RAINEY, M. D.

Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to success, have made the subject of

this review eminent in his chosen calling, and he stands today among the enterprising and successful physicians in a community noted for its high order of medical talent, while at the same time he has won the confidence and esteem of the people of Marion and adjoining counties for his upright life and genial disposition.

Dr. George S. Rainey was born in Salem, Illinois, May 18, 1849, and he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rainey, Scotch-Irish people of the best ancestry as far back as it can be traced. The father was a Kentuckian, who came to Illinois as early as 1832, settling in Marion county on a farm which he transformed from a practically wild tract to a highly improved and productive farm. When the doctor was two years old, his father moved on a farm near Walnut Hill, Marion county. He was a man of many sterling qualities, like those of most pioneers, and he became a man of considerable influence in this county, being known as an honest and worthy citizen in every respect. He was called from his earthly labors in 1868. The subject's mother, a woman of praiseworthy character, was known in her maidenhood as Margaret Cunningham, and was also a native of Kentucky; her father, a man of unusual fortitude and sterling character, moved to Illinois in 1824. Seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rainey died in infancy. Their other children are: Dr. J. K. Rainey, the oldest child, died in Florida; Matthew was a surgeon in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Union Army, and was the first soldier from Marion county to fall in the Civil war, having lost his life at the battle of Bellmont while a member of the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Dr. A. H. Rainey, of Centralia, Illinois.

Our subject was a mere lad during the war between the states, but he felt it his duty to sever home ties and offer his services in defense of the flag, consequently he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry when he lacked two months of being sixteen years old, but his bravery and gallantry were equal to that of the oldest veteran in the regiment. He served in the campaign around Petersburg, Richmond, and was at the surrender of Lee at Appamattox, thus being in some of the bloodiest engagements of the war. After receiving an honorable discharge he returned home and assisted his father with the farm work, attending the neighboring schools, completing the high school course at Salem, standing in the front rank of his class, for he was a diligent student and made the best use possible of his time. Believing that his talents lay along medical lines he began studying for a career as a physician. He graduated in medicine in 1875 at the Louisville Medical College. He at once began practice in Salem, his success being instantaneous, and he has been here ever since, having always had a very large practice in this vicinity and throughout the county.

Dr. Rainey has taken a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic Institute of Physicians and Surgeons, having spent

the winter of 1888 in the school just mentioned. Dr. Rainey has also taken special courses in medical colleges in St. Louis and Chicago, consequently he is today and has been for many years at the head of his profession, being so recognized by the eminent practitioners of medicine in other parts of Illinois. He has also been connected with the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroads as surgeon ever since he has been in practice.

The subject has been a member of the United States Pension Board of Salem for twenty-five years. The doctor is at all times patriotic and ever ready to serve his country, consequently when the war with Spain broke out he offered his services and was commissioned a surgeon in the United States army, but the war terminated before he saw active service.

Doctor Rainey's happy and tranquil domestic life dates from 1878, when he was married to May McMackin, the cultured and accomplished daughter of Col. W. E. McMackin of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Colonel McMackin was for many years one of the best known and most influential men in his community.

To doctor and Mrs. Rainey one son has been born, Warren R., who, in 1908, is a student in the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, where he is making an excellent record.

Doctor Rainey is the owner of a large and fine fruit farm which is very valuable, and he takes a great interest in it and horticultural subjects, devoting considerable time to the culture of fine fruits. He has been in general practice ever since his graduation, and as indicated above, not only stands high in his immediate community but also with his fellow practitioners at large, being a member of the County, State and National Medical Association, also of the American Railway Surgeons of America.

Fraternally he is a loyal member of the Masonic Order and carries out its sublime doctrines in his relations with his fellow men. He is a Presbyterian in his religious faith, and in politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, with which he has always been affiliated. Though never animated with ambition for political preferment he has ever lent his aid in furthering the party cause, and is well fortified in his political convictions, while he is at all times public-spirited to an extent of loyalty.

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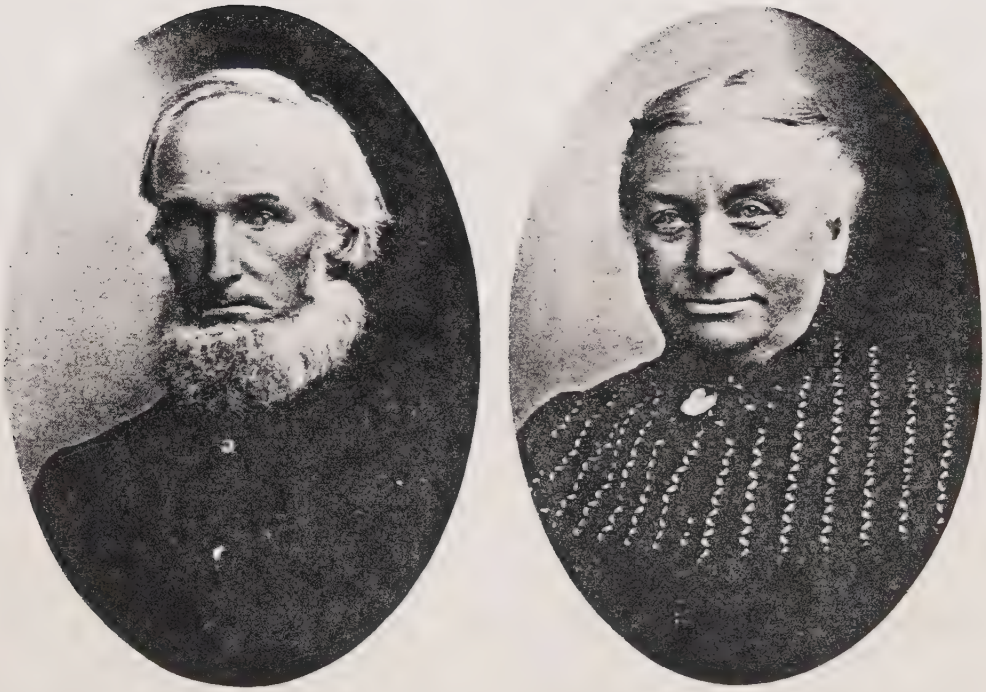
## JOHN B. CONANT.

This venerable pioneer and representative agriculturist of Kinmundy township, Marion county, Illinois, has lived on the farm which is now his home practically all his life, and thus he has witnessed and taken part in the development of this section of the state from a sylvan wild to its present status as an opulent agricultural and industrial community. He early began to contribute to the work of clearing and improving the land of its primitive forests, later assisted in estab-



MR. AND MRS. J. B. CONANT.

lishing schools and better public improvements and facilities, while his course has been so directed as to retain for him the unqualified approval and esteem of the community in which he has so long made his home, until today he is regarded as one of the most substantial and influential citizens of the township, deserving of the greatest credit from the fact that he began life unaided and without the tender guidance of parents, being compelled to go it alone from early childhood, but such stern discipline, somewhat unpleasant and regrettable, was not without its value, for it fostered in the lad an independent spirit and gave him that fortitude and courage that has made for subsequent success.

John B. Conant is a native of this county, having been born here February 17, 1839, the son of Airs Conant, who came to Massachusetts from England, there being three brothers of the Conant family on the ship, one of whom settled in Baltimore, another in the North and one, Airs Conant, went to Georgia and joined the United States army for the purpose of taking part in the War of 1812, having fought faithfully throughout the struggle, being wounded in the hand. After the war he returned to Georgia, where he settled, and married Polly Pepper, to which union eleven children were born, John B. Conant being the youngest son. Airs Conant and wife moved to Marion county, Illinois in an early day while the country was still a wilderness. He partly improved seven different farms, selling each and moved to Missouri, pre-empting all the land he had from the government. All the members of this pioneer family have passed away with the exception of our subject.

The father of our subject also taught school in Marion county, having been hired to teach a subscription school four miles from home, the first term lasting three months, the second term being of the same duration; however, he taught only one month on the second term, when he stopped to put out a crop of corn. He worked too hard and drank too much water while overheated, which caused his death in less than a week, leaving a large famaily to struggle with the wilderness and the clearing of a new country. The mother of our subject also passed away one week after her husband's death, leaving John B., then eight years old, to live with his older brother, William, with whom he remained until he was fourteen years old, at which time he chose his own guardian, Mark Cole, who cared for our subject in a manly and fatherly manner and procured a land warrant for him, but the land was afterward sold for the lack of payment of one hundred dollars.

Our subject's early education was limited to the district schools, his first school having been taught by his father, but he is well educated and he has always been a most successful farmer, beginning life with nothing, as before stated, he wisely applied his energy and managed his affairs with that foresight and discrimination that always brings success, and his farm properly consists of seven hundred acres of as fine land as is to be found in this locality. However, it has been

divided up and apportioned among his children, there now being (1908) one hundred and ninety-three acres in the home place, which are kept in a high state of cultivation and well improved, showing that a man of thrift and excellent executive ability has had the management of it. He lives in a modern, substantial and very comfortable dwelling, surrounded by convenient outbuildings, and everything denotes prosperity about the place.

Our subject was united in marriage to Mary Atkins on April 11, 1861, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Atkins, natives of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively, and to this union the following children have been born, named in order of birth: Fannie, who married Isem Lansford and had four children, one of whom is living; Ayers married Maggie Door and has four children, all living; Polly married Noble Neeper and is the mother of eight children, all living; Margarette married Guy Neeper and has one living child; Eli married Vinda Owens and has six living children; Ida married Mel Gray and has three living children, one having died; Martha married Francis Reese and has one child; May, Emmet, Hulda and Ruhe are all deceased; Ira is married to Hattie Hoovey and has one child.

Politically Mr. Conant is a Democrat and he has been School Director in his township, also Road Overseer. In religious matters he subscribes to the Cumberland Presbyterian faith, although he was reared a Methodist, to which creed his father adhered.

Our subject is at this writing sixty-nine years old and is well preserved, being in fairly good health. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well and the success that crowns his efforts is well merited. He is broad-minded, liberal, progressive, public spirited and is well known and highly respected in the community which has been his home for so many years and where he has done so much faithful work, which has resulted in good not only to himself and family, but also to his neighbors and the community at large.

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## WILLIAM JASPER YOUNG.

The subject of this biographical review is among the pioneer farmers of Iuka township, Marion county, where he has long maintained his home, being one of the native sons of the county who have done so much to develop Marion in all her phases until she ranks with the leading counties of the great Prairie state, and now in the golden evening of his life this venerable citizen is enjoying the fruits of a well spent life and the esteem of a wide circle of friends.

William Jasper Young was born in Marion county, Illinois, June 21, 1826, in Centralia township, the son of Edward and Sarah C. (Duncan) Young, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. Edward Young grew up in Virginia, and when he reached maturity he moved to Kentucky, later came to Indiana

and prior to 1826 settled in Marion county, Illinois. He was a plasterer and bricklayer, and he made his home in several different places after coming to Illinois, among them being Alton, St. Louis, Belleville, Centralia and Salem. Later in life he settled on the farm. Edward Young was born June 8, 1803, and died June 9, 1876. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He was, early in life, a Democrat, and he cut down the first Whig pole ever erected in Salem. However, he later became a Republican. These children were born to Edward Young and wife, as follows: Lysander Franklin, William Jasper, our subject; Julia Ann, deceased; Letta Jane, deceased; James, deceased; Harriet, deceased; Edward, living in Minnesota; Sarah also lives in Minnesota.

Sarah C. Duncan, mother of the subject, was born July 22, 1808, and died November 9, 1886. She was a woman of many beautiful traits of character.

The subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm from the time he was old enough to work, and he has followed farming all his life. In 1852 he came to his present farm in Iuka township, Marion county, having bought a part of it from the government or state. At that time the forests abounded in much wild game, such as deer, wolves, wild turkey. He has seen many a herd of deer from his cabin door. He cleared up the land and now has a model farm and modern farm buildings, all well kept, and his home is nicely and comfortably furnished. A glance over his well tilled and well fenced fields is sufficient to show that he is a man of thrift and rare soundness of judgment. He has in all about three hundred acres, but he now rents out the land and is practically retired. He handles some good stock of various varieties.

April 13, 1847, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Sarah J. Songer, who was born in Washington county, Indiana, August 7, 1828, the daughter of Frederick and Jane (Helm) Songer, natives of Virginia, but they came to Washington county, Indiana, when young and married there, and in 1828 came to Clay county, Illinois, where they lived for a time. In 1835 they came to Marion county, settling in Omega township, where they farmed and where they died. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Eleven children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Amanda Elmira died in childhood; Marcus D. married Sarah Bobbett and they have two children, Franklin and Ada; Mary E. is the wife of George Cox, of Salem, Illinois; Emily Elvina is the wife of William Robinson, a farmer living in Iuka township, and she is the mother of two children, Ernest Roy and Flo; Eliza Alice, deceased, was the wife of Perry Cox and she left two children, William Jasper and George; Jennie is the wife of Grant Bumgarner, who lives in Texas; Douglas married Irena Buffington and they have two children, Charles and Ruth; Paul married Martha Criffield; Fred married Elva Wooden and they have three children,

Pearl, Winafred and Verl; the tenth and eleventh children of the subject died unnamed.

Our subject has three great-grandchildren. He and his good wife are now both more than eighty years old and are remarkably bright and active people for their years and considering the long years of hard work they both have done. Their happy, prosperous and harmonious wedded life extends over sixty years of time and they have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They are among the highly respected and prominent citizens of the county and greatly admired and beloved by everyone who knows them. Our subject is a loyal Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Iuka. They have always contributed liberally to church work, also have helped out school work and all kinds of public enterprises. Fraternally Mr. Young has belonged to the Masons since 1863.

Mr. Young was one of the brave and patriotic supporters of the Union who offered his services and his life in its defense during the War of the Rebellion, having enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 8, 1862, and served in a most gallant manner until the close of the war. He was mustered in at Salem, Illinois, and mustered out in Washington, District of Columbia, and discharged at Springfield, Illinois. He was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under General John A. Logan. He first did post duty at Columbus, Ohio, awhile, and then, in 1864, joined Sherman in his campaign about Atlanta, and was in the first battle of Resaca and in the last battle of Shiloh. He also fought at Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta: in fact, he was in all the fighting around Atlanta. The last hard fight he was in was at Atlanta, Georgia. He was taken prisoner in front of Atlanta July 22, 1864, and after being transferred to various prisons in the South for a period of seven months, was finally paroled and later exchanged at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Mr. Young has always been a man of industry and he has honestly made what he has, having been a hard worker and a good manager. He has led a life of which no one might be ashamed in any way, for it has been one of sobriety and filled with good deeds.

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## JUDGE JOHN S. STONECIPHER.

No history of Marion county could be consistent with itself were there failure to make specific mention of the honored pioneer family of which the subject of this sketch is a worthy scion, and no better or more significant evidence as to the long identification of the name with the annals of this section of the state can be offered than implied in the simple statement that the record of this interesting and representative family has been one of highest honor for a period of sixty-five years to the time of this

writing. The subject has passed his entire life in Marion county, and has ably upheld the high prestige of the honored name which he bears. He is one of the prominent and influential representatives of the legal and industrial world of the county, and it is with much satisfaction that we offer in this work a review of his genealogical and personal history.

Judge John S. Stonecipher, like scores of our best citizens in every line of endeavor, was born on a farm, the old homestead being located about ten miles southeast of Salem, his birth occurring on July 7, 1868. His father was Samuel Stonecipher, a Tennesseean who came to Marion county, Illinois, about 1843, having successfully followed agricultural pursuits and became a man of considerable influence in his community. He here erected a primitive dwelling which was the family domicile for a number of years. The tales of the pioneer days have been often told, and it is needless to here recapitulate the same, for privations, vicissitudes and strenuous labors of the early settlers have been so recorded as to make special mention superfluous, though it is well in such connection to refer to those who lived and labored so earnestly in laying the foundation for the opulent prosperity which marks this favored section of the state at the present time. Samuel Stonecipher was called from his earthly labors in 1898, while living on a farm in Haines township, two and one-half miles east of old Foxville. The mother of our subject was Susan (Ross) Stonecipher, also a native of Tennessee who passed to her rest when Judge Stonecipher was one and one-half years old. Eight children were born to the union of Samuel and Susan Stonecipher, four of whom are living in 1908. These are, besides the subject of this sketch, Alexander, a farmer in Haines township, Marion county; Joseph C., a farmer in southeastern Kansas; M. C., a Presbyterian minister at Troy Grove, Illinois. Samuel Stonecipher, father of the subject, was three times married. His first wife was a Miss Henderson; the second a Miss Ross, mother of the subject; and the third was Mary Chance, who died three months after her husband's death.

Grandfather Stonecipher reached almost the unprecedented age of one hundred and ten years. He was reared in Knox county, Tennessee.

Judge Stonecipher was reared on the parental farm, and after attending the country schools he entered Ewing College in Franklin county, Illinois, where he made a brilliant record for both scholarship and deportment, taking a two years' general course. He then attended the Southern Illinois Normal School for two years, and began teaching school, which he continued for three successful terms, but believing that his true life work lay in another channel he began reading law with Judge John B. Kagy, of Salem. After reading law for one year he attended the Valparaiso University, law department, for one year, in which he made rapid progress. He was admitted to the bar at Salem in 1891 and began practice soon afterward. His success was instanta-

neous, and his friends were not mistaken in their prediction that the future held many honors in store for him. He was early in life singled out for political preferment and served as Deputy Sheriff from 1889 to 1890, while reading law. He has ably served two terms as City Attorney of Salem, and was Master in Chancery for four years, from 1896 to 1900, having first been appointed by Judge Burroughs, and later by Judge Dwight. In 1906 our subject had attained such general popularity in the legal world that he was elected Judge of Marion county on the Democratic ticket in which capacity he is still serving in 1908, with entire satisfaction to his constituents and all concerned. He was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee at the time of his election to the judgeship. He was selected as alternate to the Democratic national convention held in St. Louis in 1904. Having become so well known in the political arena of his native community the judge will doubtless be honored by many other offices of public trust by his party in the future.

Judge Stonecipher has been equally successful in industrial affairs, being something of a wizard in organizing, promoting and carrying to successful issues various lines of business, and it is due to his clear brain, well grounded judgment and indomitable energy that many of Marion county's successful industrial institutions owe their existence. At present he is vice-president of the Salem State Bank, president of the Salem Box Company, the leading manufacturing enterprise of Salem; he is also trustee of the Sandoval Coal and Mining Company, now bankrupt, a large and important trusteeship. He is also a stockholder in the Salem National Bank and a director of the Salem Building and Loan Association. He was chairman of the building committee that built the new Methodist Episcopal church in Salem, one of the finest in Illinois, and it was largely due to his energy and keen business sagacity that this handsome structure, which will ever be a monument to his memory as well as a pride and splendid advertisement to the city of Salem, assumed definite form.

Fraternally Judge Stonecipher is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen. He has occupied the chairs in the Odd Fellows, and his daily life would indicate that he believes in carrying out the noble precepts advocated by these praiseworthy orders.

Judge Stonecipher's domestic life dates from August 17, 1904, when he was happily married to Amy Bachman, the refined and cultured daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bachman, the latter the well known and influential president of the Salem National Bank. Mrs. Stonecipher received a good education, having applied herself diligently to her educational work and the success of her worthy life companion is due in no small measure to the encouragement and sympathy of this most estimable woman, who presides over her model and harmonious household with grace and dignity.

Two bright and interesting children have

blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stonecipher with cheer and sunshine. They are: Frank G., born July 8, 1905, and Maude Louise, born July 24, 1907.

Judge Stonecipher has been very successful in both his business and political life. He is regarded as a man of exceptional soundness of judgment, and when his name is connected with any business institution the public knows that the same is sound and does not hesitate to place its funds at his disposal, whether it be in a banking institution or manufacturing enterprise.

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## J. E. CASTLE.

Those who belong to the respectable middle classes of society, being early taught the necessity of relying upon their own exertions, will be more apt to acquire that information and those business habits which alone can fit them for the discharge of life's duties, and, indeed, it has long been a noticeable fact that our great men in nearly all walks of life in America spring from this class. The subject of this sketch, whose life history we herewith delineate is a worthy representative of the class from which the true noblemen of the Republic spring.

J. E. Castle was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1845, the son of George W. Castle, also a native of the Buckeye state, where he was born in Zanesville in that conspicuous year in American history, 1812. He came to Illinois with his family in 1861, settling at Salem. By profession he was a contractor and builder, but he was in the drug business while in Salem, and was also interested in farming, however, he did some contracting here, and in all made a success, for he was a man of much business ability. While a resident of Ohio he was for some time a Justice of the Peace, having always taken considerable interest in political and public affairs. He was called from his earthly labors in 1872 after an active and useful life.

George Washington Castle was the subject's grandfather, of Irish ancestry. He was loyal to the American government and was a captain of a company in the War of 1812, having met his death while gallantly leading a battalion of volunteers at Fort Erie in 1812, the same year the father of our subject was born, as already indicated. The original Castle family is related to the Newtons, a prominent and influential family of Cincinnati, Ohio. Grandfather Castle's family consisted of three children, two sons and one daughter.

The mother of our subject was known in her maidenhood as Eliza Bing, a native of Gallia county, Ohio, her people being natives of the Buckeye state. She was a woman of many praiseworthy traits, and she was united in marriage with George W. Castle about 1832. She was called to her rest in 1858 while living at Gallipolis, Ohio. Six children constituted the family of this couple, of whom our subject is the only survivor. The names of these children follow in order of their birth: Dr. W. H., who died in St. Louis in 1882; Captain George E., who died in Salem, Illinois, in 1887;

Eva M., who died at Tonti, Marion county, June 30, 1903; Dr. Charles E., who died at Great Bend, Kansas, in 1897; John E. died at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1859, when eight years old; J. E., our subject, was the fourth in order of birth.

J. E. Castle spent his boyhood in Gallipolis, Ohio, where he attended the public schools and received in part a good education, for he was always an ambitious lad and applied himself in a commendable manner to his text-books. He came to Salem, Illinois, in 1861, and in the spring of 1862, immediately after the battle of Shiloh, he enlisted in the Union army, believing that it was the duty of loyal citizens of the Republic to sever home ties and do what they could in saving the nation's integrity. He was in the Fifteenth Army Corps under John A. Logan, with General James Stewart Martin in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having been sergeant of the company of which his brother, George E. Castle, was captain. He served with distinction in this regiment, the operations of which is given in detail in the sketch of General Martin in this work, until the close of the war, and he passed in the grand review in Washington City before the President and all the generals of the army. He brought home a Confederate flag.

On June 27, 1864, the subject was in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain when the whole of Sherman's army charged the forces of General Johnson entrenched on the mountain.

He took part in two months of continuous fighting about Atlanta, July 22 and 28, 1864, being memorable dates in that city's history. On the first mentioned date, General McPherson was killed and on this date, General James S. Martin, of Salem, was made a brigadier general. On July 28th was fought a desperate battle lasting all day, on which day General Martin's line received seven terrific charges and never moved a foot. On August 3d another hard battle was fought in the siege of Atlanta, when Sherman's army escaped from Hood.

On August 31st the subject was in the capture of Atlanta, after which he went with Sherman on his march to the sea. On December 14th, following the battle at Fort McAllister was fought and captured by Hazen's division, which meant virtually the capture of Savannah, as Johnson then evacuated this place. The army then went on to Hitton Head, South Carolina, and then Columbia, Couth Carolina, was captured. At Fort McAllister our subject and his brother captured a Confederate flag and many other relics which they brought home.

After his career in the army Mr. Castle returned to Salem and took a course in the high school, after which he went to Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, taking a three years' course in the sciences and making a brilliant record in the same. Upon his return to Salem he went into the hardware business in which he remained until 1878, building up an excellent trade in the meantime. He then traveled for ten years for the Champion Harvesting Machine

Company, giving entire satisfaction to this company, the patronage of which he caused to be greatly increased. Then, much to the regret of his employers, he severed his connection with the Champion people and engaged with his brother, Captain George E. Castle, in the cattle business in Southwest Kansas, which enterprise was continued with the most gratifying results up to the time of the latter's death. Since then our subject has been farming. He has an excellent farm property which is kept in a high state of improvement, and which yields a comfortable income from year to year through the skillful management of the subject. On this farm is to be found an excellent orchard of thirty acres, Mr. Castle having been an enthusiastic horticulturist for several years. He has a substantial dwelling house and many convenient out buildings on his farm which he oversees, but does not live on.

The domestic life of Mr. Castle dates from 1897 when he was united in marriage with Arabella Whittaker, the refined and affable daughter of R. H. Whittaker. The parents of Mrs. Castle were both born in Ireland. They came to Salem, Illinois, in 1852, the father of our subject's wife having been one of the civil engineers that surveyed the route for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, at that time known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. R. H. Whittaker passed away in June, 1889, at Salem, his life companion having preceded him to the silent land in 1881.

The subject's wife was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Whittaker. She is a highly accomplished woman, well educated and talented. She is an able and noted teacher of both music and painting, being the only art teacher in Salem. She is regarded by every one who has seen her work as being a finished and accomplished artist and she has a beautiful studio in connection with her home. She reveres the memory of her parents and likes to tell of the happy days when R. H. Whittaker was station agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern road at Salem, which position he held for several years. He was also fuel agent for many years and had a wide acquaintance among railroad men. He quit railroad business several years before he died, and engaged in the lumber business in Salem, which he was engaged in at the time of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Castle have no children.

Mr. Castle is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Masons, also the Knights Templar and the Grand Army of the Republic. And Mr. and Mrs. Castle are both ardent members of the Episcopal church. Our subject was a member of the building committee that erected the handsome new edifice in Salem, and he takes a special interest in all the affairs of this church.

In the modern, substantial and beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Castle which stands on Whittaker street in Salem, is to be found many curios and relics, especially of the Civil war. The beautiful art treasures of Mrs. Castle are numerous, the walls being hung with many excellent pictures, the han-

diwork of Mrs. Castle, and their elegantly furnished home is regarded as a place where hospitality is always unstintingly dispensed.

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## WILLIAM L. DRAPAR.

Mr. Drapar has for many years been an honored resident of Marion county, whose interests he has ever had at heart, and who has, while advancing his own welfare done much toward promulgating the civic, industrial and moral tone of the vicinity. His career has been one of hard work and integrity, consequently he is deserving of the respect in which he is held by everyone.

William L. Drapar was born in Fayette county, Illinois, October 29, 1850, the son of John B. Drapar, a native of Tennessee, who came to Illinois when a mere lad, in the days when the inhabitants wore buckskin breeches and when the forests abounded in wild game and the hills and prairies were overrun by the red men. Grandfather Drapar was also a native of Tennessee, who brought his son, father of our subject, to this state, settling in Fayette county. Grandfather was a well known lawyer in his day and served as Judge of Lafayette county. Vandalia, the county seat, was then the state capital. Judge Drapar, like most pioneer men, was the father of a large family, he and his faithful life companion becoming the parents of fifteen children, three pairs of twins. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat and a soldier in the Mexican war. He subsequently moved to Salem where he was called from his earthly labors at the age of fifty-six years, and he was buried at Xenia, Clay county.

John B. Drapar moved to Salem in 1856. He was a blacksmith of extraordinary skill, and for some time drove a stage-coach on the old Vandalia line. He enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war, but never saw service. He died about 1896.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was known in her maidenhood as Jeanette Abel, who was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, the representative of a Southern family of honorable repute. The date of her birth occurred February 16, 1828, and she was summoned to join the "choir invisible" in 1904, while living at the home of our subject in Salem and she is buried in the cemetery here. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drapar: Margaret, widow of Elisha Ledgerwood, who is living in the state of Washington; William L., our subject; Edwin, who died when four years old; an infant girl, deceased.

William L. Drapar, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Salem where he received the customary common school education. At an early age he assisted his father in a blacksmith shop. When twenty-one he was thrown on his own resources, but being a youth of indomitable energy and courage, he went to work with a will and has prospered all his subsequent life. He went into the milling business in 1872 at Salem and has been thus engaged since that

time, becoming known as one of the leading milling men in this part of the state, having been eminently successful in this enterprise from the first. He worked for E. Hull, father of Senator C. E. Hull, for eighteen years. Since January, 1890, he has been associated with Senator Hull in business, operating the Salem Brick Mill, the style of the firm being Hull & Drapar. The present building which this firm occupies was erected in 1860, but has since been remodeled into a modern and substantial building. They do a general milling business and their products are known not only throughout Marion county where they have a very extensive trade, but all over this part of the state and to remote sections of this and other states.

Mr. Drapar was united in marriage first in 1872 with Sarah J. Fair, whose parents died when she was two years old and she was reared by a family named Castle who came to Salem from Ohio at the close of the war. She was a woman of many commendable traits of character, and to this union the following interesting family was born: Ira and Louie, twins, born July 11, 1874. The first named is living in Holdenville, Oklahoma, where he is Assistant Cashier of the Second National Bank. He is also City Recorder of Holdenville. He is a graduate of the Salem high school in which he made a splendid record, and he is also a graduate of the Flora Business College. For three years he was manager of a large lumber company in Oklahoma in which state he is very popular. Louie lives in Chicago where he has a responsible position with the Santa Fe Railroad Company, which regards him as one of their most faithful and trusted employes. Leslie, the third child, was born July 28, 1878. He is also a graduate of the Salem high school. He is now living in New Mexico in the employ of the Harvey Dining Service Company. He has been a dining car conductor for years. He had the distinction of serving for one year as superintendent of the dining service at Yale University. He is an expert at this line of business and has gained wide notoriety among the people of this business. George, the fourth child, was born November 12, 1882. He holds the responsible position as cashier and bookkeeper of the Sherman House in Chicago. Babel, the winsome and accomplished daughter of the subject and wife, was born March 5, 1890, and she is yet a member of the family circle, keeping house for her father.

Mrs. Drapar passed to her eternal rest on August 15, 1894, after a useful and beautiful life. Mr. Drapar was again married on June 14, 1899, to Isabel Bell, daughter of Philo Bell, of Sumner, Illinois. Mr. Bell was a stage driver on the old Vincennes & St. Louis line before the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was built. This wife died without issue May 3, 1907, of a paralytic stroke. She was a woman of strong character and had many faithful friends.

Mr. Drapar has always taken considerable interest in political affairs. He served as City Alderman for six years in a most

creditable manner. He was school director for five years, during which time the local schools felt a great impetus. He was tax collector for one year, refusing to serve longer, much to the regret of every one concerned.

Fraternally, Mr. Drapar has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1874, occupying all the chairs, both Subordinate and Encampment. He has attended the Grand Lodges regularly for twenty-two years. He met with the Sovereign Grand Lodge at St. Louis several years ago. Mr. Drapar has been a member of the Presbyterian church since a boy. He belongs to that class of citizens who by their support of the moral, political and social status for the general good, promote the real welfare of their respective communities.

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## HIRAM ORR.

Now that the summertime of life has ended and the autumn winds of old age have come, the subject of this review can look backward over a career that has been well spent, resulting in good to those whom it touched and has brought comfort to himself.

Hiram Orr was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 16, 1828, the son of Zachariah and Mary (Dusthimer) Orr, early settlers of the Buckeye state, where it is supposed they were born. Zachariah was a farmer, a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist church. He passed away in Licking county, Ohio, in 1891, his wife having died there at an earlier date. Six children were born to them, namely: Robert, living in Licking county, Ohio; Hiram, our subject; Sarah, deceased; John, who is living in Kansas, a retired farmer; Cyrus, deceased; Eliza, also deceased. Zachariah was married a second time. When he died he had accumulated quite a competency, having been a very successful farmer.

Our subject remained at his parental home, assisting with the work about the place and attending the old pioneer schools in cabins with puncheon floors and seats and windows where greased paper was used for panes, until he was twenty-one years old. He has since added very much to the rudiments of education he gained there by systematic home reading and study, and close observation. When of age Mr. Orr decided to devote his life work to farming and consequently bought a farm in his native county, having managed it in a most successful manner until October 1, 1868, when he moved to Marion county, Illinois, believing that still greater advantages existed here on the less crowded western prairies than in the East and where land was much cheaper, having sold his Ohio farm at good figures.

Mr. Orr purchased two hundred and seventy-four acres of land in Stevenson township on which he continuously lived, bringing it up to a high state of improvement, in fact, making it one of the "show" farms of this locality, the fields being well fenced

and well drained and kept in first class productive condition through the careful rotation of crops and the application of home fertilizers, and on this place may always be found large numbers of all kinds of live stock of the best grade, Mr. Orr having ever taken a great interest in stock of various kinds. A modern, substantial and nicely furnished residence is owned by Mr. Orr and good barns and outbuildings in general are found about the place. Mr. Orr at present rents most of his land, but still oversees it, keeping it up to the high standard of former years.

In 1849 our subject was united in marriage with Mary Basom, who was born in Perry county, Ohio, about 1830, the daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Emery, natives of New England. Three children were born to this union, namely: Frances, who is the wife of Peter M. Mechling, a farmer living in Perry county, Ohio. They are the parents of four children, namely: Hiram Orvil, Bertha, Frank and Fred, the last two twins; Martha, the second child of our subject, is the wife of Marion Tolliver Stevenson, who is living in Alma township, Marion county, this state, and are the parents of these children, Edgar, Mabel, Orin, Roy, Edna, Claud and Lloyd. Edith, the subject's third child, is the wife of John P. Brubaker, who is also living in Alma township, being the mother of two children, Hazel and Ada.

These children received all the home training possible and were given good educations, each being well situated in life.

Mr. Orr is a staunch Democrat in his political affiliation, although he has never taken a very active part in public affairs. He ably filled the position of School Director and his support is always to be depended upon in any issue having for its object the betterment of the community in any way. The subject and wife are kind, hospitable and good natured, making all who enter their home feel like they were among friends.

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## JAMES B. PIGG.

Among the early representative farmers and stock growers of Stevenson township, Marion county, is the subject of this review, who is the owner of a highly productive farm and who is carrying on his business with that discretion and energy which always make for definite success. He has been a hard worker and has gained a substantial foothold in life not because of help or influence of others but because he has worked for it in a most diligent manner, having overcome many obstacles that lie in his life path that would have discouraged the less courageous.

James B. Pigg was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, in February, 1835, the son of James and Eliza (Brent) Pigg, who were both natives of Virginia, however, they lived the major portion of their lives in Tennessee where they both died.

Our subject was reared on a farm in the last named state and there received a meager

education in the public schools, however, he has since become a well informed man being well read on current topics. In 1860 he came to Illinois, not caring to take part in the forthcoming conflict between the states and desiring to avoid it, consequently he came north, away from the scene of active hostilities. He first settled in Stevenson township, and liking the locality so well he decided to remain here, buying the farm which he still owns.

His farm consists of forty acres of good land which he has kept very productive and well improved. It is well fenced and otherwise presents the appearance of a well managed place in every particular. He has a good house, barn and out buildings and enjoys a comfortable living, the place producing excellent returns for the labor expended on it.

During the latter fifties our subject was united in marriage with Martha J. Morton, who is now deceased. Twelve children were born to this union, namely: Eliza J., Margaret, Robert, William, Henderson, who is now superintendent of the Marion county poor farm. He is single, a Democrat and a prominent young man, bearing an excellent reputation, as, indeed, does the rest of the family. Elizabeth is the sixth child of the subject. Thomas, Joseph, Nettie, John, the other children dying in infancy.

Mr. Pigg was married a second time, his last wife being Mary Stephens, who was born in Missouri.

This is a happy family and all work to each other's interest. They are fairly well situated in reference to this world's affairs and all give promise of happy and successful futures. They have received fairly good common school educations in their native community.

Mr. Pigg is a loyal Democrat and he has always been interested in his party's affairs, giving his time and influence to promote the welfare of his community in political, educational and moral affairs. He has served very acceptably as school director of his district. Our subject was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but now affiliates with no lodge.

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## NATHANIEL G. HUFF.

The subject of this sketch has long been identified with the progress and advancement of this favored section of the great Prairie state, where he has maintained his home for more than the Psalmist's allotted three score years, having been born within her borders, having spent his long, active and useful life here and where he has attained gratifying success in connection with the development of its resources, being one of the representative farmers and stock growers in Stevenson township and having one of the most productive landed estates in this part of the county.

Nathaniel G. Huff was born in Stevenson township, this county, February 6, 1841, the son of William H., Sr., and Mary A. (Crane) Huff, the former a native of Vir-

ginia and the latter of Kentucky. The subject's grandfather was Samuel Huff, also a native of Virginia who later removed to Tennessee and finally came to Marion county, Illinois, settling among the pioneers on government land on what is now Raccoon township. He later moved to Haines township, where he cleared land and made a comfortable home, spending the rest of his days there. Leonard Huff was the great-grandfather of the subject. He was born in Germany and came to America in a very early day, settling in Pennsylvania where he spent his life and where he died.

Mary A. Crane, our subject's mother, was the daughter of William Crane, who was a native of Virginia, having lived and died in Kentucky. William Huff, father of our subject, was raised in Tennessee and spent several years in Mississippi and Alabama. About April 22, 1840, he came to Marion county, Illinois, where he married and where he purchased four hundred acres of wild land in what is now Stevenson township, spending the remainder of his useful and very busy life here, dying March 10, 1863. His widow, a much beloved old lady of fine Christian character, is still living. William Huff was regarded as a successful farmer. He joined the Christian church sometime prior to his death. He was twice married, his first wife having been Nancy Dukes, whom he married in Mississippi. She died leaving one child, William H., Jr. He married Mary Crane April 22, 1840. Eleven children were born to this union, namely: Nathaniel G., our subject; Benjamin F., deceased; Andrew J., deceased; James K. and George M. Dallis, twins, are both living; Joshua is living in this state at Jacksonville; Marj J. is the wife of William Brasel; Henderson P. lives in Stevenson township; Harriet C. is the wife of William Porter Gaston; Virginia is the wife of John B. Brasel; Steven A. is deceased.

The subject of this sketch spent his youth on his father's farm, having remained under the parental roof-tree until he reached manhood. He was educated in the old subscription schools and having applied himself in a diligent manner received a fairly good education. His father gave him a piece of land in this township which he at once set about improving, but which he sold in 1868 and bought his present fine farm of one hundred and seventy-eight acres, which lies in section 30, Stevenson township, and section 25, Salem township. It was almost all in the woods when he took possession of it, but he has been a hard worker and has improved the place up to its present high state of efficiency, having been enabled from year to year to reap bounteous harvests from the same through his skillful manipulation of crops. He did most of the work in connection with his place himself, and also on his buildings, having an excellent and well furnished house and a good barn. Every thing about the place shows thrift and prosperity and his farm is regarded as one of the most desirable in Stevenson township.

Our subject's first marriage was in 1862 to Julia A. Hill, a native of Marion county, and eight children were born to this union,

namely: Thomas, who lives in Stevenson township, married Orela Cutchin; Viola is living at Jacksonville, Illinois; William married Frankie Evans and resides in Salem township; Seymour, who is living in Salem township, married Elizabeth Guth; Mary A. is deceased; Laura is single and resides in Jacksonville; Osceola, who is living in Flora, this state, married Maggie Babb; Augustus L. married May Stone and lives in Eureka, Illinois, being a minister of the Christian church.

The subject's second marriage was solemnized November 8, 1885, to Martha E. Mercer, a native of Marion county and the daughter of Silas and Rebecca Mercer, early settlers in Marion county. The subject has sixteen grandchildren and five children dead. He has two great-grandchildren. The subject and wife are members of the Christian church at old Mt. Maria, the first church organized in Marion county. The subject is a Jeffersonian Democrat, but is not a Bryan Democrat, believing that the old school democracy is preferable to the new. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace in a most able manner for a period of eighteen years.

Mr. Huff has in his possession an old squirrel rifle over one hundred years old which belonged to his father. It has killed over one hundred deer and bear. He also has the old powder-horn and shot pouch which his father carried. Mr. Huff has a note made in payment for a clock which was given him by his father-in-law. He also still has the clock. He has among other relics of the past a spinning-wheel and a Southern dagger, which was discovered in a layer of cane.

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## WILLIAM GILLHAM WILSON.

The subject of this sketch occupies today a prominent position in the professional world of Marion and adjoining counties and he deserves all the more credit for this from the fact that he started out in life practically empty handed, therefore has been the architect of his own fortunes, relying almost solely upon his own resources for the start which he had and for the success which he has achieved. In an analyzation of his character we find many elements worthy of commendation and emulation. He did not seek for fortune's favors, but set out to win them by honest work, and the success which ever crowns earnest, honest toil is today his, and he easily stands in the front rank of attorneys in this locality, which has long been noted for its high legal talent, and while yet a young man, vigorous and in the zenith of his mental and physical powers, he is rapidly winning his way to a position of much credit and significance in the great commonwealth which he can claim as his native land; and while winning his way gradually up the steeps to individual success he has not neglected his duties to his fellow citizens, but has benefited very materially the community is which he lives in many ways, thereby winning and retaining the well merited esteem of all classes.

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

William G. Wilson was born in Madison county, Illinois, in 1872, the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Gillham) Wilson. The Wilson family has long been prominent and influential in that part of the state. Grandfather John Wilson was born in Pennsylvania, but came to Pike county, Ohio, settling on a farm, later coming to Marion county, Illinois, in 1846, taking up one thousand and eight hundred acres of land on the prairie, which he developed until it became very valuable, still holding it at the time of his death, which occurred when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-nine. Both Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The latter is supposed to have come from Kentucky. They were the parents of a large family. Mr. Wilson was Justice of the Peace for some time.

John C. Wilson, father of the subject, was born in Pike county, Ohio, and there received his early education in a log schoolhouse of pioneer days. Leaving the Buckeye state he came to Illinois, settling in Marion county in 1852, entering land from the government. He had about seven hundred acres of good prairie land, which he developed into a valuable farm and which is now known as the John C. Wilson farm. Here our subject's father lived until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a man of many sterling traits of character and bore an excellent reputation. Both he and his faithful life companion were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Grandfather Gillham came from the Atlantic coast country and settled in Madison county, Illinois, during the earliest epoch of the pioneer days, before the state was admitted to the Union, and when wild beasts and red men roamed the hills and prairies. He remained there until his death. In that locality the subject's mother was reared and was married there in the early sixties. She came to Marion county. The father was twice married, the name of his first wife being Hults. Eight children were born to this union. She passed to her rest in the fifties. The subject's mother was John C. Wilson's second wife, who bore him seven children, four of whom lived to maturity. The mother is living in 1908, at the age of seventy-four years. She is a woman of many fine personal traits and beautiful Christian character.

William G. Wilson, our subject, first attended the district schools in Marion county, working on his father's farm in the meantime. Being ambitious and a diligent student, he received a good common school education. Leaving the public schools when nineteen years old he entered Austin College at Effingham, Illinois, where he made a brilliant record for scholarship, standing high in his class.

After leaving school he taught school for five years, devoting five years also to teaching in Champaign county, this state, where he became widely known as an able instructor and where his services were in great demand. But, believing that his true life work lay along other channels, he began the study

of law with Schaefer & Rhodes, of Champaign, under whose instruction he made rapid progress. He was then admitted to practice at Mt. Vernon, Illinois. Mr. Wilson then began practice at Kinmundy, being remarkably successful from the first, and it was plain to be seen that an attorney of unusual sagacity and innate ability had risen to command the attention of that part of the state. He has remained in practice at this place since that time with the most gratifying results, having frequently been called to other localities on important cases. He is cool and calculating, never erring in his legal proceedings, whether handling a civil or criminal suit, and he stands high in the estimation not only of the public but the legal profession throughout this part of Illinois.

Mr. Wilson was happily married April 7, 1896, to Mollie Poole, a native of this county and the representative of a prominent and influential family, being the daughter of Abraham and Martha (Malone) Poole. Mr. Poole was born and reared in Marion county. He was a soldier in the Civil war, being a member of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, receiving an honorable discharge after serving for three years.

Four bright and interesting children have been born to our subject and wife as follows: Basil, born August 7, 1897, who is attending the public schools in 1908; Russell was born October 22, 1899; Ruth was born June 14, 1904; Byron first saw the light January 11, 1906.

The beautiful and nicely furnished home of the subject is presided over with rare grace and dignity by Mrs. Wilson, a woman of many commendable attributes, who delights in giving her children every care and attention.

Fraternally our subject is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through the chairs of the latter lodge. In politics he is a loyal Republican, and he at one time performed the duties of Police Magistrate, with much credit to himself and with much satisfaction to all concerned. He was also Tax Collector.

Mr. Wilson belongs to the class of citizens whose lives do not show any meteoric effects, but who by their support of the moral, political and social status for the general good, promote the real welfare of their respective communities and are therefore deserving of honorable mention on the pages of history.

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## HAZEL G. GAINES.

Hazel G. Gaines was born in Tennessee, January 12, 1830, the son of Henry and Mariah (Bigers) Gaines, natives of Tennessee, who came to Illinois, locating in Marion county in 1852, where he purchased new land and made a home and where he died. The subject's mother was a member of the Christian church. In their family were eight children, all now deceased with the exception of the subject of this sketch, one brother and two sisters, namely: Henrietta, Anna and Zachariah.

Our subject received a common school

education in Tennessee and Illinois. He rented land at home and began farming early in life, having been a young man when he came to Marion county. He was soon practically the head of the family, his father having passed away soon after establishing himself in the new country, and the subject's mother did not long survive him; but our subject early evinced those sterling qualities of heart and head that always make for success, and he did well whatever duty fell to his lot, never complaining at the obstacles and hardships.

In 1859 Mr. Gaines was united in marriage to Chamila Tracy, the representative of an excellent family. After a harmonious married life of over forty years she passed to her rest in the nineties, after having become the mother of four children, named in order of birth as follows: Henry, John, Alice and Mary, all deceased.

Our subject owned the homestead, having purchased it himself, and he still owns it, having at present a splendid farm of over one hundred acres, which he has improved until it is in fine productive condition. The fields are well fenced and well drained, and a comfortable dwelling, surrounded by convenient outbuildings are to be found on the place. The subject handles some good stock from time to time, preparing them for the market, feeding much of his corn on the place and carrying on a general farming business. He delights to tell of the development he has noted in this community since his family made the trip from Tennessee here, coming overland by wagon to a country new and open. He still lives on the old place, keeping someone there to look after the household and other affairs.

Mr. Gaines has done much for the public and the general development of the community, ever being ready to aid in any way he could all causes looking to the county's development whether in a material, civic, educational or moral way. Although he has always been a loyal Democrat, he has never aspired to offices of trust and emolument at the hands of the public, and now he is spending the evening of his life in quiet and plenty, having, by habits of economy and industry laid up an ample competency for his old age, His family have all gone to the other shore and left him alone, but not necessarily lonely, for he can look forward to a time of reuniting beyond the grave and he can look backward on a life well and honorably spent, in which there was no evil or wanton wickedness, a life of much hard work, but not by any means devoid of comfort and pleasure.

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## DANIEL S. HOLSTLAW.

It is with a degree of satisfaction that the biographer has an opportunity at this juncture to write the following biographical memoir of the well remembered citizen, whose name appears above, now deceased, who was for many years prominent in the affairs of Marion county, for the readers of this book will doubtless gain inspiration

from perusing these paragraphs to lead more industrious, kindlier and worthier lives, seeing what the life of the subject accomplished not only individually but generically, affecting the whole community in an uplifting manner. He came to this section of the state in pioneer times and he assisted in bringing about the transformation of the county in the wild condition in which it was found at the time of his arrival to its later-day progress and improvement.

Daniel S. Holstlaw was born in Barren county, Kentucky, November 15, 1813, the son of Richard and Mary (Smith) Holstlaw, the former a native of Virginia, who came in an early day to Indiana, settling in Orange county and later came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1830. Richard Holtslaw took up government land and set about making a farm of his holdings with very flattering prospects ahead of him, but his life was brought to a close August 18, 1834, at the age of forty-six years. Mary, his wife, continued to live on the farm where she reared the children and made a comfortable living, being a woman of many sterling traits and of indomitable courage. Their children were eight in number, seven of whom grew to maturity and named in order of birth as follows: Henry E., Daniel S., our subject; Lucinda, John Andrew, Elizabeth Ann, Malinda H., and Richard V. All of these children have now joined their parents in the eternal sleep of the just.

Daniel S. Holstlaw was sixteen years of age when he came to Illinois and located in what is now known as Stevenson township, where he spent the remainder of his long, busy and useful life, having been called to his reward by the Shepherd who giveth his beloved sleep, on December 2, 1905, conscious of the fact that his life had not been lived in vain; that he had fought a good fight and kept the faith, as did the great Apostle, Saint Paul, in the days of our Saviour, and that there was laid up for him a reward in the Father's house which was not made with hands.

Mr. Holstlaw upon coming to this county bought a claim, having that rare foresight and sagacity that penetrated into the future years, bringing them within his horoscope, and which enabled him to see the great possibilities that lie ahead. This first purchase was added to from time to time until he owned a large tract of land, which, under his able management was developed into one of the best, most productive and most highly improved farms in this locality. He was a hard worker, and, believing that it was his duty as well as his privilege to eat his bread by the sweat of his brow, never ignored any task that he found awaiting disposition at his hands. He split the rails that fenced his land and also put up a log house, and, infact, did the usual work of the pioneer. But having prospered by reason of his indomitable energy and good management he was soon enabled to erect a more substantial nine room house, which was comfortable, cozy and well arranged, and in which the family now resides.

The subject was a faithful member of

the Methodist Episcopal church and a liberal supporter of the same; he and his worthy life companion both having professed religion the same night at a camp meeting held on Tennessee Prairie. In 1862, when the local Methodist church with which they were affiliated was divided upon the question which precipitated the Civil war this intensely religious couple united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church in which the subject remained an active and faithful member until his death.

Our subject was a staunch Democrat and took considerable interest in political affairs, having had the interest of his community at heart and lending his support at all times to whatever proposition that presented itself looking to the betterment of the community whether in a political, educational, religious or moral sense. He was school director at one time and materially aided the local public school through his advice, counsel and influence.

Mr. Holstlaw was united in marriage with Ruth W. Middleton on June 9, 1836. She was a native of what later became Campbell county, Tennessee, and the representative of an influential old family, the date of her birth falling on January 23, 1819, the daughter of William and Sarah J. (Harris) Middleton, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of South Carolina. After their marriage they moved to Tennessee and in 1831 came to Marion county, Illinois, locating three miles east of Iuka, in what is now Iuka township. They were sterling pioneers and made a most comfortable living in the new country where they became known as honest, hard-working people. Their family consisted of fourteen children, named in order of birth, as follows: Thomas L., Lydia P., Harvey, William H., Elizabeth, John B., Joel, Martha, Jane, Sarah, James A., Josephus W., Ruth W., the wife of our subject; Lucy and Dicy E.

Mr. Middleton was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, having become well known as an able expounder of the Gospel and doing a vast amount of good in his work here. His wife was also a faithful worker in this church.

To our subject and wife eleven children were born, six sons and five daughters, named in order of birth as follows: Richard J., who was first married to Mary A. Jagger, and later to Rachel Berry; John H., who married Lucy Downing; Thomas, who married Aleatha E. Hite; Hattie, who is living at home; Mary is also a member of the home circle at this writing, 1908; Sarah became the wife of Omer Squibb; Daniel W., married Clara Stevenson; Joel W., married Lucretia Stevenson; Ruth Emma is the wife of Daniel Crayton Stevenson; Marion C. married Lelian Brubaker; Martha A. is single and living at home; the last two children named are twins.

The widow of our subject, a gracious old lady of beautiful Christian character and praiseworthy attributes, is living on the old homestead, being idolized by her children, and much admired and loved by a host of

friends. Many are the homes in the surrounding country where she has nursed the sick and brought sunshine and happiness. She takes a great interest in the lives of her children, her eighteen grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren. On the old home place, which is still well kept and in an excellent productive state, live three of the daughters with their beloved mother, the family being well known in Stevenson township and highly respected by all. In this home are to be found many old and interesting relics of the pioneer days, such as spinning wheels and machines for spinning flax, and many similar things.

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## MILTON CUTCHIN.

The memory of the worthy subject of this memorial biography is revered by a host of friends and acquaintances among whom he labored and who had occasion to know of his personal excellencies of character, having spent his energies through a long life of endeavor not alone for his own aggrandizement, but for the good of those with whom he came in contact as well, often striving to make people better and happier even at the neglect of his own comforts and well-being. Such a life as that of our subject is not met with every day, and it is therefore eminently worthy of emulation, having been singularly free from all that is deteriorating or paltry.

Milton Cutchin was born in Tennessee, June 1, 1828, the son of Lemuel R., and Jane (Drenen) Cutchin, the former a native of Tennessee, who came to Marion county, Illinois, about 1832, being among the pioneers of that period who have done so much for subsequent civilization. His mother died in Tennessee before her husband, Lemuel R. Cutchin, started for Illinois.

The subject's father took up government land in Marion county which he developed into a good farm, making a comfortable living on the same. He was a member of the Christian church, and a Democrat in his political belief. He was the father of three children by his first wife, namely: Milton, our subject; Leander, Susan, all three now deceased. The second wife of Lemuel R. Cutchin was Mary Waldron, by whom the following children were born: William, Jackson, Martin, Mary and Ann.

Milton Cutchin, subject of this sketch, was only four years of age when the family came to Marion county, Illinois. The trip from Tennessee was made in wagons and there was much difficulty in fording the unbridged streams and passing through the woods and along the poorly constructed roads. Our subject was reared on a farm where he did his share of the work, in the meantime attending the district schools, such as those early times afforded, but he applied himself in a diligent manner and received a fairly good education. He devoted his life work to farming at which he was reasonably successful, making a good living for his family and leaving a valuable farm as an estate.

In 1849 Milton Cutchin was married to Ruth M. Jones, who was born in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1832, the daughter of Jeremiah S. and Savilla (Marshall) Jones, the father having been born in North Carolina, and the mother in Kentucky. They were among the early settlers of Greene county, Indiana, who came on to Marion county, Illinois, in 1840, and here the parents of the subject's wife spent the remainder of their lives, rearing seven children, whose names are herewith appended: John, Susan, David, Elizabeth, Ruth, Sarah and Hubbard. The Jones family belong to the Methodist church.

Thirteen children were born to the subject and wife, six of whom died in infancy. Those who survived are William, Emmett, Florida, Florence, Orella, Frank and Fred. They received fairly good common school educations and are well started on the highway of success and happiness, following as nearly as they can the worthy example of the father, who was scrupulously honest, a man of integrity, industry and kindness in all his dealings with his fellow men, thereby winning their loyal friendship.

The widow of Milton Cutchin resides on the old home farm which consists of eighty acres of valuable and well tilled land, located in Stevenson township. The house, barn and other buildings on the place are kept in good condition and are convenient and comfortable. Our subject was a faithful member of the Christian church, of which denomination Mrs. Cutchin is also a member, being a good Christian woman and highly esteemed in her community for her many praiseworthy traits of character and her kindness and hospitality.

Mr. Cutchin was one of the loyal defenders of the Union during the Mexican war, having been a gallant soldier and never flinched from his duties on the battlefield, having made a splendid record.

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## JACOB BRUBAKER.

It is not the intention of the biographer to give in this connection a detailed history of the subject's life, but rather to note incidentally his connection with the various enterprises with which his name has been linked and to show the marked influence he wielded in advancing the interests of Stevenson township, Marion county.

Jacob Brubaker was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1825, the son of Abraham Brubaker, a native of the Buckeye state as was also his wife who was known in her maidenhood as Elizabeth Myers. They came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1842 and took up government land and remained here the balance of their lives. Abraham was a man of influence in his community. He passed away March 10, 1854, and his faithful life companion joined him February 3, 1867. The number of children born to them was six.

Jacob Brubaker, our subject, came to Illinois with his parents when he was sixteen

years of age and received his education in the pioneer schools where the advantages were very limited and the terms lasted only a few months out of each year, but he applied himself as best he could and laid the foundation for a good mental development which he later received by home reading and personal observation.

Mr. Brubaker was united in marriage to Jane Davis, who was born in Virginia. She was taken to Pennsylvania when two years of age and reared there, later coming to Illinois when she had reached maturity, remaining in this state until her earthly labors closed in 1895. She was a good woman, kind and gentle of disposition, and in her religious affiliations was a member of the Presbyterian church. Ten children were born to Jacob and Jane Brubaker, named in order of their birth as follows: Clifford, who lives in Stevenson township on a farm; Lillie is the wife of M. C. Holstlaw, a farmer of Stevenson township; Ella is single; John is a farmer living in Alma township, this county; Walter, who was born February 7, 1864, lives on a farm in Stevenson township. He was reared on a farm and in 1887 went to Colorado, but returned to this county and married Laura Rodgers, a native of Marion county. He has one hundred and forty acres of good land and he is regarded as an excellent farmer and neighbor. He is the father of one child, Blanche. Frank is the name of the sixth child of our subject, who is living on a farm in Stevenson township; Anna is the wife of Charles Craig, a farmer on the old Brubaker homestead; Herman is a farmer in Iuka township; the ninth and tenth child died in infancy.

Jacob Brubaker, after an eminently useful and active life, passed to his rest on June 30, 1908, lamented by a host of friends who regarded him as one of the leading men of the community and who will greatly miss him. In politics he was a Democrat and he served as school director of Stevenson township. He was known as a loyal citizen and a good man.

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## NOAH BRUBAKER.

We now take under review one of the sterling citizens of Stevenson township, Marion county, where he has resided for over a half a century and where his life has been spent in such a manner as to gain him an ample competence. Mr. Brubaker is one of the successful farmers in this community, where he owns an attractive farm, having so conducted his business affairs as to bring success to himself, comfort to his family and good to the community.

Noah Brubaker was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, June 26, 1824, the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Myers) Brubaker, the latter a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the former a native of Rockingham county, Virginia. They both went to Ohio early in life, were married there and in 1842 came to Marion county, Illinois, and took up government land, about seven

eighties in all, and at once set about transforming a part of this land into a home. Useless to say that it gradually grew to be very valuable property. He was able to give all his children a farm and a good home. He passed away in 1854, his widow having survived him until 1867. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Abraham was a stanch Democrat and a well known and influential man in his community. In his family were the following six children: Eli, deceased; Lydia, deceased; Noah, our subject; Jacob, deceased; Susan, deceased; Amy, deceased; our subject being the only one of the six children now alive.

The subject of this sketch was eighteen years old when the family came to Illinois, and he well remembers making the trip in wagons, having camped out a part of the way, having difficulty in crossing some of the streams and passing some of the roads. They erected a log house after locating here and began life as the pioneers who had preceded them to other parts of this locality.

Noah Brubaker was educated in the pioneer schools of that time, which he attended in Ohio and received what education he could under the primitive conditions. After coming to Illinois he helped clear up the land upon which the family settled, having done a great deal of hard work. He has spent his entire life on the farm, and has therefore mastered the modern methods of agriculture. He has been thrifty and always worked hard, consequently he accumulated enough to purchase the excellent farm where he new resides, which consists of three hundred and ten acres. It is under a high state of cultivation and has been highly improved in every respect, the crops having been so rotated as to preserve the original strength of the soil and as a result great harvests are reaped from the fields year after year with no appreciable weakening of the soil.

He has a good residence, barns and out buildings, a fine orchard, and keeps good stock of various kinds which form no small part of his yearly income.

Our subject's married life dates from 1848, when he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Catherine Hite, who was born in 1829, in Fairfield county, Ohio, the daughter of Andrew and Catherine Hite. Thirteen children have been born to the subject and wife, three of whom died unnamed. The others are: Oliver, a farmer living in Kansas, who married Millie Burris; Alice, who has been twice married, first to Alfred Brainard and second to H. A. Whitney, and she is living at Carbondale, Illinois; Lee married Malinda Vangelder, living in Stevenson township; Leslie, a farmer living in Florida, married Helen Boyton; Ross, a farmer living in Oklahoma, married Ida McIlwayne; Noah V., a farmer, also living in Oklahoma, married Stella Crippin; Minnie is the wife of W. A. Kniseley, and is living in Omega township on a farm; Ruth is the wife of O. D. Fulton, a salesman, who lives in Phœnix, Arizona; Arthur, who is living on the old home farm, married Della Garner; Andrew, who is also living on the home farm, mar-

ried Ella White. The subject of this sketch has forty-six grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren. Following are subject's grandchildren: Those born to Minnie (Mrs. Kniseley) are, Noah, LeRoy, Scott, Ethel. Those born to Ruth (Mrs. Fulton) are, Lucile and Eugene. Those born to Arthur and wife are, Opal, Douglas, Eli Guy, Grace E. Denby, Lloyd. Those born to Andrew and wife are, Merl, Catherine, Ernest, Lawrence, Paul and Donald. Oliver's—Fred Brubaker, Roy Brubaker, Alice Brubaker; Alice's—E. A. Brainard, S. L. Brainard, Alice Brainard-Bowman, Jessie Brainard-Burkhart; Lee's children—Clarence Brubaker, Grace Brubaker, Noah Brubaker, Maud Brubaker-Garges, Bryan Brubaker, Nellie Brubaker; Leslie's—Oren Brubaker, Eva Brubaker-Sheahan, Carl Brubaker, Ona Brubaker, Emma Brubaker, Emil Brubaker, Carmen Brubaker, Pearl Brubaker, Quention Brubaker; Ross' children—Merl Brubaker, Ralph Brubaker, Orville Brubaker and Charlie Brubaker; Van's —Bruce Brubaker, Pearl B. Brubaker, Bonnie Laura Brubaker.

The great-grandchildren are: Roy has one child; Ernest's—Alfred Brainard, Lillian Brainard, Louise Brainard and Herschel Brainard; Pearl's—Brainard Bowman, Alice E. Bowman; Stewart's—Alice E. Brainard; Clarence's—Pauline Brubaker and Max Brubaker; Eva's—Helen Sheahan; Bruce's—Nellie May Brubaker.

The subject is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, while his wife is a member of the Baptist church. The former is a Democrat and was an efficient Justice of the Peace for a period of twelve years, and served in a most faithful manner as Supervisor for one year, also school Director and School Trustee. He has always been anxious to see his county develop along all lines of improvements.

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## NOAH R. STEVENSON.

In taking up the review of the life of the gentleman whose name appears above, who is one of the honored pioneer farmers of Stevenson township, Marion county, the biographer calls attention to one who has by a life of earnest and consecutive endeavor won for himself the respect of all who have come in contact with him. While there are no startling incidents in the life story of Mr. Stevenson as here outlined, it is the record of a life true to its highest ideals.

Noah R. Stevenson was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, April 21, 1835, the son of Mordica and Elner (Combs) Stevenson, both natives of Maryland, the former being the son of Daniel A. Stevenson, a native of Maryland and a pioneer settler of Fairfield county, Ohio, where he entered government land comprising two sections. Elner Combs was the daughter of John A. Combs, a native of Maryland who settled in Fairfield county, Ohio, among the pioneers. Mordica Stevenson first married Rebecca Comer, who was the mother of six children, namely: Daniel, Samuel, Joseph,

Elizabeth, Belle, Ruth, all now deceased. The following children were born to Mordica's union with Elner Combs: Noah, the subject of this sketch; William, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; David, a minister in the United Brethren church; Franklin, who is still living. Prior to her marriage with Mr. Stevenson, Elner Combs married John Henthorn, becoming the mother of one son, John, who is deceased. The parents of the subject in their religious affiliations were members of the Hard-Shell Baptist church. Mordica Stevenson was a Democrat and took an active interest in political affairs. He was a man of much native ability and became well known in his community.

Noah R. Stevenson, our subject, was reared on the home farm, where he remained until nineteen years old, having received a limited education in the pioneer schools of the early days. In 1854 he came to Marion county, Illinois, and purchased new and unimproved land in Stevenson township and developed a farm on which he has lived continuously ever since. He now owns eighty acres of as highly improved and productive land as can be found in this county. It shows that a man of modern farming methods and industry has managed it. The fields are kept clean, well drained and well fenced, and the dwelling on the place is modern, substantial and well furnished. Numerous convenient outbuildings of a substantial nature are located on the place. General farming is carried on and much good stock of all kinds is kept on the farm.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1857 with Hannah Kagy, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, the daughter of Christian and Anna Kagy, a well known and influential family, who came to Marion county in 1847, and who are now deceased.

Twelve children have been born to the subject and wife, ten of whom are living, named in order of their birth as follows: Ida, the wife of Joseph Dozier, of St. Louis; Eva is single and living at home; Carrie is the wife of Perry Warner; Mordica lives in Stevenson township, and he was first married to Catherine Harmon, and second to Belle Camp; Ethel is the wife of Frank Boynton; James, the twin of Ethel, is now deceased; Morris is deceased; Otis is a teacher, living in Bloomington, Illinois; Omer is living at home; Dorothy is the wife of Lincoln Kell; Lena is married to Monta Boynton; Grace is the wife of E. Steward, living in Hudson, Illinois.

The wife of our subject, who was a woman of pleasing address and kind disposition, passed to her rest October 9, 1904.

Mr. Stevenson carries out the traditions of his family in adhering to the policies of the Democratic party, having been more or less active in the same since maturity. He has held the office of Assessor of Stevenson township, also treasurer of the same, discharging the duties of each with rare business ability and in a manner that reflected much credit upon himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Stevenson comes from a highly respected and influential old family, and he

is a pleasant man to meet, honest and always ready to aid in any cause which has for its object the betterment of his community.

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## JOHN F. EDDINGS.

The climate, soil and general conditions prevalent in southern Illinois are well adapted to the purposes of general farming and stock raising. One of the men who has shown by their success that they were masters of the art of farming in Iuka township, Marion county, is the subject of this biography. However, he is at present engaged in other business, having given up his former life work.

John F. Eddings was born in Iuka township, Marion county, Illinois, Feburary 22, 1844, the son of James B. and Rhoda Ann (West) Eddings, both natives of North Carolina. They emigrated to Kentucky and Tennessee when very young, arriving in the latter state in 1842. They later came to Marion county, Illinois, and settled in Iuka township, where they remained a short time and then returned to Tennessee, but returned to Marion county in 1855, settling again in Iuka township, where they remained during the rest of their lives on a farm. The death of the subject's father occurred February 28, 1901, and his wife died January 19, 1902. The former was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and after the Civil war he voted the Republican ticket. He was justice of the peace for two terms. There were nine children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. James Eddings, namely: Nancy, who lives in Iuka, is the wife of William Nicks; John F., our subject, was second in order of birth; Mary E., deceased, was the wife of L. L. Jones; Minerva H. is the wife of William Milburn, living in Iuka; James T. is a farmer living in Iuka township; Jesse J. lives in St. Louis; Martha Ann is the wife of William Morgan, living in Alma; William L. is deceased; Sarah, stepdaughter of the subject's father, is deceased.

John F. Eddings was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools of the county, remaining under the parental roof until he was seventeen years of age, when he showed his patriotism by enlisting in Company I, Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving four years in a most gallant manner. So efficient was his service that he was promoted to corporal, and then to first lieutenant. He served with Sherman's army, having been in all his campaigns, with the exception of when he was wounded at Shiloh, having been shot through the shoulder in that great battle. His throat was also pierced by a bullet. He remained in the general hospital for one and one-half months, after which he received a furlough home of from forty to fifty days at the expiration of which he rejoined his regiment and served until the end of the war. After his return from the army, he farmed a while. Selling out, he came to Iuka and

engaged in the real estate and insurance business, also as pension attorney which he has since been following with marked success.

Mr. Eddings is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Picket Post, having been commander, adjutant and quartermaster of the same.

Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs and he has attended the grand lodge four times. He has been secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, lodge No. 694, for eighteen years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Useless to add that in politics Mr. Eddings is a loyal Republican. He is in 1908 Supervisor of Iuka township, having been first appointed in December, 1903, to fill out an expired term, taking the place made vacant by the death of William Gray. Mr. Eddings was elected in 1907 for a period of two years. Our subject has long been interested in public affairs and always did his part in furthering the interests of his community in any way he could.

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## SALLIE OWENS.

A resume of the noble work and beautiful life record of the estimable lady whose name initiates this paragraph, is herewith appended together with a brief outline of the life of her honored father who has joined the great phantom army. Our subject is known as a woman of rare tact and foresight, having been for many years one of the leading educators of Marion county and at present a teacher in the Salem schools where she is held in high favor, in fact, her services have long been in great demand and her life has been one which should serve to inspire young women to make efforts to accomplish something worth while.

Sallie Owens, one of the best known educators of Salem, Illinois, was born in Logan county, Kentucky, on January 16, 1851. She is the daughter of William and Martha (Baldridge) Owens, the latter a native of Sumner county, Tennessee, and the former a native of Logan county, Kentucky. William Owens was educated in the common schools and he later took a collegiate course graduating from Center College in Danville, Kentucky. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, however he never practiced. He became a well known business man, a capitalist, banker and land owner. He was the cashier of a bank in Columbus, Kentucky. Shortly after the Civil war, he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until his death, August 24, 1869. He was born August 27, 1820. He was a member of the Baptist church, but affiliated with his wife's church, the Presbyterian. He was a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Owens owned much land, among which was quite a large tract near Salem, Illinois, which his daughter, our subject, now controls. He was a business man of unusual foresight and breadth of view, always honest in his

dealings with his fellow men, liberal and did much for charity and the furthering of all worthy movements looking to the public good. He owned an elegant and well-furnished home, where free hospitality and good cheer ever reigned. He had an excellent and well selected library for he was a great student and was a man of letters. He numbered his friends by the thousands. His wife, Martha B. Baldridge, was born October 12, 1826, and died October 27, 1907. She was a woman of many estimable traits and beautiful character. She was the mother of three children, namely: Cora, who is the widow of William Garvan Hume, living in Louisville, Kentucky; Sallie, our subject; Letitia died in infancy.

Sallie Owens, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and the high school of Louisville, Kentucky, also in a small select school of that city, which was conducted on a plot of ground donated by her father for a select school. Later she attended Bellewood Normal School in Kentucky, from which she graduated. Then she entered the National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which she graduated with high honors. Being ambitious, and a great student all her life, she made rapid progress in all the schools she attended.

After leaving school she went to St. Louis, Missouri, and taught in a private school for some time. Then Miss Owens went to St. Augustine, Florida, where she was principal of the high school for several years. She also had charge of the under graduates in Orange county, Florida.

In 1891 Miss Owens came north with her mother, locating at Salem, Illinois, and here started a private school, the various branches in addition to a complete literary course, including music, art, oratory and elocution which she conducted with great success from the first, covering a period of sixteen years. Finally failing health caused her to give up the work here, much to the regret of her numerous patrons and friends.

In all her work as teacher Miss Owens has shown that she is not only a very highly educated woman, but also possessing all the other attributes that constitute the successful teacher. Her services were always in great demand and she became widely known as an able educator. She is highly accomplished, a fluent and charming conversationalist, and there is no more popular or highly esteemed lady in Salem or this locality than she. The good work that she has done in educational work cannot be adequately measured.

Miss Owens is a business woman of unusual ability. She oversees quite a large farm that lays just on the outskirts of Salem, managing it with great skill and success in every particular. General farming is carried on and much fine stock is to be found in her barns and fields. Her home on west Main street, Salem, is a beautiful one and tastefully kept, being well furnished and a place where good cheer and hospitality reign.

Miss Owens was baptized in her infancy in the Presbyterian church, but she has affiliated with the Episcopal church for many years. She is regarded as woman of many commendable traits and praiseworthy attributes and her friends are limited only by the circle of her acquaintance.

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## ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

In Marion county, Illinois, are found many men of brawn and brain, who, with firm resolves and well defined purposes, have worked their way from lowly beginnings to places of prominence and commanding influence in their respective communities. They have not been fortune's favorites, but have gradually forged to the front, overcoming every obstacle calculated to hinder or impede their progress by the sheer power of personal force backed by a laudable ambition to succeed.

Among this worthy class may be mentioned the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, Alexander Hamilton, Ex-Surveyor of Marion county, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 14, 1843, the son of Thomas S. and Anna (Dildine) Hamilton, who were natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the father emigrating to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1828. The father of the subject was a farmer and carpenter. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. There were three children in this family, the first of whom was Alexander, our subject; C. W., who lives in Ohio on the old home farm, was the second in order of birth, and Aretae C., the youngest child, is deceased.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in Ohio where he remained at home until eighteen years of age, assisting with the farm work and attending the neighborhood schools in the meantime. He later attended the high school of that place and took a course in Summet College. Thristing for more and higher knowledge, he went to Glasgow, Scotland, and took a university course, remaining there for a period of three years, a part of that time, however, was spent away from that city. In 1870, Mr. Hamilton came to Marion county, Illinois, after he had received an excellent education and gained a knowledge of the outside world through travel, and bought a tract of land and has since been farming with marked success, being known as one of the model farmers of Marion county. He made his home in Salem for about eight years. His farm is highly improved, under a fine state of cultivation, well fenced and well stocked. He was also engaged in the milling business at one time.

In 1884 he was elected and served four years as Surveyor of Marion county. He was elected again to this important position in 1892 and re-elected in 1900 and in 1904, ably serving the citizens of this county in the capacity of Surveyor sixteen years. He served as Road Commissioner in 1877 and served one term of three years. Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat and has ever taken a lively interest in politics.

Mr. Hamilton's happy domestic life dates fram 1873, when he was united in marriage with Margaret Jane Shanafelt, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, the daughter of Adam and Anna O. (Bower) Shanafelt, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter born in Ohio. Adam Shanafelt and family came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1850 and bought government land and spent their lives on a large farm which they developed. The mother of the subject's wife passed to her rest in 1907, at an advanced age of ninety-four years, having been preceded to the spirit land by her husband in 1878. Mrs. Shanafelt was a member of the Dunkard church. There were eight children in that family, named in order of birth as follows: Sarah, Jonas, Susannah, the fourth died in infancy, Jacob, Martin, Margaret Jane, our subject's wife; and Martha A. Two children have brightened the home of our subject and wife, Albert D., who married Jessie Flanigan. He lives in Little Rock, Arkansas, and is a railway mail clerk. Three children have been born to them: Helen F., Margaret M., and Ruth, the second child, Margaret M., is deceased. Aretae, the second child of our subject and wife, married Paul Wallace and is living in Salem, Illinois. They have no children.

Mr. Hamilton has a good farm of eighty acres, but he rents most of his land. He has built an excellent, comfortable and modern house and a good barn.

Mr. Hamilton studied law and was admitted to the bar, but he never practiced. He is one of the highly educated men of the county, is well posted on all current topics and is a very charming conversationalist.

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## PHILLIP GREEN.

In giving the following facts of this biographical memoir, the publishers believe that it will be an incentive to the young who may peruse it to lead nobler lives, have higher ambitions and accomplish more for themselves and their fellow men, for the life of Mr. Green, which has been closed on earth, but the influence of which still permeates the lives of those who came in contact with him, was led along high planes and in such a manner as to gain the respect and confidence of everyone.

Phillip Green was born in Roane county, Tennessee, April 14, 1849, the son of Thomas and Vienna (Smaley) Green, the former having died when our subject was eighteen months old, and his widow married a second time, her last husband being Thomas Nipper, a native of Tennessee. They came to Fayette county, Illinois, locating near Loogootee, where they died of smallpox, six members of the family having died of this disease within nine months.

The subject of this sketch received only a limited education in the district schools. After his parents died he lived with Michael Murphy for seven years.

He first married Sarah Peters, a native of Ohio. She died in the spring of 1876 and he

married a second time, his last wife being Nancy Peters, of Fayette county, Illinois. Two children were born by his first wife, namely: Mary Etta, the wife of Thomas Jones, of Foster township; Katie is the wife of Samuel Howe, of Meacham township, Marion county, Illinois. Ten children were born to the subject by his second wife, named as follows: Thomas and Frank, twins; William, Forrest, Bertha, May, Myrtle, Lecian, Anna and Jonathan F., the last named being a fine draftsman and artist, having many excellent drawings. He and Frank are living at home. William married a Miss Slater, of Foster township, and they live on a farm.

The subject of this sketch first started to farming for himself in Fayette county, Illinois, and in 1884 located where he now lives in Foster township, where he has one hundred and sixty acres, having made all the improvements on the place himself and brought it up to a high standard of excellency. He was always a hard worker and a most excellent manager, always keeping his farm in first class condition and earning a comfortable living, besides saving a competency all the while for his children. After a life of usefulness and honor he was called to his reward February 2, 1908. Mrs. Green also owns forty acres of land where her son lives in Foster township. She is a woman of rare business ability and she is admired by a wide circle of friends for her many praiseworthy traits.

Mr. Green was a Democrat and he took considerable interest in local political affairs. He ably served as Highway Commissioner and School Director. He was a member of the Loyal American lodge of Kinmundy, Illinois, also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was truly a good and useful man and his memory is held in reverence by all who knew him, for he was public spirited, honest and a true friend, husband and father.



## JAMES B. HANNA.

Every county, township and community can boast of natural leaders of men among its populace, leaders in the common work and everyday affairs of life, as well as in the domain of thought. Such a one is found in the subject of this sketch, who, though well advanced in age, is still a man of physical and mental vigor, almost as capable of bearing his part in the affairs of his neighborhood as he was in former days before time began undermining his natural forces.

James B. Hanna was born in Seneca county, Ohio, October 7, 1837, the son of James and Sarah (McClelland) Hanna, both natives of Pennsylvania. Both came early in life to Wayne county, Ohio, where they were married, later moving to Seneca county, that state, where they spent the remainder of their lives. James Hanna was the son of Hugh Hanna, a native of Ireland, who came to America and settled in Pennsylvania where he died. There were ten children in the family of the subject's parents, namely: Hugh, deceased; Samuel,

William, James, our subject; Thomas, John, Martha, Sarah Jane and Mary E. The parents of these children settled in Seneca county, Ohio, in an early day on a piece of wild woodland, which they cleared up, improved and made into a good farm. They were members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Hanna supported the Democratic party. He took a great interest in public affairs and contributed liberally to the church.

James B. Hanna remained at home on the farm, assisting with the work about the place and attending the public schools and three terms in the Seneca County Academy and one term at Oberlin College.

After receiving a good education he began teaching and farming during the summer months. He became known as a very capable teacher and his services were in great demand.

William Hanna, brother of the subject, came to Illinois in 1860, and the subject followed in 1861 and went to farming on his brother's farm. In the same year James bought a farm of forty acres in Salem township, and in 1862 purchased his present farm of eighty-five acres, which was then only partly improved, but he has brought it up to a high standard of modern farms, being carefully tilled and managed in such a manner that a comfortable living has been made from the same and a liberal competency laid up for his old age. He has a substantial and comfortable dwelling, and a good barn and other out buildings.

In 1865 Mr. Hanna married Martha A. Young, a native of Marion county, the daughter of Mathew and Sarah Young. After becoming the mother of one child, Walter L., who is deceased, she passed to her rest, December 20, 1897. The second marriage of our subject was solemnized in 1901 to Rachel Chance, a native of Iowa, and she is still living on the old home place. Her parents are both deceased.

The subject and wife are members of the Christian church in Salem township. Mr. Hanna is a Democrat. He has been School Trustee, also Assessor and Collector of his township, serving in a most efficient manner in all these capacities. Because of his honesty, industry and friendly manner he is popular and held in high esteem by the people of Salem township, where he is well known.

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## SAMUEL A. SCHANAFELT.

It is always interesting to watch the growth and development of a locality, to note the lines along which advancement has been made and to ascertain who have taken part in the advancement, the work in establishing a prosperous community. The subject of this sketch is one who has been of much material benefit to the community of which this book treats and his worthy life record is well worth consideration.

Samuel A. Schanafelt, a prominent farmer of Salem township, Marion county, Illinois, who makes his home one and one-half miles west of Salem, was born in Craw-

ford county, Ohio, February 19, 1844, the son of David and Sarah (Orr) Schanafelt. They were both natives of Ohio, and were married in Licking county, that state. They farmed in Crawford county, the Buckeye state, until 1846, when they came to Illinois, settling in Marion county. They made the trip overland and camped out at night. David bought a large tract of land in what is now Salem township. He was a good farmer, neighbor and citizen, gaining the respect of all who knew him. His death occurred May 15, 1897. Both he and his faithful life companion were members of the Dunkard church, sometimes known as the German Baptist church. Peter Schanafelt, the paternal grandfather of the subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in an early day, where he farmed and spent the remainder of his life. The subject's mother was the daughter of James and Charity Orr, who emigrated to Ohio from Kentucky at an early day. They were farmers and died in the Buckeye state.

Mr. and Mrs. David Schanafelt's family consisted of the following children: Catharine, Jacob, Susan, David, Samuel, our subject; Sarah, John, Louisa and George, five of whom are deceased. The father of these children was a Democrat and held several township offices.

Samuel A. Schanafelt, our subject, was two years of age when the family came to Marion county, Illinois, and here he has constantly remained since that time. He has prospered by reason of his habits of industry and economy, now owning a very valuable farm consisting of two hundred and forty acres, which includes a portion of the old home farm. He also owns another fine farm in Salem township. He is regarded as one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Marion county, keeping his land in excellent condition, reaping bounteous harvests from year to year by reason of his skillful management. His farms are well fenced and drained. He has an excellent dwelling and numerous out buildings. He is an interesting conversationalist, having become well educated, attending in his boyhood days the common schools and later a select school in Salem, and later in life doing much home study.

Our subject was united in marriage in December, 1878, to Anna Hershberger, the refined and affable daughter of Henry and Catharine (Snavely) Hershberger. She was born of a well known and influential family of Crawford county, Ohio.

To Mr. and Mrs. Schanafelt the following children have been born, all educated and well situated in life: Carrie Mabel, who is the wife of Lemuel Branch, who lives in Salem and who are the parents of three children, Lawrence J., Samuel E., and Claud. Lillie, the second child of the subject, is the wife of Emery Jeffers and the mother of three children, Clara B., Ruth Angeline and Minnie. The third child of the subject and wife is David Elston, who is single and living at home.

Our subject and wife are members of the Christian Church at Young's Chapel. Mr. Schanafelt is a loyal Democrat and always

takes considerable interest in whatever tends to promote the affairs of his county along political, material and moral lines. He has been Highway Commissioner and School Director, ably serving the people of this township in both capacities. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and one would judge from his daily life that he believes in carrying out the sublime precepts of this organization. He is a capable, energetic man, thoroughly content with his environment, and the exemplary life he has led has given him a very extensive acquaintance and wherever he is known he is highly respected and esteemed.

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## LEWIS HAHN.

No class of people of foreign birth have done so much for the development of America as the Germans, who are always thrifty, honest and hard working wherever found, and the subject of this sketch is one of that number, being a prosperous farmer in Iuka township, Marion county, where he has a fine farm, well kept and managed with such skill as to stamp him one of the modern twentieth century farmers of the state.

Lewis Hahn was born in Prussia, Germany, September 22, 1837, the son of Lewis and Mary (Burned) Hahn. The subject's parents both died in Marion county. Our subject was reared in Germany on his father's farm, where he received a common school education. He came to America in 1864, first stopping in Chicago, where he worked as a laborer for five years. In 1870 he came to Marion county and settled in Iuka township on a tract of wild woodland, which he transformed into a good farm by dint of hard work. His place consists of two hundred acres. It was one of the best farms in the community after the subject improved it.

In 1863 Mr. Hahn married, while still in Germany to Wilhelmina Burned, who made an excellent helpmeet and who passed to her rest in 1904 in Iuka township. She was the mother of the following children: Charles, Mary, Fred, Minnie, Ida, Otto, Lewis, Fred, Lizzie, John. The last four named are deceased.

Our subject was married a second time, his last wife being Millie (Fisher) Gragert, whom he married in 1906. She was the widow of Henry Gragert, who died in 1902. The subject's second wife was born in Germany in 1862, the daughter of Julius and Millie (Heinz) Fisher, both natives of Germany. Both are now deceased. The subject and his present wife have one little daughter, one year old, named Louisa. Mrs. Hahn came to America in 1881 and settled first in Chicago, where she lived for several years.

Mr. Hahn is a Republican. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran church. The subject is a good farmer and neighbor, and is highly respected by all who know him, being honest in his dealings with his fellow men, industrious, in-

terested in whatever tends to promote the good of his community.

## HENRY GRAGERT.

Although the chapter of the interesting life history of the subject has been closed by the hand of death, the influence of such a life, replete with kindness, industry and honorable deeds still lives and is felt by his neighbors, friends and relatives, for Mr. Gragert was a man whom no one could find any fault with, his life having been one worth emulating.

Henry Gragert, another of the sterling citizens who came to America from Germany, was born in Prussia, May 30, 1836, having been reared and educated in that country. He came to America in 1870 and settled first in Chicago, where he worked for several years. He then came to Iuka township, Marion county in 1872 and settled on a piece of unimproved land, which by hard work and careful management he developed into a good farm which yielded a comfortable income. After a life of industry and usefulness he was called from his earthly labors in 1902, his death having resulted from injuries received by a fall from a stack of straw. He was a faithful member of the German Lutheran church, and he was known as a good, religious man to everybody.

Mr. Gragert was first married to Minnie Timm, a native of Germany, who died leaving him four children, as follows: Fred, John, who died a soldier in the Philippine islands; Lena is the wife of Emil Fisher; Lewis is the youngest.

After the death of the subject's wife, he married a second time, his last wife being Millie Fisher, daughter of Julius and Millie (Heinz) Fisher, natives of Germany, who are now deceased.

Nine children were born to the subject and his second wife as follows: William, who is living at home; Minnie is the wife of Harry Mullen; Emil is single and living at home; Clara is the wife of Harry Bryant; Anna, Charles, Henry, Ernest and Albert are all living at home.

After the accident which caused the death of Mr. Gragert, his widow remained on the farm and by heroic work has managed it and reared her children in a most commendable manner. Besides rearing her own nine children she has had the care of four children of her husband by his first wife. She is a woman of many sterling traits of character, possessing rare business and executive ability, soundness of judgment and at the same time is very kind, gentle and pleasant. She is now the second wife of Lewis Hahn, whose sketch appears in full in another part of this volume.

## PERRY W. WARNER.

The entire busy and useful life of the subject has been spent in Marion county, having been born on the farm where he now

resides, and he has ever used his influence wherever possible for the promotion of enterprises calculated to be of lasting benefit to his fellow men, besides taking a leading part in all movements for the advancement of the social, intellectual and moral life of the county.

Perry W. Warner, who was Democratic nominee for Surveyor of Marion county in 1908, was born April 2, 1861, the son of Israel and Abigail (Holmes) Warner, the former having been born in Fairfield county, Ohio, the son of Jonas Warner, a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio in an early day and later moved to Iowa where he farmed and where he spent the remaining years of his life. Israel Warner was reared on a farm in Ohio in which state he received a meager education in the public schools. He was first married to Lydia Brubaker in Ohio, and in 1843 came to Illinois. They were the parents of two children, Jonas and Elizabeth, both deceased. The wife of Israel Warner died soon after they came to Illinois and he married a second time, his last wife being Abigail Holmes, who was born in Indiana. She passed to her rest in 1877. She was the mother of five children, namely: Lewis, George, Ella, Levina, Perry W., our subject, being the youngest.

Israel, father of the subject, died in 1899. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was first a Republican and later a Democrat. When he came to Illinois he bought the farm now owned by our subject, consisting of one hundred and thirty-five acres of good land, highly improved, located in Stevenson township.

Perry W. Warner, our subject, was born and reared on this farm, and was educated in the district schools and the Northern Illinois Normal College. He first taught school for some time after he left college. He taught in Marion and other counties in Illinois with great success, having become widely known as an able instructor and his services were in great demand.

In 1889 Mr. Warner was married to Carrie B. Stevenson, who was born in Marion county, this state, the accomplished daughter of Noah and Hannah Stevenson. The reader is referred to the sketch of Noah Stevenson appearing in another part of this volume for a full history of the Stevenson family. The wife of the subject also attended the Northern Illinois Normal College for some time, and she taught school for several terms prior to her marriage with our subject. She is a woman of many estimable traits and pleasing personality. Both she and her husband are faithful members of the Presbyterian church at New Bethel in Stevenson township. They are both active in church work.

Our subject has a modern home and numerous convenient out buildings on his farm which is always kept in a high state of improvement and on which rich harvests are reaped from year to year as a result of his skillful management. He handles a good grade of stock and is regarded as a good judge of all kinds of live stock, especially horses and cattle.

Mr. Warner is a loyal Democrat and has long taken an active part in his party's affairs. He ably served his township as Highway Commissioner, also was Township Clerk and was County Surveyor from 1888 to 1892, and he has been Surveyor from time to time since 1899 and was nominated for this office again in 1908, and was elected at the ensuing election for a term of four years. In all his public positions he gave entire satisfaction, performing his duties with that rare foresight and careful discretion that has always characterized his personal business. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Salem.

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## RODEN ROBINSON.

One of the most prominent stockmen and farmers of Iuka township, Marion county, is Roden Robinson, who was born in this county and township near where he now lives, December 19, 1860, the son of William and Ellen (Proctor) Robinson.

The subject's father was a native of Sheffield, England, where he was reared. He came to America in an early day and first settled in Ohio, and after a residence there of several years, came to Marion county, Illinois, and here engaged in farming until his death, August 25, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty years. His good life companion survived him ten years, passing to her rest in 1904. Four children were born to them, namely: Elizabeth, the widow of Marion C. Nicholson; William, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Iuka township, this county; Roden, the subject of this sketch; John, deceased. The subject's mother was a member of the Catholic church. His father was a Republican but never held office. He was a good citizen and a substantial farmer. The parents of the subject came to America in an old-fashioned sailing vessel. William Robinson owned at the time of his death about three hundred and twenty acres of good land. He was a type of the sterling pioneer, rugged, honest and a brave and good man of whom the subject is a worthy descendant.

Roden Robinson was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. He now owns and lives on a part of the old homestead. He has a most excellent farm of two hundred and eighty-six acres, two miles northeast of the village of Iuka. It is highly improved and raises excellent crops. He has a modern, comfortable and nicely furnished dwelling and many convenient out-buildings.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1888 to Rose Claggett, who was born in Marion county, the affable and genial daughter of J. J. and Amanda C. (Robey) Claggett, both early settlers of Marion county, having come here in the early sixties and farmed in Iuka township. The mother is now deceased and the father lives with his son-in-law, our subject. Five children were born to J. J. Robey and wife, namely: Emma, the wife of W. C. Jarvis;

Wallace R. lives in Iuka township; Rose, the wife of our subject; Fay, who married F. G. Gill, is deceased; Mamie, the youngest child, married J. H. Wimbush.

Our subject settled on the farm he now manages about 1888. He has greatly improved the same, having erected new buildings and in fact, made all the improvements. He handles a great number of cattle, hogs and sheep, and often ships stock to the market. He also raises a great many mules. He is regarded as one of the best judges of live stock in the county and no better farmer is to be found than he. He is regarded by all to be strictly honest in all his dealings with his fellow men. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Presbyterian church at Iuka. Mr. Robinson is a Republican and has ably served as highway commissioner. He and his wife are very pleasant people to meet and are held in high esteem throughout the county.

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## M. V. B. SWALLEY.

The gentleman whose name appears above is a pioneer farmer of Iuka township and one of the highly respected men of Marion county, where his active, useful and honorable life has been spent, at least, the major part of it, consequently he is not only well, but favorably known throughout this locality.

M. V. B. Swalley was born in Crawford county, Ohio, November 2, 1834, the son of William and Catherine Swalley, both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared and where they married. In the spring of 1834, they came to Crawford county, Ohio, and there bought government land which they improved and on which they resided until their death. They were the parents of nine children, namely: M. V. B., our subject; David, Cornelius, Abel, Anna Eliza, LaFayette, Vilvenus, Sarah, Frank. The parents of these children gave them every possible advantage. They were members of the Free Will Baptist church.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm and received a common school education. He was compelled to help clear the land on which his parents settled and did not get to attend school a great deal, only about forty days during the winter months.

Our subject was united in marriage in 1856, Nov. 30, to Lydia A. Holt, a native of Crawford county, Ohio, and the daughter of Nelson and Ann (Black) Holt. The wife of the subject was born in 1838, and after a long and noble life, passed away in 1908. She was the mother of twelve children, named as follows: William, who lives in Montana; the second child in order of birth was Rassellas and is deceased; Samuel lives in Omega township; Julia Ann is the wife of James Rodgers; Lewis lives in California; John lives in Carlyle, Illinois; Charles lives in Iuka, this county; Jay and Mary, twins; Lola is deceased; Rosa lives at home, keeping house for her father; the first in order of birth died unnamed.

Mr. Swalley came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1863 and has since bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Iuka township, which he has divided among his children. The homestead is located two miles northeast of Iuka. He has cleared and drained the land, and it yields a comfortable living from year to year. He has a good dwelling and convenient out-buildings, everything about the place indicating comfort and good management.

The subject is a good Democrat and has served as highway commissioner in a very creditable manner. The subject has done his share in promoting and building roads and to help along all kinds of public enterprises, and as a result of his honesty in business and kind disposition, he is well thought of by his neighbors and all who know him. He still works his farm and his daughter keeps house for him.

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## REV. JOHN BUENGER.

The mission of a great soul in this world is one that is calculated to inspire a multitude of others to better and grander things, and its subsequent influence cannot be measured in meets and bounds, for it affects the lives of those with whom it comes in contact, broading and enriching them for all time to come. He who spends his life interpretating the Divine Word has one of the greatest missions to perform vouchsafed to man. The subject of this sketch is one of that number and worthily wears the honor in proper meekness and reserve.

Rev. John Buenger, minister of the German Lutheran church in Iuka township, Marion county, was born at Burg, near Magdeburg, Germany, April 17, 1869, the son of Otto and Antonie (Ruehlmaun) Buenger, both natives of Germany, having spent their lives in that country. The subject's father, who was a minister, is deceased. He did a great work in the Evangelical church in Germany. The mother of our subject is still living in the fatherland. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Max, Werner, Sophia, Emil; Adolph and John, our subject, are twins; Eliza and Erich, who is also a minister. He and the subject are the only ones who ever came to America. The above named children are all living.

The early education of Rev. John Buenger was obtained in Germany. He came to America in 1891 and attended Concordia College at St. Louis, Missouri, for two years. He then went to Madison county, Texas, in 1893, where he took charge of a church. He remained in Texas for ten years. He had very difficult charges in Madison, Fayette and Fannin counties, that state, but he did much good there in strengthening the congregations of his different charges. In 1903 he came to his present pastorate in Marion county, Illinois, the German Lutheran Trinity church. He has done a great work here, having completed in 1908 a beautiful and substantial church edifice, costing two thousand seven

hundred dollars. He also conducts the parochial school near the church, ably assisted by his wife, whom he married in 1894, her maiden name having been Louisa Franke, who was born in Barmen, Germany, the daughter of Henry and Jane Menkhoff, both of whom died in Germany. Henry Menkhoff was a teacher in the old country.

Six children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: Ruth, Gertrude, Hans, Antonett, Frieda and Paul. Our subject is well liked by his congregation and by everyone who has had the fortune to know him. He is an earnest and able expounder of the Gospel.

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## ROLAND W. MATTINLY.

Mr. Mattinly is one of the old and highly honored citizens of Marion county, the development of which he has assisted in, having lived his long and active life within her borders, having been born three miles of where Salem now stands, February 5, 1836, the son of Roland and Nancy (Little) Mattinly, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. After their marriage they came to Marion county, Illinoise, in 1828. The subject's father was a hatter by trade. He lived for some time in Tennessee and Alabama, before coming to Illinois. He settled on a claim in section 24, in Iuka township, Marion county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying September 15, 1866, his wife having survived him until 1880. She was a member of the Christian church. Her husband was a Universalist and was well posted in the Bible. He volunteered as a soldier in the War of 1812, but on account of failing health he could not go. Thirteen children were born to the parents of our subject as follows: Jenkins, Mary, Richard, Sylvester, Caroline, Brazile, Abigail, Anna, John, Martha Jane; Roland, our subject; Michael, who died in infancy; Leroy.

Our subject received only about nine months' schooling during his youth, but he has been a close observer and is a well informed man.

Mr. Mattinly was united in marriage on September 17, 1857, to Mary Ann Hankins, daughter of John B. and Nancy (Pippins) Hankins, natives of Tennessee, who came to Illinois in an early day and settled in Vandalia. Three children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: Illinois Arabella, born October 13, 1858, is now deceased; Alice E. was born in Madison county, Illinois; Nina is the wife of Frank Huggins, and they are the parents of nine children as follows: Charles L., William E., Frederick, Bessie, Hallie, James, Vernie, Blanch and Cle.

Our subject and his good wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Mattinly is a Republican. He is known to everyone in this locality, being one of the first white children born in this region. He has a good farm of forty acres which he successfully cultivates. His place is kept in good condition and shows that our subject

MR. AND MRS. PHILLIP GREEN.

has been a careful farmer. He and his wife are highly respected citizens and are especially liked by the young people of the community to whom they are always kindly disposed, and their influence on the community has always been for its good and this venerable couple is worthy the high respect which they receive.

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## WILLIAM J. MARTIN.

A list of Marion county's prominent families would certainly be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the well known farmer and representative citizen, and his relatives, whose name introduces this sketch, for his life has been one of usefulness and honor, resulting in good to everyone with whom he has had dealings whether in business or social life.

William J. Martin was born in Gibson county, Tennessee, January 15, 1859, the son of Caleb and Martha J. (McHaney) Martin, the latter a native of middle Tennessee and the former of South Carolina. Jacob Martin, the subject's paternal grandfather, came to Tennessee from South Carolina in an early day and farmed there until his death. The parents of the subject married in Tennessee. Martha McHaney was the daughter of William McHaney, a native of Tennessee. She first married David Young, who died and left two children, Frances, the wife of Atlas Hammond. The second child died in infancy. Caleb Martin first married Miss Susan Batie, who died leaving the following children: Jacob, George, Amos, America, Jane, Parthene, Martha and Mary Susan.

The parents of our subject married in Tennessee and in November, 1862, settled in Salem township, Marion county, Illinois. Caleb Martin was a strong Union man and left the South on account of the war. His wife, a noble old lady, is still living with her son, our subject. The subject's father farmed in Marion county, Illinois, until his death, July 11, 1888. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. He was a strong Republican. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Martin, as follows: William J., our subject; Monroe, Houston, Benjamin Van Buren, John A. Logan, Sarah Ida.

Our subject was about three years old when the family came to Illinois. They made the trip from Tennessee with ox teams and camped out on the way, having all ox teams with the exception of one team of horses. William J. Martin was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common district schools of this county. On his farm now stands the little old school house in which he was educated. He purchased it and moved it on this place, which he now uses for a store house and granary It was built about 1850. Mr. Martin remained at home and worked on the farm until he was twenty-five years old. This was in 1884, in which year his happy and harmonious domestic life began, having then married Elizabeth Hershberger, who was

born in Crawford county, Ohio, the daughter of Henry and Catherine (Snavely) Hershberger. (For a full history of this family the reader is directed to the sketch of David Hershberger in this work.)

Four children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Minnie, born October 3, 1886, is a member of the home circle; Claude was born in April, 1888, and died in January, 1895; William Franklin was born December 26, 1890, and died January 16, 1891; Nellie Zada, born August 14, 1892, is at home attending school.

Mr. Martin's highly improved and productive farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres. He has a beautiful country home, substantial, comfortable and nicely furnished, and a good barn and other convenient out buildings, everything about the place showing thrift, good management and industry. He keeps an excellent grade of cattle and other live stock, and is regarded as a good judge of stock and one of the leading farmers of Salem township. His hogs are of good breed and he raises some fine horses. Mr. Martin also owns two hundred acres of his father's old farm in this township, which he keeps well improved and the soil in good productive condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Christian church at Young's chapel. Mr. Martin is a trustee in the church and a liberal subscriber to the same. In politics he is a Republican. In the social and private walks of life no man bears a more enviable reputation for sterling worth. In short, Mr. Martin is an honorable, upright citizen, belonging to the somewhat rare class that direct and control public sentiment without pushing himself forward and without incurring the ill will of those with whom they come in contact and leave the impress of their strong personality indelibly stamped upon the community, winning the friendship of all classes.

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## FRANCIS M. PURCELL.

The subject is a representative business man and citizen of Marion county, managing one of the largest lumber establishments in the county, the well known firm being F. M. Purcell & Company, doing business at Kell. Our subject was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, July 2, 1843, the son of Hiram and Parthena (Williams) Purcell, natives of Tennessee, and a fine old Southern family. Hiram was a prosperous farmer and lived and died in Tennessee. He and his faithful life companion were members of the Missionary Baptist church. The subject's father was a gallant soldier in the Seminole Indian war in Florida. To Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Purcell five children were born, namely: Lavina, Ella; Frances M., our subject; L. B. and Hiram.

The subject's father first married a Miss Jones and they became the parents of two children, Eliza and Henry.

Our subject grew up in Tennessee on a farm. He remained in that state on a farm until he was twenty-seven years old. In

1870 he came to Jefferson county, Illinois, and engaged in farming, also the lumber business, making a success of each. In the fall of 1904, he came to Kell, Illinois, where he is now located and where he has built up an extensive business by means of his industry, his careful methods and fair treatment of customers. He is in partnership with Omer V. Cummings in the lumber business. They supply a large scope of country with lumber and all kinds of building material as well as much hardware. They also handle paints, cement, lime, nails, in fact, everything that a builder uses in a house, barn or other structure. They always handle a good line of material and their prices are always right, according to the statement of many of their customers. They have extensive sheds and their office is a nice place and is always a busy place.

Our subject's happy domestic life began in 1866, when he was united in marriage with America Penuel, who was born in Tennessee, the daughter of Frederick and Lucinda (Jennings) Penuel, natives of that state.

Eight children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: Amanda, the wife of W. W. Hay, who lives in Jefferson county, this state; Samuel married Dora Riley and they live in Carrier Mills, Illinois; Lucinda is the wife of George Snyder, living in Jefferson county, Illinois; Robert married Anna McCormick, and they also live in Jefferson county; Otis J. married Josie Hawkins; William Edgar is single; Nora is the wife of Adolphus Caldwell, also of Jefferson county; Fred is single.

Mr. and Mrs. Purcell are members of the Missionary Baptist church. The former is a loyal Democrat. He very ably served for six years as Supervisor of Rome township, Jefferson county, this state. He was chairman of the Board of Supervisors for one year. He takes considerable interest in political matters and his advice is often sought in the local affairs of his county. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights Templar.

Mr. Purcell owns a valuable and well improved farm, near Kell, on which he lives, having a modern, substantial and nicely furnished dwelling, an excellent barn and convenient out-buildings. He is a very busy man, for he successfully conducts the affairs of his lumber establishment in town and at the same time superintends the work on the place, being an excellent judge of live stock of all kinds, and he is regarded as one of the leading business men of Haines township. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, having started in life under none too favorable circumstances, but he has been a hard worker and a good manager and success has attended his efforts from the first. He is a gentleman of pleasing demeanor, easily approached, and while not an aspirant for high political favors, he has done much in a quiet way, as already intimated, to promote the good of the community where he lives. He occupies a commendable standing among his fellow citizens and has a large circle of friends who have learned to esteem him for his industry and many manly qualities.

## SHANNON KAGY.

The memory of the worthy subject of this memorial biography is revered by a host of friends and acquaintances among whom he labored, having spent his energies through a long life of strenuous endeavor to make the most of his opportunities as well as to assist as best he could his neighbors to improve their condition.

Shannon Kagy was born in Marion county, Illinois, May 26, 1844, and he was called from his earthly labors in 1889, after a life of usefulness and success in every particular. He was the son of Christian and Anna (Hite) Kagy, natives of Ohio, and early settlers in Marion county, Illinois.

The subject was reared on his father's farm in Omega township, and was educated in the common schools of Marion county. He married Anna E. Brubaker, born in Stevenson township, this county, daughter of Eli and Ann (Warner) Brubaker. Mr. and Mrs. Kagy were the parents of five children, namely: Myrtle, single and living at home, is one of the popular teachers of Marion county; Corwin, who lives in Oregon, married Pearl Crippen: Clark lives in Salem, this county, and married Quette Leckrone, and has two children, Donald and Harvey; Frank married Nellie Boring, living in New Mexico and they have one child, Fay; Ellis married Ora Druendike. He is a farmer and has two children, Keith and Rex.

After his marriage our subject moved to Nebraska, where he remained for three years, then returned to Marion county and went to farming in 1882, on the place where his widow is still living in Stevenson township, three miles east of Salem. Our subject remained on this place until his death. He was a most excellent farmer and always managed his fields to best advantage, reaping rich harvests from year to year, making a comfortable living and laying by an ample competence for his family. He raised good stock and the buildings on his place were comfortable and convenient.

Mr. Kagy was one of the patriotic sons of the great Prairie state who offered their lives on the field of battle to save the Union, having enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served three years. He saw much hard service, but was never wounded nor taken prisoner.

Mr. Kagy was a loyal Democrat and held some of the minor public offices of Stevenson township. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. He was regarded by everyone as a good man, honest and upright at all times and always interested in the welfare of his community, lending what aid he could in its development at all times.

Mrs. Kagy, the widow of our subject, lives on the home farm with her daughter. She manages the entire farm with skill and profit, being a women of rare business ability and force of character. She understands the proper rotation of crops so as to get the

best harvests and the maintenance of the soil to its original fertility. She also understands the proper handling of live stock. Her farm is regarded as one of the best in Stevenson township. The buildings are modern, and always kept in good order. She is held in high esteem by her neighbors and many friends for her many admirable traits of character and her kind heart and cheerful disposition, being a pleasant woman to meet, as is also her daughter.

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## JOHN R. FRENCH.

The subject is the obliging and well known hotel proprietor, insurance and real estate dealer of Kell, Haines township, Marion county, who has spent his life within the borders of the same, having been identified with the growth and taken no small part in the same. He was born August 4, 1861, the son of Gilbert W. and Louisa (O'Bryant) French. John R. French's father, a native of Tennessee, came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1835. He was a native of Tennessee and the son of John P. and ——— (Hartman) French. John P. French was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Tennessee in an early day and in 1835 came to Marion county, Illinois, locating in Tonti township, where he devoted his life to farming, having died in the town of Alma. The subject's grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. Gilbert French and his first wife were the parents of four children, namely: Angie, the wife of Mathew Organ; Louisa, who was the wife of J. N. Jones, is deceased; John R., the subject of this sketch; Amanda is the wife of J. W. Ross, of Centralia, this county. The subject's father married Mary Howard, and three children were born to this union, Thomas, living in Kinmundy, this county; Harry B., of Odin, Illinois; Rachel is the wife of E. W. Wilson, of Alma, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm near Alma and was educated in the common schools. After farming for a while, he learned the plasterer's and brick layer's trade. In 1891 he clerked in a store at Alma, this county, and in 1894 he entered business in a general store in Alma which he successfully conducted for a period of eight years, when he sold out and went back to farming, which he followed for a while, then he moved to Newton, Illinois, and bought a furniture factory and a restaurant, ice cream parlor and bakery, all of which he conducted with great success until in May, 1907, when he came to Kell and bought the hotel here, which he has since conducted in such an able manner that it has become known to the traveling public as a comfortable and well conducted hostelry, where no pains are spared to make guests feel at home and comfortable. He has built up a good business which is constantly growing. He also finds time to do considerable business in insurance and real estate.

Mr. French was united in marriage in

December, 1886, to Etta Sweet, who was born in Alma township, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Carnes) Sweet, a well known family of their community.

The subject and his wife are the parents of the following children: Edward is single and living at home and is engaged in the restaurant and bakery business. He has a modern and fully equipped bakery and does an extensive business, shipping bread to many outside towns; Cora, the second child, is living at home; Bessie is the wife of Wesley Howard; Gladys, who is living at home attending school; Clara is living at home; Clifford is a baby at this writing, (1908.)

Mr. French is a Democrat. He has ably served as Justice of the Peace for eight years in Alma township and he was School Treasurer for four terms of two years each. In 1892 he made the race for the nomination on the Democratic ticket for County Clerk, but was defeated, however, the results showed that our subject was a popular man in the convention. Mr. French helped incorporate the village of Alma. He was also a member of the first board that organized the Building and Loan Association at Alma, Illinois. Our subject is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, being a charter member at Alma. His son, Edward, is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Kell. Mr. French is known to be a man of strictly honest business principles, industrious, pleasant and agreeable, making both friends and visitors feel at home.

## CHARLES T. KELL.

This enterprising farmer and representative citizen is a native of Marion county, Illinois, and belongs to one of the old and highly esteemed pioneer families of Haines township, where his parents, Thomas and Mary (Luke) Kell, settled in an early day and bore an active and influential part in the development and growth of the community (see sketch of William Kell). Charles T. was born a short distance west of the village of Kell, September 18, 1854, from which date to the present time his life has been very closely identified with Haines township, and as stated above, he now holds worthy prestige among the leading agriculturists and public spirited men of the section of country honored by his citizenship.

Reared in close touch with nature in the healthful outdoor life of the farm, he early acquired a vigorous physique and an independence of mind characteristic of the sturdy son of the soil, and while still quite young he became familiar with the varied duties of agriculture and learned to appreciate the honor and dignity which belong to those who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. At the proper age he entered the schools of the neighborhood, which he attended at intervals until acquiring a practical knowledge of the subjects taught, the meanwhile assisting his father on the family homestead and contributing his full share to its cultivation.

After remaining with his parents until attaining his majority, Charles T. entered into partnership with his brother, John M. Kell.

MR AND MRS. C. T. KELL.

by purchasing a half interest in a saw and grist mill at Foxville, and during the ensuing ten years devoted his attention to the manufacture of flour and lumber, meeting with encouraging success in the enterprise and becoming widely known as a wide-awake and thoroughly honorable and reliable business man. Disposing of his interest in the mill at the expiration of the period indicated, he located on his present home farm in Haines township, adjoining the town of Kell on the south, having previously become the possessor of another tract consisting of one hundred and twenty acres in another part of the same township, both of which places he has brought to a high state of cultivation and otherwise improved. At the time the railroad was constructed he sold twenty acres, which is now a part of the village of Kell.

As a farmer, Mr. Kell easily ranks with the most enterprising and successful men of his calling in Marion county, being progressive in his methods and using the latest modern implements and machinery and by judicious rotation of crops he seldom fails to realize abundant returns from the time and labor devoted to his fields. He also pays considerable attention to the raising of live stock, which he finds quite profitable, and his domestic animals, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, are among the finest breeds obtainable, and from their sale no small share of his liberal income is derived.

Mr. Kell has not been sparing of his means in the matter of improvement, and the beautifying and rendering attractive his home, the large two-story house, with its many modern conveniences, being among the most desirable country residences in the township, while his commodious barn, outbuildings, wells, fences and other evidences of prosperity compare favorably with the best in his part of the country. He keeps in close touch with the advancement in agricultural science, and fully abreast of the times in reducing the same to practical tests, being progressive in all the term implies, and believes in the latest and most approved methods of modern farming.

In his political faith Mr. Kell is a Republican, and while interested in the success of his party, he has never been a politician, much less an office seeker or aspirant for leadership. In religion he subscribes to the Missionary Baptist creed, and for a number of years his name has adorned the records of that church, having held the office of deacon five years in the local congregation, to which himself and entire family belong, besides being otherwise interested in religious and benevolent work. He is superintendent of the Sunday school which he attends, has long been an influential leader in this department of religious endeavor, and with his wife has been instrumental in arousing an interest among the young people of the neighborhood and leading not a few of them to the higher life.

Mr. Kell was married in the year 1881 to Rebecca C. Purdue, of Haines township, daughter of Richard and Caroline (Harmon) Purdue, early settlers of Marion county and among the highly respected people of

their locality (see history of the Purdue family). Mr. and Mrs. Kell have four children, the oldest of whom, a daughter by the name of Iva May, is the wife of R. A. Jeffries, of Haines township, and the mother of one child, Trevor Jeffries. The other children, two daughters and one son, are still under the parental roof, their names in order of birth being as follows: Myrtle, Ellis and Ethel. Mr. Kell has taken great interest in the rearing and educating of his children and they in turn have responded to his every effort in their behalf. The children all received liberal educational advantages in the public schools and also at Ewing Baptist College at Ewing, Ill. Ethel graduated at the age of seventeen from that institution in instrumental music. The family is one of the best known and most highly esteemed in the county and the name which is an old and honorable one has long been synonymous for noble manhood and womanhood and a high order of citizenship.

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## JAMES F. PURDUE.

The subject was born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, March 1, 1833, the son of Jarrut and Rebecca (Farmer) Purdue, the former a native of Georgia, and the latter of North Carolina. They went to Tennessee when young and married there, and removed to Illinois in 1838, settling in what is now Haines township, where they took up government land. They made the trip from Tennessee in ox carts. When they settled here among the pioneers there was much wild game. They developed a good farm and worked hard. They died on the place, after becoming the parents of eight children: Margaret, Mary, Richard, William C., John W., Jacob H., James F., our subject, and Andrew V. Jarrut Purdue was a Democrat. His wife was a member of the Baptist church.

Our subject was six years of age when he came with his parents to Marion county, Illinois. He was educated in the common schools of the early days, and he has spent the balance of his life here, having remained at home until he reached manhood. He was married the first time in 1855, to Louisa Brasel, a native of Tennessee, and three children were born to them: Nancy Jane, who is living in Haines township, is the wife of Zach Brasel; Joseph H. is a farmer living in Haines township; John R. is also a farmer living in Haines township. The subject's second mariage was in 1867, his second wife being Loretta Price, a native of Ohio, to whom one child has been born, Louisa, now the wife of Harry Alvis, of East St. Louis.

The third marriage of the subject was to Vilinda Murphy, the ceremony having been performed in 1876. To this last marriage two children were born, Tence and Harry.

Mr. Purdue is a Democrat in his political relations. He has devoted his life to farming and has been very successful. He is now living retired, having moved to his

neat, comfortable and pleasant home in Kell in September, 1908. He is well known throughout the county, being a member of old and prominent families of this region in which he himself was one of the earliest pioneers.

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## HARVEY D. MAY.

By a life of persistent and well applied industry led along the most honorable lines, the gentleman whose name appears above has justly earned the right to be represented in a work of the character of the one at hand, along with the other men of Marion county who have made their influence felt in their respective communities.

Harvey D. May, the present popular Trustee of Haines township and a well known dealer in harness, saddlery and hardware in the town of Kell, Illinois, was born in Raccoon township, Marion county, October 12, 1879, and while yet a young man he has shown what properly applied energy and a business mind can do toward wrenching success from seeming insurmountable obstacles. He is the son of Jesse H. and Mary (Williams) May, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. Anderson May, the subject's grandfather, was also a native of Kentucky and was one of the early settlers in Marion county, Illinois, having settled in Raccoon township. Jesse H. May, who has devoted his life to farming and is still living in that township, is a highly respected citizen. Three children were born to the parents of our subject, Amos is a farmer in Raccoon township; Laura, who is deceased, was the wife of Orvil Prater, and they were the parents of two children, Etha and Henry, who are still living; Harvey D., our subject, was the second child.

Our subject was reared on a farm where he assisted with the work about the place. He attended school in Raccoon township, having applied himself in such a manner as to gain the foundation for a good education. Deciding early in life that he desired to be a harness maker and dealer, Mr. May learned the harnessmaker's trade and became quite a proficient workman early in life, and he finally opened a shop in Kell, this county, establishing his present business, in which he was successful from the first and which has steadily grown, his business now extending through a wide scope of country on every hand, owing to the fair dealing he gives his customers and the intimate knowledge he has of the harness business. He does a general repair business and is always very busy. His shop is equipped with all the latest appliances and improvements known to the harnessmaker's art and his work is all of a high grade.

Mr. May's domestic life was begun in 1903, when he was united in marriage with Ava Williams, who was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, and is the daughter of N. A. and Jane (Rice) Williams. Mrs. May was called from her earthly labors January 14, 1908. She was a member of the Baptist church. She was a woman of many esti-

mable traits of character, a good wife and was beloved by all her neighbors.

Mr. May is a member of Romine Lodge No. 663, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has represented this lodge at the Grand Lodge on two different occasions, and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge. Our subject is a loyal Republican and has taken considerable interest in his party's affairs. He was elected Trustee of Haines township in the spring of 1908. He is regarded as an energetic, honest and influential citizen, enjoying the respect of all who know him.

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## HENRY W. MOEHLMANN.

One of the most substantial citizens and leading business men of Haines township, Marion county, is our subject, who does high grade horseshoeing and blacksmithing and deals extensively in farm machinery, vehicles and harness at Kell. He deserves the high esteem in which he is held by the people of this community owing to the honorable methods he has always employed in conducting his business.

Henry W. Moehlmann was born in New Minden, Washington county, Illinois, January 29, 1873, the son of Frederick and Louisa (Grabenkrueger) Moehlmann, both natives of Germany who came to America about 1863. They settled at New Minden, Illinois, where the father is now engaged as wagon builder and undertaker. They are members of the Lutheran church and are highly respected in their community. Following are the names of their children: Frederick, Emma; Henry W., our subject; August, Charles, Millie and Bertha.

Mr. Moehlmann was reared at home, assisting with the work about the place and attending the schools in his native community, having gained a fairly good education in the common schools. He early decided that the wagon builder's trade was best suited to his tastes, so he set about learning the same, making rapid progress; also learned blacksmithing, becoming equally proficient in this at an early age. He started in business at his present stand in Kell, this county, in 1901, and was successful from the first and it has gradually grown until he now does a very extensive business. He handles all kinds of harness, buggies, surries, road wagons, runabouts, wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, double shovels, mowers, mower repairs of all kinds, hay rakes, hay bailers, lawn swings, lawn mowers, spring tooth harrows, land rollers, gang plows, sulky plows, manure spreaders, wire fencing, binders, binder twine, axle grease, grass seed, pumps, wind mills, feed grinders, gasoline engines, seeders, wheat drills, corn planters, disc harrows, disc cultivators, all kinds of oils and stock food, in fact, a full line of farm machinery of the best grades and styles, and his prices seem to suit his numerous customers for he never loses them and his trade is constantly increasing. He hires several men to assist him in carrying on his large business.

Our subject was married in 1898 to Martha Kleine, who was born in Washington county, Illinois, the daughter of Frederick and Louisa (Meier) Kleine. Two children have been born to the subject and wife, Hulda and Clara. They are bright and winsome daughters. The subject and wife are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Moehlmann is a good Republican but he never held office, preferring to devote his attention to his business which requires the major part of his time. He has a large shop where he does a big repair business, also horseshoeing. He has several big buildings for ware rooms in which he keeps buggies, wagons and machinery of all kinds. Judging from the eminent success Mr. Moehlmann has gained while yet a young man, the future must necessarily be replete with larger success and fuller honors. He is a pleasant man to meet, honest in all his business relations and one of the leading citizens of the township.

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## ELI BRUBAKER.

The man who has made a success of life and won the honor and esteem of his fellow citizens deserves more than passing notice. Such is the record, briefly stated, of the gentleman whose name heads this review, the record he left behind being one of honor in every respect, for a more whole-souled and popular man never lived in Stevenson township where he long maintained his home and where he labored for the general good of the community, and, although his life work has been closed by the good angel, who has set the seal on the record of his life history, his influence still permeates the lives of those who knew him best and loved him for his fortitude, fidelity, honor and industry.

Eli Brubaker was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 11, 1819, and he was called from his earthly labors in 1907, after a long and eminently useful and successful life. He was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Myers) Brubaker, and was reared on his father's farm in Ohio, where he assisted with the work about the place until he reached manhood, attending the common schools in the neighborhood until he received a fairly good education, such as the old pioneer schools of those times afforded. The school house which he attended had puncheon seats and greased paper was used for window panes. For a full history of the Brubaker family the reader is referred to the sketch of Noah Brubaker, which appears in another part of this volume.

The subject of this sketch came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1843, and settled among the pioneers on new land in Stevenson township, where, by dint of hard work, he made a home and developed a good farm. The old Brubaker homestead is today one of the best farms in Stevenson township. Eli Brubaker was a hard worker and an excellent farmer, and he made a comfortable living.

Our subject was first married to Mary

Ann Warner January 20, 1842, daughter of William Warner, an early settler of Marion county, Illinois. She was born in Lancaster county, Ohio. She passed to her rest in 1872. She was the mother of eleven children, namely: Isaac, who lives in Iuka, this state; Christina, deceased; Annie, E., widow of Shannon Kagy, lives in Stevenson township; William is a prosperous farmer in Stevenson township; Edgar and Edward are twins; Logan is a farmer, living in Stevenson township; Mary Jane is the eighth child; the ninth, tenth and eleventh child died in infancy.

On February 4, 1875, the subject married a second time, his last wife being Emma Squibb, who was born in Ohio county, Indiana, the daughter of George Y. and Mary Ann (Harpham) Squibb, natives of Indiana, who moved to Stevenson township, Marion county, Illinois, where the mother is still living, the father having died soon after coming to this county. Mrs. Brubaker is living on the old homestead in Stevenson township, which she manages successfully.

Our subject was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and a liberal supporter of the same. He was a good everyday Christian, always strictly honest in his dealings with his fellow men, a good neighbor, father and husband. In politics he was a Democrat, but never held office. The different members of his family are well settled in life and are highly respected in their respective communities. They reflect great credit upon their parents, who gave them every advantage possible, and no doubt they will ever uphold the honor of the family name which is one of the highest integrity.

The subject of this sketch was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and was ordained elder in this church in 1847. He was superintendent of the Sunday school at Brubaker chapel for the long period of over forty-two years, after which he was elected honorary superintendent for life. He was a leader in church work for many years and was foremost in promoting everything which makes for the betterment of humanity. It was largely due to his efforts that the new and modern church edifice was erected and dedicated June 20, 1896, which he christened New Bethel, he not only donating the land, consisting of four acres for the manse, but also gave freely of his services and money to the building fund.

Mr. Brubaker gave each of his children a farm.

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## BENJAMIN GARRETT.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages, and, as a usual thing, men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterizes true manhood and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with

nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields.

Benjamin Garrett, our worthy subject, is a farmer and the son of a farmer, and his fine landed estate in Kinmundy township, Marion county, Illinois, is a model twentieth century farm in every particular. He was born in Foster township, this county, in the year 1851. Moses Garrett, father of the subject, came from Georgia in 1826, being among the pioneers who settled on wild land which he developed into a valuable farm. Like many of the early settlers, he was a man of sterling qualities, who met and surmounted all obstacles, taking them as a matter of course, and never complaining at the lack of advantages of the times in which he lived. He was called from his earthly labors in 1874, at the age of sixty-nine years. He married Hannah Morris, who was born in Georgia and who died in Marion county, Illinois, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a loyal Methodist. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moses Garrett; Winnie C., Mary, Polly, James, Thomas T.,—all lived to raise families; Betsy Swift died at the age of sixty-one years; Fannie died in 1871; Cynthia and Benjamin, our subject, are still living.

Moses Garrett was raised a Baptist and his wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Grandfather Thomas Garrett lived in Georgia, where he reared his family. They were all Democrats. Winnie Garrett married Mark Cole, of Marion county, and they became the parents of six children. Polly married Nathan Atkins, and they were the parents of ten children, all living in this county, where both parents died. James Garrett, who died when twenty-two years of age, had two children. His wife was Frances Collins, also deceased. Thomas Garrett married Catherine Whitesides. They are both deceased. There were seven children in their family. Fannie married Samuel Lamferd, both now deceased. They had one child. Benjamin Garrett married Finia E. Howe, and they became the parents of three children, all living in 1908, namely: James F., Orville and Mable. The fifth child, Betsy, married James M. Swift, both now being deceased. They were the parents of seven children.

The maiden name of the subject's mother was Hannah Morris, who was born in Georgia. She was educated in the common schools. Both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Moses Garrett served for a number of years as Justice of the Peace, and was commonly known as "Squire" Garrett. He was an upright man and an honorable and influential citizen.

Our subject received a fairly good common school education and early in life began his career as a farmer, at which he has so admirably succeeded. He is now the owner of three hundred acres of land in Kinmundy township, all but twenty acres of which are under cultivation, the amount specified being in timber. He has improved his farm and skillfully rotated the crops until it is one of the most productive and attractive farms in

this county, showing at a glance even to the most casual observer, that a man of industry, sound judgment and foresight has had the management of it. A comfortable dwelling and numerous convenient out-buildings stand on the place. Mr. Garrett handles some fine registered cattle and is an all-around and up-to-date farmer and a most excellent and worthy citizen, a believer in progress in every phase of human effort, advancement and liberal education. Mrs. Garrett is a member of the Christian church.

Our subject has faithfully served his community as Road Commissioner for a period of nine years, and while he does not take a very active part in political affairs, his support can always be depended upon in the furtherance of all movements looking to the welfare of his community, whether civic, moral or educational. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 398, at Kinmundy, Illinois. He served as director of the First National Bank of Kimundy for one year.

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## FRANCIS MARION REESE.

A compilation of this nature exercises an important function in that it touches those who have made definite accomplishment in all fields of endeavor, while no record is entered that does not bear its quota of lesson and incentive, and thus it is believed that in writing the life history of the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph that it will be read with pleasure by the many who know him and who would be pleased to learn more of his personal characteristics which they have found to be of a high order and praiseworthy type.

Francis Marion Reese was born April 10, 1883, in Fayette county, Illinois, the son of George E. Reese, who was also born there in 1859. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Sarah Earnest, a native of Fayette county, this state, having been born in March, 1842. They were always regarded as among the best people in their community. To them were born the following children: James W., who married Rosa Patton and is the father of four children, three girls and one boy, the family living in Chicago, where James W. is employed as foreman of a railroad; Lulu A. married Beve Hunter and became the mother of two children, Lola and Nola, the latter being deceased; Francis M., our subject; Charles E., Samuel H., Jesse G., Otto V., and Talty T. All these children are living in 1908 with the exception of the eldest daughter, Lulu, who was called to her rest at the early age of twenty-two years.

Francis Marion Reese received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood where he made a good record as a student, and during the summer months worked on the home farm. When he reached maturity he was united in marriage with Martha S. Conant on January 18, 1906. She is the daughter of James B. Conant, who resides in Marion county, a well known and highly respected family.

Mrs. Reese is one of a large family as follows: Fannie, who married Isem Landford, living in this county, and the parents of four children living and one dead; Ayers, who married Maggie Door, and who lives in Marion county, being the father of four children, all living; Polly, who married Noble Neeper and who is living in Fayette county, this state, being the mother of seven children, all living; Margaret married Guy Neeper and lives in Fayette county, being the mother of one child who is living; Eli C., married Velinda Owens, and is living in Marion county, being the father of six living children; Ida married James M. Gray and is living in Marion county, the mother of three children living and one deceased; May is deceased, as is also Emmet and Rhue; Ira married Hattie Harvey, who lives in Marion county, being the father of one child, Martha; Hulda is deceased.

Mrs. Charles Conant was educated in the public schools of Marion county and is a thoughtful, frugal and industrious mother, possessing a remarkable memory and is greatly beloved by all who know her.

Our subject and wife are the proud parents of one child, a promising infant son, born in January, 1908, and named Omer Murel.

Francis M. Reese is the owner of one of the best improved and most productive farms in this township. It consists of one hundred and ten acres, all under cultivation with the exception of twenty acres. He is a practical twentieth century farmer, very skillful and the possessor of rare soundness of judgment for so young a man, and he so manages his farm that bounteous harvests are reaped from his fields from year to year, and a comfortable living is realized therefrom, together with a competency to lay by. The fields are kept clean, well drained and well fenced, and the dwelling is a cozy and substantial one. The out buildings on the place are all that could be desired, in fact, the general aspect of the place shows thrift, good management and prosperity. In politics Mr. Reese is a stanch Republican and his support is always on the side of right questions and issues having for their object the betterment of the community in which he lives. Fraternally he belongs to the Yeoman lodge, and in his religious affiliations he subscribes to the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mrs. Reese is also a member of this church. She is regarded as a young woman of many estimable and commendable traits.

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## WILLIAM MORRIS.

The subject of this sketch is one of the representative agriculturists of Kinmundy township, Marion county, and he is gladly given personal mention in this volume owing to his individual worth, integrity and high standing in the community where he has maintained his home for nearly three score years, or during his entire lifetime.

William Morris was born in the vicinity where he now lives on December 25, 1850,

the son of Jesse Morris, who was born in Clinton county, and who came to Marion county at the age of seventeen years and in 1846 took up a land warrant with his mother. He was a hard working man and always made a comfortable living, being known as not only a man of industry but also of uprightness and hospitality. He was called from his earthly labors at the age of fifty-two years. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian and a Democrat. There were eight children in his family, four of whom, two boys and two girls are living in 1908, named as follows: William, our subject; Samuel, the only living brother of the subject; Sarah, deceased; Harriett and Lucy are the living daughters; Elizabeth, Mary and Margaret are all deceased.

The subject's mother's maiden name was Mary Whiteside, who was born in Tennessee, who came to Kinmundy township, Marion county, Illinois, when she had reached maturity. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Thomas Morris, who came from Georgia and settled in Clinton county, Illinois. His family consisted of three sons and six daughters, as follows: John, William, Jesse—the last named having been born in 1829; Hannah, who married Moses Garrett; Fannie, who married Daniel Casey; Nancy, who married Reuben Wright; Mary, who married Frank Cole; Sarah, who married William Layman; Lurana, who married John Wortman. All these children with the exception of two were born in Georgia and came to Clinton and Marion counties, Illinois. Sarah Young was the grandmother on the maternal side of our subject. She was born in Tennessee, and in religion affiliated with the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

William Morris was united in marriage with Elizabeth Holt, October 2, 1872, the daughter of Henry G. Holt. There were nine children in the Holt family, four of whom lived to maturity. Mr. Holt's wife lived to be seventy-eight years old. Henry G. Holt was a man of honesty and industry, a Democrat and a Methodist. He was at one time Supervisor of Foster township, Marion county.

Our subject faithfully performed the office of Supervisor in Kinmundy township, and he was a School Director for many years, during which time the school in his neighborhood was much strengthened. He has always been greatly interested in educational affairs, and has been a delegate to three state conventions.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. William Morris: Margaret C., Mary E., Jessie H., Ira C., Emmet O., W. Earl, J. Esther and Bertha M. Margaret C. married J. L. Davis, who lives near Kinmundy and are the parents of three children, two living and one dead. Mary E. married Dan Doolen, who lives in Kinmundy township, and she is the mother of three children. Ira C. married Laura L. Lamborn and has two children. William Morris has seven grandchildren, six boys and one girl.

Our subject has been a careful business man and always industrious and persistent.

As a result of his well directed energies he is today one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Marion county, owning a fine farm of five hundred acres, mostly under cultivation. It is well improved in every respect and the crops are rotated in such a manner that the soil is kept up to a high state of efficiency and only a glance over this splendid place is sufficient to show that a man of energy, thrift and rare business acumen has managed it. Mr. Morris raises and uses full blooded heavy draft horses of the best type. He has always been an admirer of fine horses and good stock, and it is a pleasure to see his fat and well groomed stock and to look out over his fine pastures and splendid fields of grain, but still a greater pleasure to know Mr. Morris himself, to feel his hearty handshake and be the recipient of his kindly demeanor. Mr. Morris and his family are ardent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and like Cornelius of old, he is a devout man, as is all his house, and as a result of his honorable record, his public-spirit, integrity and pleasing manners he numbers his friends by the scores.

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## A. I. EAGAN.

The subject of this sketch is a man of excellent mental endowments and upright character and has been a valued factor for more than a quarter of a century in the community in which his life has been passed, for "his sober wishes have never learned to stray," and he has remained here since his birth.

A. I. Eagan was born on the old Eagan homestead in Foster township, Marion county, Illinois, July 9, 1862, the son of William and Martha (Holt) Eagan, the latter enjoying the distinction of being the first white child born in Patoka township, this county, the date of her birth occurring February 22, 1828. William Eagan was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, May 4, 1823. He came with his father, Barney Eagan, from Wilson county, Tennessee, and settled in Marion county, Illinois, in 1841. Barney Eagan married a Miss Gray, of Tennessee, who died in that state, Barnet Eagan settled in Kinmundy township, where he developed a farm and where he died. William Eagan, the subject's father, had only a limited education. He lived at home until his marriage, December 7, 1844. He lived in section 9, Foster township, where he secured one hundred acres of land which he improved and developed into a most successful farm. He was a Democrat and held several township offices. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He passed to his rest March 20, 1891, his widow surviving until July 5, 1897. They were the parents of seven sons and four daughters, namely: John F., who was born in September, 1845, is a farmer in Alexander county, Illinois; Catherine, whose date of birth is September 7, 1847, married to G. A. Conant, of Foster township; Elizabeth, who was born February 8, 1850, died November 23, 1906; Mary, who

was born August 8, 1852, married Samuel Morris, of Foster township; James W., born November 3, 1854, is a farmer in Oklahoma; Henry H., born January 30, 1857, is a farmer in Foster township; Arvilla, born February 10, 1860, died February 27, 1879, having been the wife of Albert Williams; A. I., the subject of this sketch; William S., born July 17, 1865, died February 9, 1899; Samuel B., born February 10, 1868, is a traveling salesman and lives with the subject; Harmon R., born March 17, 1871, lives with the subject.

A. I. Eagan received his education in the home schools. He has always lived in Foster township, where he has carried on general farming in such a skillful manner as to insure definite success in every particular. He is regarded by his neighbors as one of the best farmers in the township, and is also known as a good judge of live stock of all kinds, having for many years devoted his attention largely to stock raising, together with his farming. He has also been successful in other lines of business, having started a store in Lester in 1891, of which he made a success. He faithfully served the people of that community as postmaster for a period of ten years. He also gave able service as Tax Collector in 1891, and as Supervisor from 1896 to 1897. He has been Justice of the Peace for twelve years and his decisions are always considered fair and impartial and they have seldom met with reversal at the hands of a higher tribunal. He has long been active in politics, being a staunch Democrat. Fraternally Mr. Eagan is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 324, of Vernon, this county. He is a most successful business man and is well known in the county, being admired for his industry, his interest in public affairs, and his honesty.

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## RICHARD M. ATKINS.

The Atkins family of Kinmundy township, of which Richard Atkins is a representative, have for several generations been interested in general agricultural pursuits, and the success they have achieved would indicate that they have always been thrifty and energetic, and the community is greatly indebted to them for much of its general advancement.

Richard M. Atkins was born in Foster township, Marion county, January 18, 1860, the son of Nathan Atkins, who was born in Alabama, and who came to Foster township where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there at the age of sixty years, having been seventeen years old when he first settled here. Nathan Atkins was the father of twelve children, eight boys and four girls, named in order of birth as follows: John, Barbe, George, all deceased; Joseph W., Richard M., both living; Sarah F., deceased; Hannah C., Mary E., Cynthia C., all living; Nathan L., Moses and James, all deceased. John married Mary Edgar. George married Mary Jones, by which union two children were born, and after her death

he married Hulda Jones, to which union two sons have been born. Joseph married Hattie Dulin, but neither he nor John have any children. Richard married Elizabeth Lansford and they are the parents of three children, named Nathan L., deceased; Ruth F., the only one living, and Wesley L., who died recently. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Elizabeth Lansford, whose father was named Lemuel Jackson, who was the father of fifteen children, three boys and twelve girls, eight of whom lived to maturity, all being married but three. Lemuel Jackson died when fifty years old. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian. His education was limited to the common schools. Elizabeth Lansford was also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and her early education was also limited to the public schools. She married when eighteen years of age, and endured the hardships of pioneer life. She is still living and is in fairly good health although advanced in years.

Richard M. Atkins, our subject, was raised on his father's farm, and he has always followed agricultural pursuits and has made an eminent success of the same. He is at present the owner of a valuable farm of sixty acres on which he carries on general farming in a manner that insures a comfortable living from year to year, and also enables him to lay up a competence for his old age. His farm is well improved in every respect, and he has an excellent dwelling and a good barn.

Fraternally Mr. Atkins is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge at Kinmundy. He is a loyal Democrat and believes in the principles of Christianity and the progress of education. He is School Trustee in Kinmundy township. The pastoral life that our subject is leading is entirely agreeable to his tastes and his nature, and this, coupled with the happiness and contentment of his home life, renders existence for him truly delightful.

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## MRS. MARY A. ROBB.

Wholly devoted to home and domestic duties, doing through all the best years of her domestic life the lowly but sacred work that comes within her sphere, there is not much ro record concerning the life of the average woman; and yet what station so dignified, what relation so loving and endearing, what office so holy, tender and ennobling as those of home-making motherhood. In a biographical compendium, such as this work is intended to be, woman should have no insignificant representation, and the publishers are glad to give the estimable lady whose name heads this paragraph a place herein owing to the fact that her life has been one of earnest devotion to duty, and one calculated to leave its indelible imprint for good in the community where she resides.

Mrs. Mary A. Robb was born in Fayette county, Illinois, July 28, 1852, having been known in her maidenhood as Mary A. Manion, daughter of Robert P. Manion, a well

known and influential man in his community. He was born in Kentucky. He represented a family of nine girls and six boys, two boys and one girl deceased. The subject's mother was known in her maidenhood as Eliza Henry, a native of Ohio, and one of a family of five girls and one boy, all growing to maturity. The subject's grandmother, Mary Henry, is still living at this writing, 1908, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, her birthday falling on the 10th of March. She is a fine old lady, having always possessed a beautiful Christian character and her life has been one of inspiration to younger generations. She lives at La Gootee, Illinois, with her only living son, K. D. Henry.

Our subject received a good common school education in her native community, having applied herself diligently to her text-books and winning the praise of her teachers. When she reached maturity she was united in marriage with William W. Robb, on December 14, 1882, by George Harpster, a Justice of the Peace, at his residence in Fayette county, Illinois. To this union seven children were born, as follows: Samuel P., Charles F., Permelia B., Martha N., Rosa E., Lewis K., Maggie R. Samuel P. Robb married Ethel Lowe, and they have one son, named William W. Permelia and Martha live in Champaign, Illinois; Charles F. farms the home place and is unmarried. Rosa E. is deceased. Lewis and Maggie are still members of the home circle. These children all received the most careful attention and are fairly well educated, having been taught to develop their minds along such lines as would result in success and happiness in after life, and as a result of the wholesome home environment and careful training of the fond mother, they have developed into men and women of the noblest types and have hosts of admiring friends, all enjoying the fruits of excellent and unblemished reputations.

Mrs. Robb resides on a farm of one hundred and sixty-seven acres which she owns and oversees with rare business ability and sagacity, so that year after year excellent crops are reaped and a comfortable living is maintained, also a competency is laid by for the future. The soil is kept in excellet productive condition by the rotation of crops and the employment of modern and scientific methods known to the best agriculturists. The place is well drained and well fenced, and the Robb dwelling is commodious and is very tastefully kept. Numerous substantial out-buildings are to be found about the place. One hundred and twenty acres of this farm are in cultivation, the remainder is in timber.

The Robb family are all Democrats. Mrs. Robb is a faithful and consistent member of the Christian church. She is truly a noble mother and sets a Godly example before the community, her chief aim being to be a good mother, and she has the undivided devotion of her family, all of whom give every promise of happy and successful futures. Mrs. Robb is a pleasant woman to meet, always congenial and kindly disposed.

## GEORGE ELDON REESE.

Marion county has been the home and the scene of the successful labors of many able, broad-minded and public-spirited citizens, and standing as a worthy representative of this class and as a member of the old and influential families of this great commonwealth is the gentleman whose name appears above. He is one of the progressive farmers and stock growers of Marion county, where he has long maintained his home and devoted his attention to the development of a fine farm which is situated in Kinmundy township, and so well managed that it yields the owner from year to year a comfortable living.

George Eldon Reese was born in Fayette county, Illinois, August 10, 1859, the son of James Reese, who was born in Pennsylvania, and who died when seventy-three years old, having been born December 16, 1822. Seven children were born to the subject's parents, three of whom are deceased at this writing. Their names are: Annie, deceased; James, deceased; John, Mahulda, Eliza Jane, George Eldon, all living; the seventh in order of birth died in infancy. James Reese was a farmer, having owned a fine farm in Fayette county, consisting of eighty acres. He married Martha Fogler, who was called to her rest when our subject was three months old. The Reese family moved from Fayette county to Marion county in 1890. James Reese was the grandfather of our subject. He was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Fayette county, Illinois, when a young man. He passed to his rest from Fayette county, after a useful and busy life.

George E. Reese, our subject, was united in marriage on August 25, 1878, to Sarah Earnest, who was born in Fayette county in 1861. She received a good common school education as did also our subject in their native county. Mr. Reese left school when eighteen years old.

Eight children have been born to the subject and his wife, one of whom is deceased. Their names are: James W., who married Rosa Payton, and who has four children; Lulu C,. who married Ben Hunter and who has two children; Francis M., who married Martha Conant, has one son. The other children are all single; their names are Charles E., Samuel H., Jessie G., Otto V., Talta C. These children had the best advantages possible and all received fairly good educations in the country schools of the district where they were raised.

Mr. Reese has always been a hard worker, having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He is the owner of seventy-two and one-half acres of as good land as can be found in Kinmundy township. He carries on general farming in a manner that shows conclusively that he possesses unusual ability as an agriculturist. His fields are kept clean and well fenced. He handles considerable stock from year to year of good grades. Nearly all of the subject's farm is under a high state of cultivation, and it shows that

a man of thrift and energy is managing it. He has a good dwelling and many substantial out buildings.

Mr. Reese has been a loyal Republican since maturity, and has always taken more or less interest in political affairs, especially local politics. The father of the subject was reared a United Brethren, but his children were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, North. Our subject is a man of sunny disposition, always looks on the bright side of life, being truly an optimist, ever hopeful that the good will come instead of the bad, and as a result of such a fortunate disposition he makes it pleasant for those whom he may chance to meet, and he is regarded as a most excellent neighbor. He loves his fellow man and delights in helping those in need. He has an exceptionally nice family, a good and affable wife, and he provides everything for his family that is deemed advisable for the moral, intellectual, as well as their material welfare.

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## WILLIAM T. STORMENT.

The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is one of the leading farmers and fruit growers of Marion county, and also enjoys the distinction of being a representative of two of the old and highly esteemed pioneer families of the township in which he lives. John Storment, his grandfather, a South Carolinian by birth, moved to Marion county about the year 1838, and purchased a large tract of government land, principally in what is now Haines township, the patents for which bearing the signature of President Van Buren are now in the possession of the subject of this review. John Storment became a prosperous farmer and representative citizen and wielded a strong influence among the early settlers of Haines township, having been a man of great force of character and determination of purpose. He did much to promote the interests of agriculture and will long be remembered as one of the sterling yeomen to whose labors and influence the present flourishing condition of Haines township is largely due.

William K. Storment, son of John Storment and father of William T., was a native of Marion county and for many years one of the progressive farmers and enterprising citizens of the township of Haines. He, too, was public spirited and a natural leader among his fellow men, stood high in the esteem of all with whom he came into contact and belonged to that large and eminently respectable class who in a quiet but forceful way do so much for the material progress of the country and give moral tone to the body politic. At the breaking out of the late Civil war he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry and devoted three of the best years of his life to the service of his country, participating in all the campaigns and battles in which his regiment was engaged and earning an honorable record as a brave and gallant defender of the Union.

RESIDENCE OF W. T. STORMENT.

When a young man William K. Storment married Miss Martha I. Wham, of Marion county, and in due time became the father of five children, namely: Elmer (deceased: Minnie (deceased): John R., a farmer and fruit grower of Mississippi; William T., of this review, and one that died in infancy. The parents of these children were esteemed members of the United Presbyterian church and spared no pains to impress upon their young minds and hearts the principles of religion and the beauty and value of a living Christian faith. William K. Storment was not only an influential man in the affairs of his church, but was also a local politician of considerable note, having been one of the leading Republicans of his township, though never a partisan, much less a seeker after the honors and emoluments of public office. He died some years ago on the home farm in Haines township, lamented by all who knew him, leaving to his descendants the memory of an honored name, which they value as a priceless heritage. Mrs. Storment is the daughter of William Wham, one of the early settlers of Marion county and an influential factor of the pioneer period. She is still living and enjoys the acquaintance of a large circle of friends, who hold her in the highest personal regard.

William T. Storment, to a brief review of whose career the following lines are devoted, was born in Haines township on the farm one mile north of Kell, which he now owns and occupies, September 10, 1867. Like the majority of country lads, he was reared to habits of industry, early became familiar with the various duties of farm life and in the public schools, which he attended at intervals during his minority, received his educational training. Manifesting a decided taste for mechanical pursuits while still young, he turned his abilities in this direction to practical use by learning carpentry, at which he acquired more than ordinary proficiency and which he followed for some years in his own and neighboring localities, a number of residences and other edifices bearing witness to his ability and skill as a builder. After a time, however, he discontinued his trade and purchasing the home farm, has since given his attention to agriculture and fruit growing, meeting with most encouraging success and achieving much more than local repute as a progressive and up-to-date tiller of the soil. In the meantime he has made many valuable improvements on the place, remodeling the house and converting it into a first class modern dwelling with all the latest conveniences, including among others a heating plant that adds greatly to the comfort of the home, besides lessening in no small degree the expense of providing fuel. The barn, which is one of the largest and most conveniently arranged buildings of the kind in the neighborhood, is a model of architectural and mechanical skill, while all the other improvements are in keeping therewith, the farm consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres of highly improved land, being one of the most valuable as well as one of the most desirable places of its area in Marion county.

Mr. Storment takes a pardonable pride in

his home and has spared neither pains nor expense in making it beautiful and attractive and it is now conceded to be one of the finest country seats not only in Marion county, but in the southern part of the state. Believing this section of Illinois to possess the necessary characteristics for successful fruit growing, Mr. Storment some years ago planted a part of his farm in choice apple, pear and peach trees, the results in due time more than realizing his highest expectations. Encouraged by the success of the venture, he continued planting from time to time, until he now has one hundred and ten acres in fruit, the income from which far surpasses what he ever received from the raising of grain. He makes horticulture not only his chief business, but pursues it with the enthusiasm and delight of a pastime. He devotes much time to the study of the subject, reduces his researches to practical tests, and in this way has made the business very remunerative. By employing scientific methods, such as proper fertilizing, spraying, pruning, etc., he never fails to realize abundant crops of the finest fruits raised in this part of the state, and that, too, when other orchards fail entirely or at least bear but a scanty supply and of a poor and inferior quality. Among the improvements of which he makes use is a portable gas engine for the purpose of spraying, the value of which in the saving of time as well as of insuring full yields is many hundred fold in excess of the amount the contrivance cost.

Mr. Storment is not only the leading horticulturist in Marion county, but as a farmer he also occupies a place in the front rank, making use of modern implements and machinery and employing only the most approved methods in the cultivation of the soil. He is essentially progressive in his ideas, believes that satisfactory results can only be obtained from the exercise of sound judgment and wise discretion and possessing the ability to foresee with remarkable accuracy the future outcome of present action, he is seldom if ever disappointed in any of his plans or undertakings. A man of strong character and inflexible integrity, he stands high as a citizen, takes an active interest in public matters both general and local and all measures and enterprises for the material progress of the country and the social and moral advancement of the people are sure to enlist his hearty co-operation and support. His political views are in harmony with the principles and traditions of the Republican party, and while firm in his convictions and earnest and fearless in maintaining the soundness of his opinions, he cannot be called a partisan, nor has he ever disturbed the even tenor of his life by aspiring to office or leadership. He is first of all a creditable representative of the ancient and honorable calling of agriculture and as such he ranks among the most enterprising and successful men in the state, this, with the simple title of citizen, being sufficient to make him contented with his lot, as well as an example to his fellow men in correct living.

The domestic life of Mr. Storment dates from 1892, in which year he was united in marriage with Esta Davis, of Marion coun-

ty, daughter of Bloom P. and Mariah (Albert) Davis, both natives of Illinois, the father of Jefferson county, the mother of the county of Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Storment are esteemed members of the United Presbyterian church, belonging to what is known as the Romine Prairie congregation and active in all lines of religious and charitable work under the auspices of the same. Socially they are numbered among the best people of the community in which they reside and their popularity is limited only by the circle of their acquaintance. The Davis family, to which Mrs. Storment belongs, has long occupied a conspicuous place in the confidence and respect of the people of Marion county and its reputation for honorable manhood and womanhood is second to that of no other family in this part of the state. For many years the name has been identified with the Christian church of Marion and neighboring counties, Mr. Davis and his wife having been prominent members of that body and influential in religious work in their own and other localities. Mrs. Storment is the oldest of a family of four children, three sisters and a brother, namely: Maggie, who married Ernest Kell, of Marion county; Anderson, who lives on the home farm, and Minnie, who is unmarried and also a member of the home circle.

## WILFRED SPIESE.

As a result of the wonderful progress along all lines, we are prone to lose sight of life as it was in the days when our subject lived—the days of the pioneer, not so long since, it is true, if counted by years, but when viewed in the light of invention and improvement seems indeed quite far removed. Among the noble and hardy men who left the older communities of the East and moved to the pioneer settlements of the Middle West was Wilfred Spiese, who departed this life in this county in 1882. Mr. Spiese was born in eastern Pennsylvania on the 8th day of February, 1824. He came to Jefferson county, Illinois, in 1853, and removed to Marion county in 1885. He received his early education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and as he reached his years of maturity he turned his attention to the milling industry, following this up to the time that he removed to this county. He was an expert miller and in all his dealings was held in high esteem by everyone with whom he came in contact. He was a highly respected member of the Universalist church and voted for the most part with the Democratic party. In 1851 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Alice Heaton, who is also a native of Ohio, born August 14, 1830. This union was blessed with nine children, as follows: Gertrude, wife of Dennis O'Neil, and mother of three children; Florence; Wilfred, married Reba Long, to whom one child has been born; Camila, wife of Frank Lawrence, and mother of three children; George married Sallie Pool, to whom were born two children; Jessie is the wife of Jerome Embyser, and the mother of a family of five; Frank and Virginia died in infancy; Edgar R. died at the age of twenty. Mrs. Spiese, by a former marriage, became the mother of two

children. In bringing up her family, Mrs. Spiese has succeeded in filling the place of a clear-minded and worthy mother, training her household into habits of thrift and application to work, and impressing indelibly upon them the wholesome truths that lie at the base of domestic happiness and prosperity. Many of these traits she inherited from her father, who was also one of the pioneers of the county, having come hither in an early day and entered a claim of several hundred acres of land. He took a prominent part in developing the country, having assisted substantially in the promoting and building of the roads that are now found in the neighborhood. A part of the original claim forms the homestead upon which Mrs. Spiese is now living with her son, George. She is happy and content to fill her allotted place as Providence directs, deeming it a pleasure to be a blessing to many friends and kindred as she finishes the journey of life.

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## ORCELAS SEE.

In the work of upbuilding Marion county, our subject and his ancestors have contributed very materially, Mr. See being a worthy successor to those of his family who blazed out the forest trails and helped the first pioneers reclaim the new country and has equally well played his part in connection with the industrial and civic development of this section, so that the name is one which well merits a place of distinction in the pages of a compilation of the province assigned to this publication.

Orcelas See was born in Kinmundy township, Marion county, Illinois, November 19, 1849, the son of Shull M. and Mary E. (Day) See, the former having been born in West Virginia in 1809 and passed to his rest, March 8, 1857. The subject's mother was born February 14, 1818, and passed to the other shore December 13, 1884. The subject's parents were married March 15, 1838, in Virginia, and became the parents of nine children, eight boys and one girl, of whom Orcelas is the fifth in order of birth. The parents spent their lives on a farm and were well known in their community. Orcelas See attended the old log school-houses in his native district and also went one winter to school in Kinmundy, working during the summer months on his father's farm. His education was limited, he having quit school when seventeen years old.

Our subject has always worked on the farm, having begun farming for himself when eighteen years old. After his father's death, the responsibilities of the home fell upon his shoulders and he remained with his widowed mother, managing the place in a manner that would have done credit to an old and experienced farmer. He has been so successful in his agricultural pursuits that he is now considered one of the substantial citizens of the township, owning at this time a very valuable and highly improved farm of two hundred and thirty acres, nearly all of which is under cultiva-

tion, and he has many varieties of excellent stock in his barns and fields and no small portion of his income has been from this source. On this farm stands one of the finest, most substantial and elegantly furnished homes. Besides having been eminently successful in farming, Mr. See has taken advantages of other business opportunities, and he is at this writing president of the Citizens Bank at Alma, which is capitalized at twenty-five thousand dollars. He owns one-fifth of the stock of this substantial institution and it is well patronized, for as the head of this institution Mr. See has ably performed his duties, taking time from his farm and other business affairs to spend a few days each week in the bank.

Our subject's domestic life dates from November 19, 1871, when he was happily married to Mary J. McCullough, the accomplished and affable daughter of Smith and Eliza J. (Chambers) McCullough, a well known and highly respected family. Mrs. See was born in Ashland county, Ohio, near Savannah, December 28, 1851. She received her education in the district schools and at Alma. She is the second child in order of birth in a family of five children. Mr. and Mrs. See are the parents of the following children: Charley, Lida, Emery M., who was born September 19, 1872, and died in infancy; Charles L. was born April 28, 1874; Clarence S. was born February 12, 1878, and died December 15, 1907; Mary E., who was born May 27, 1880, is in the bank at Alma, as clerk and bookkeeper; Florence was born October 2, 1882; Carrie was born October 7, 1884; Gertrude E. was born March 14, 1886; Nellie R. was born November 12, 1888. All the children living are at home with their parents and assist in the work on the farm. Mr. See is a Democrat in his political beliefs and always takes considerable interest in his party's affairs, believing as he does in clean politics, he lends his influence in placing the best local men possible in the county offices. He has ably served his community as School Director, School Commissioner and Highway Commissioner, at present holding the last named office. Both he and his wife are great readers and in their home may be found numerous books of a variety of subjects and many periodicals and magazines. Mr. See has always been interested in education and during his connection with the school affairs of the community the cause of education in the local field received an impetus that will be permanent. Our subject has followed the precepts of his parents who were ardent Baptists and is himself a faithful member of this church. Mrs. See's parents were Presbyterians, but she is now a member of the Baptist church in Alma.

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## JAMES A. RENNIE.

The Irish element in America's national life has contributed much to the country's material prosperity, being felt as a potential force along industrial, commercial and agricultural lines, to say nothing of the import-

ant place it occupies in the arts and sciences and its influence in religious and educational circles, and in the domain of politics. A fine representative of this nationality is found in James A. Rennie, of Kinmundy township, a successful farmer and estimable citizen, whom to know is to respect. In his veins flows the blood of a long line of Irish ancestors, and it was in the fair Emerald Isle that he first saw the light of day. Since coming to the New World he has prospered, and while he still loves his native land he is loyal to American institutions.

James A. Rennie was born in Armagh, Ireland, September 20, 1838, the son of Thomas and Mary (Stratton) Rennie, whose family consisted of three children, namely: William J., James A., and Samuel. Thomas Rennie came to America in 1847, and settled in Rhode Island, later going to Boston, then to Providence, where he received employment. He was a machinist. He later moved to Arkwright and Hope, where he did all the machine work for the factories. In the year 1850 the family moved to Perry county, Indiana, and was engaged to work in the cotton mills of Cannelton. William, the oldest son, put up the first spindle frames in the mill where they were employed.

Our subject received a fairly good common school education. He was married in 1866 to Mariah E. Falkunbarra, of Perry county, Indiana. She was the daughter of Littleton Falkunbarra, who married a Miss Shoemaker. To this union one child was born, Mariah E., who married M. F. Elgan, of Marion county. Our subject's second wife was Eliza E. Bass, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Davis) Bass, and to this marriage three children were born, namely: Rosa, whose date of birth occurred in 1876; Gertrude R., who was born January 10, 1882, and who died October 2, 1898; Oscar R., who was born February 1, 1890. Rosa married Charles Hannah, superintendent of the Salem box factory.

Our subject's war record is one that merits praise. He enlisted as a private, but was such a gallant soldier that he became sergeant and served as such throughout the war. He was in seventeen battles and skirmishes. He was in the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry under John C. Walker of United States bond fame. He also served under Dick Ryan, of Indianapolis, Mayor Bolt, Colonel Mullen, son of Adjutant Mullin, who was shot at Dobbins Ford, Tennessee, under Van Cleve's division. Thomas Rennie and his sons, William and James, all enlisted in the Union army from Perry county, Indiana, in 1861, for three years' time. William was wounded in a skirmish during the first of the war, having had his limb broken in two places. Thomas R., father of our subject, died from exposure in 1872. He reached an old age. Lieutenant Canoe states that James A. Rennie was as brave a man as ever followed the American flag.

Mr. Rennie is the owner of a very valuable and highly productive farm of forty acres in section 30, township 4, range 3. He is a good farmer and makes his place

yield a comfortable income from year to year. His fields are well tilled and in excellent condition. He has a comfortable and substantial residence and a good barn, and other out buildings. Our subject has been interested in educational movements and has very ably filled the office of School Director for the past twenty-five years. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has voted for every Republican President since then. He draws twelve dollars per month pension, under the affidavit of his discharge. In religion he is a Universalist, and adheres closely to this beautiful faith, however, he has never made profession of any religious faith. He practices the motto, "Do right to all men, because it is right," this being the substance of his creed. He was seventy years old September 30, 1908, and is hale and hearty, enjoying in a large measure life, his home and many friends. He is a great reader of both papers and books, and is much interested in the history of this country.

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## BENJAMIN D. CRAIG.

A consistent and valuable prerogative is exercised by a compilation of this nature when it enters a resume of the life history of so honored and prominent a citizen as he whose name initiates this paragraph. He has played well his part in the early and subsequent development and civic and industrial progress of Marion county, proving himself a man of courage, self-reliance and utmost integrity of purpose, so that he has during his entire life stood high in the esteem of his neighbors and friends. He has spent his long and useful life within the borders of his native county, and has done much to develop its interests.

Benjamin D. Craig was born in Marion county, Illinois, February 4, 1848, the son of James K., and Catherine (Wilkinson) Craig. Our subject is the oldest child in a family of seven children. His early education was received in the district schools in log school-houses, with a log fire-place, puncheon floor and puncheon seats or split logs for benches. The desk he had to write on was made from a big saw-log. The boys cut the wood which was burned while school was in session, and the neighbors hauled the wood from the forests to the school-house with ox teams. Our subject recalls one time when they barred the teacher out and he knocked the door down with an ax. The treat was candy and a bag of apples. But notwithstanding the primitive condition of these early schools, Mr. Craig applied himself in an ardent manner, and received the foundation for an education which has since been supplemented by close observation and by wide home reading.

When he reached maturity our subject was united in marriage with Fena B. Weese, of Indianapolis, the ceremony which made them man and wife having been performed on September 27, 1875, in the city of Indianapolis. This union has been most har-

monious and happy, and has resulted in the birth of three children, namely: James Floyd, who married Grace Hackett, and who is the mother of one daughter, Helen; George Raymond, who married Mary Skinner, and who is the father of one child, a girl named Margie; Jennie Ethel married Arthur Curry, who travels for the Hall Safe Company, and who lives in Evansville, Indiana. They now have one son, born November 7, 1908.

Our subject's wife is the daughter of Reuben B. and Phœbe Stokley Weese, both natives of Pennsylvania, having come here from Mercer county, Pennsylvania, to Warrick county, Indiana. There are three children in the Weese family, namely: Fena B., wife of our subject; George W., and Jennie. The wife of our subject was three years old when her parents moved to Indiana. The date of her birth is recorded as May 20, 1851, having occurred in Pennsylvania. She received her early education in Charlottesville, near Greenfield, Hancock county.

Benjamin D. Craig is very active in handling all kinds of farming implements and machinery used for up-to-date farm work, most of his stock being purchased of the P. P. Mass & Company, of Springfield, Ohio, and the Racine Saddlery Company of Springfield, Illinois. He understands machinery and always handles the best grades that the market affords, and owing to his careful buying he is enabled to sell his stock at reasonable figures, and therefore has a wide patronage. In politics he is a loyal Democrat, first voted for Samuel J. Tilden. He has never been a partisan, being contented to attend strictly to individual affairs and assist in placing the best men possible in the county offices, and his support can always be depended upon when questions are before the public requiring definiteness of purpose in deciding them for the right.

In his religious affiliations his support is not given to any special church, however, he believes in Christianity. His parents were Methodists. The parents of Mrs. Craig are also Methodists. Our subject is regarded as one of the loyal and progressive business men of his township, and owing to the fact that all of his useful life has been spent within the borders of Marion county, he is well known in every township, especially in Kinmundy, where he maintains his home, and where he is regarded as one of the substantial men of the community.

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## ROBERT L. LAMBERT.

It is deemed eminently appropriate at this place to call the reader's attention to the life history of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this paragraph, owing to the fact that his life has always been such as to inspire confidence and admiration on the part of his fellow citizens.

Robert L. Lambert was born in section 22, Foster township, Marion county, November 4, 1858, the son of William and Nancy (Pruett) Lambert, the former a native of Marion county and the latter of Fay-

ette county, this state. Nathan Lambert was the father of William Lambert. He was a native of Tennessee and married a Miss Mann. He was among the pioneer settlers of Foster township in section 22, the vicinity where the subject now lives. He devoted his life to farming and he and his wife died in Foster township. The subject's father had little chance to go to school, but became self-educated and well informed on current topics. He prospered while living on his father's old homestead, being a good manager. He made many extensive improvements in the place where he and his wife both died. He was a Democrat and well known and highly respected. Nathan Lambert and wife were the parents of three children, namely: Mary, who first married Enoch Neville, her second husband being B. M. Harris, who is now deceased. She is living at Granby, Missouri. Robert was a soldier in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was captured July 22, 1863, and taken to Andersonville prison and later to Lauton, Georgia, in which prison he died November 4, 1864. William was the father of our subject. They were the parents of seven children, three now living and four dead. Robert L., our subject; John T., a farmer, living in Macon county; Minnie, who married Edgar Somerville, of Carrigan township, this county. The subject of this sketch received only a limited education, not having much opportunity to attend school. His father was an invalid for several years and the subject was compelled to work in his boyhood days to help support the family. He always lived on the old place. Mr. Lambert was united in marriage May 5, 1881, with Kate Zeifang, of Lincoln, Illinois, the daughter of George and Cresents (Keiser) Zeifang, both natives of Germany. Both died when Mrs. Lambert was small. One daughter has been born to the subject and wife, Helena Maude, who is the wife of William Jones, a farmer living in Foster township. Our subject has always been a farmer and one of the best in the locality. He has devoted much time to raising grain and fruit. He raises excellent horses, cattle and hogs. Everything about his place shows prosperity and good management. He has a good dwelling and convenient out-buildings. Mr. Lambert has always been a public-spirited man, having ably served his township as Supervisor, Road Commissioner and School Director. He is a loyal Democrat. He is well informed on current topics and is held in high esteem by all who know him for his honesty and industry.

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## REV. JOHN HENRY BALLANCE.

The subject of this sketch is known as a man of marked erudition and practical ability as a minister of the Gospel and as one who has achieved success in his calling. His prestige in the pulpit of Marion county stands in evidence of his ability and likewise serves as a voucher for his intrinsic worth of character, as he has always directed his

energies along legitimate channels, while his career has been based upon the assumption that nothing save industry, honesty, and fidelity to duty will lead to success. Therefore, the one of whom we write has won his way into the affections of a vast number of people in this locality, by virtue of his useful, unselfish and altogether Christian life, whose influence cannot be adequately measured or properly gaged until the final opening of the "Book of Life" as related in Holy Writ.

Rev. John Henry Ballance is a native of Marion county, Illinois, where he first saw the light of day December 11, 1849, near Tonti, the son of Lemuel Ballance, a native of Kentucky, who first moved to Logan county, Illinois, near Russellville, later to Marion county. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Henry R. Ballance, who was born in Norfolk county, near Norfolk City, the county seat. He is remembered as a fine old Southern gentleman, and his family consisted of five children, two daughters and three sons. Their names were: Mordaci, deceased; James, deceased; Lemuel, our subject's father, who is also deceased; as are also the two daughters.

Lemuel Ballance was the father of the following children: Susan, who married J. H. Gray, and who was born November 3, 1838; Sarah, whose date of birth is recorded as February 27, 1841, married Henry B. Jones; Mary Jane, who was born April 5, 1847, is the wife of W. J. Chance; Thomas R., who was born October 30, 1844, is deceased; John Henry, our subject; James was born January 15, 1854; Martha was born December 22, 1834; Leticia was born December 22, 1836, neither ever married, and they are both deceased. Lemuel Ballance was a man of considerable influence in his community, having owned a good farm in this locality, which he kept well improved.

John Henry Ballance, our subject, early in life, decided that his life work should be devoted to the noble mission of saving souls, consequently he has shaped his efforts to this work ever since reaching manhood. At this writing, 1908, he is a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, having filled the same position with honor and credit to his people since March 11, 1874. He was later ordained as Deacon by Bishop Wightman. In September, 1891, he was ordained Elder by Bishop R. K. Hargrove, the copy of the original license being herewith appended: "The bearer hereof, John H. Ballance, having been duly recommended and having been examined by the quarterly conference of the Salem Circuit, Salem District, Illinois annual conference, Methodist Episcopal church, South, is hereby authorized to exhort according to the rules and regulations of said church, signed in behalf of said quarterly conference, Marshall French, Secretary; M. R. Jones, Presiding Elder. July 23, 1870."

Following is a copy of the original license to preach, which the subject holds: "Conference recommends Rev. John H. Ballance as a regular exhorter. The bearer

hereof, John Ballance, having been duly recommended and having been examined as the discipline directs by the Quarterly Conference of Patoka Circuit, of Salem District of the Illinois annual conference, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is hereby authorized to preach the Gospel according to the rules and regulations of said church. Signed in behalf of said Quarterly Conference: John Smith, Secretary; T. B. Harbin, Presiding Elder. March 16, 1874."

The mother of our subject died when he was seven years old and in November, 1861, his father was called from his earthly labors, after which, Mordica Ballance, uncle of our subject, was appointed his guardian and took a deep interest in his welfare. After living with each of his two married sisters for a while, and also with his uncle for something over a year, and as yet having no permanent home, his uncle obtained a home for him with James Doolen, residing north of Kinmundy, this county. The Doolen family was good to him and he was well cared for. He was to remain with them until he was twenty-one years old, but Mr. Doolen sold his farm and moved to Kansas. Then our subject found a home with J. C. Jones. They, too, were excellent people and treated Mr. Ballance as one of the family. He shared in each of these homes with their children, partaking alike of their comforts and blessings, one of the greatest blessings of which was the Christian influence that was thrown around him. Mr. and Mrs. Doolen were very religious, Mr. Doolen being an active worker in the church, and while living here he was converted and later joined the church. J. C. Jones was an every-day Christian, who held family worship twice daily. Our subject lived with this family until he was twenty-one years old. He obtained only a limited education, having attended school only a short time during the winter.

Our subject has also served as Justice of the Peace, having been elected under Shelby M. McCullom, governor in 1877 to 1881, and signed by George M. Harlow, Secretary of State of Illinois. He was elected Supervisor of Kinmundy township in 1886, and served the people in a very creditable manner, to their entire satisfaction.

Besides his ministerial work, our subject has one of the finest farms in this section of the country, consisting of two hundred and fifty acres, which are under a high state of cultivation and well improved, having been successfully managed by the subject so that abundant harvests have been reaped from year to year, richly rewarding the owner for his honest toil. He is regarded as an industrious and successful farmer as well as a good minister of the Gospel. A commodious and substantial residence, which is nicely furnished, stands on the farm, together with numerous and substantial outbuildings.

His work in the ministry here has been of great significance to the people of this community. He has long been called upon to marry the young and bury the deceased, having at this writing, performed over one

hundred and fifty marriages. He married two brothers and two sisters at the same time. He has supplied Patoka circuit and Kinmundy circuits, the latter twice. He has baptized and received a large number into the church.

Rev. John Henry Ballance was united in marriage with Sarah F. Morgan on January 8, 1871. She was born in Marion county, Illinois, in 1854, the refined and accomplished daughter of John B. and Martha Morgan. Her father was born in Alabama and moved to Marion county when a boy, accompanying his mother. The wife of our subject was the eldest daughter of this family.

Ten children have been born to our subject and wife, only four of whom are living, two sons and two daughters, the names of the living being: Martha Lulu, who married Harry Warren, and who has one child; George T. married Emma Garrett and has one child; John Lemuel married Stella Miller and has one child; Josie Ballance is unmarried. Our subject is a loyal Democrat and his support is always on the right side of every issue looking to the betterment of his community.

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## DAVID F. NICHOLS.

The record of the gentleman whose name appears above is that of a man who has worked his way from a modest beginning to a place of influence and financial ease. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the notably systematic and honest methods he has followed have won him the unbounded confidence and regard of the citizens of Marion county.

David F. Nichols was born in Foster township, Marion county, December 10, 1854, the son of David and Mary J. (Foster) Nichols. The subject's father was born May 18, 1825, at Gilbertsville, New York. The subject's mother was born at Carlyle, Illinois, December 24, 1828. David Nichols was the son of David Nichols, of Bloomfield, Massachusetts, where he was born, November 30, 1779. He married a Massachusetts lady and both are now deceased. He was a well-to-do farmer. The subject's father had no chance to attend school after he was fifteen years old, but he studied at home and became fairly well educated. He came west and married in 1847, in Carlyle, Illinois. Shortly after this marriage he came to Marion county, Illinois, and settled in Foster township, where he bought wild land in section 23, consisting of two hundred acres, and he engaged in farming the remainder of his life. He was one of the nation's brave defenders in the sixties, having enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years in such a gallant manner that he was made a lieutenant. He was discharged on account of ill health. He died February 8, 1878. His wife died November 5, 1856. He married a second time, his last wife being Elizabeth Jones, a sister to his first wife. She died in May, 1905.

He had four children by his first wife, namely: Celia A., born December 6, 1847, the wife of Joseph F. Wilton, of Carlyle, Illinois; Frances L., born March 12, 1850, the wife of A. S. Bassett, of Sarita, Texas; John D., born June 25, 1852, and died in 1872; David Fillmore, the subject. Eight children were born to the father of the subject by his second wife, namely: Mary J., who was born April 19, 1859, the wife of William Underwood, of Patoka, Illinois; Sarah P., born December 10, 1861, who remained single, died August 9, 1884; Harriett A., who was born March 30, 1864, married Thomas Quayle, Jr., of Patoka, Illinois; William E. was born April 10, 1866, and died young; Luther and Belle, twins, were born July 4, 1868, and are now both deceased; Clara married Floyd Hatch, of Patoka township; Minnie married James Barnes, of Washington, both of these ladies are still living.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the home schools and he lived at home until his marriage, November 22, 1881, to Mary Alice Hicklan, of Clinton county, Illinois, and a daughter of John and Amanda J. (Cox) Hicklan, both of Clinton county. Mr. Hicklan died in 1870; his widow still lives there.

One son has been born to the subject and wife, Ankney D., who was born January 19, 1883. He was educated in the home schools, where he made a splendid record and is living at home. He attended school at Alma for two terms. Also went to school at Effingham and Greenville, but he was compelled to give up his studies on account of his eyes. The subject lived on the old home place in the old log house where he was born, until 1884, when he moved to where he now resides. He has made all the improvements on the place and has a fine home and farm, his dwelling being modern, commodious and nicely furnished. He is regarded as one of the best general farmers in the township and his farm shows thrift, good management and prosperity. It consists of two hundred and eighty acres of good land, with a large orchard. In 1907 he went to Cameron county, Texas, where he purchased one hundred and eighty acres of land which he still owns. He has always been a farmer, and a good one. He is a Prohibitionist and has held several township offices. He is a member of the Christian church and he is well and most favorably known in Marion county, where he has achieved great success in his agricultural pursuits by reason of his industry and good management.

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## SAMUEL MARION HOLT.

The subject of this review, who, though past the meridian of life many years, is still in the same physical and mental vigor that have characterized his earlier years of endeavor and he is almost as capable in bearing his part in the concerns of his neighborhood as he was in former days.

Samuel Marion Holt is a native of Ma-

rion county, having been born in Foster township, June 25, 1845, the son of John F. Holt, who was born in Georgia in 1806, and came to Marion county, Illinois, when a young man, where he took up government land in Foster township, settling on North Fork creek among the pioneers, there being then only four families here, the first settlers of this creek being Isaac Agan, Hardy Foster, John F. Holt and Moses Garrett. The subject's grandfather was Harmon Holt, who was born in Georgia and came to Marion county, Illinois, where he died at a ripe old age. He was of Irish descent. Harmon Holt's wife was named Ibby Holt, whom he married in Georgia. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Elizabeth Jones, who was born in the state of Delaware, and who came with her parents to St. Clair county, Illinois, when five years old. Eleven children were born to the subject's parents, five of whom are living. They are: Martha, Henry, Mary, Matilda, Harmon, Salina, Samuel M., Sally, John D., Hardy F. (twins) and Isabelle.

The Indians made a treaty with the government to hunt in the new country which was still partly a wilderness after his parents had come. Our subject spent his early life on his father's farm and attended the common schools, such as they were in those early days. When he reached maturity he married, on July 21, 1864, Susan F. Atkins, who was born in Marion county, July 16, 1847, the daughter of John Atkins, who was born in Franklin county, Tennessee. He moved to Alabama with his parents when a boy. He was about thirty years of age when he came to Illinois and took up government land. He was the father of four children, an equal number of boys and girls. He spent the remainder of his life here, with the exception of the last fifteen years, dying at the age of seventy-three years, in Texas, where he had gone fifteen years previous.

Our subject is the father of seven children, named in order of birth as follows: Mary M., who married Eli M. Arnold, living in Shawnee, Oklahoma, and who are the parents of five children; Margaret E., who married Oscar Chance, of Salem, Illinois, and who is the mother of six children; Emma F., who married James A. Arnold, living in Fort Worth, Texas, and the mother of two children; Rhoda A., who married Ed. Jones, of Salem, Illinois, and who is the mother of two children; John A. was married to Maud Davis, December 13, 1908, and lives at home; the sixth child was an infant, who died unnamed; Lulu B., the youngest child, is the wife of Will Harkey, who lives in Fayette county, near St. Peter, this state, and she is the mother of one son.

Our subject is the owner of a fine landed estate in Kinmundy township, consisting of three hundred and eighty-five acres, of well improved land, which he has successfully managed until it is one of the most valuable farms in the township, being under a high state of improvement and the fields well fenced and well drained. Much good stock of various kinds is to be seen in the subject's barns and fields, and he always keeps good horses, cattle and hogs. He has an ele-

gant and comfortable dwelling which is nicely furnished and is surrounded by a beautiful yard and convenient out-buildings, in fact, the entire place has an air of evident thrift and prosperity.

Our subject is a Democrat in his political affiliations and he has long taken an active part in his party's affairs. His wife is a devout Christian and a faithful mother, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Holt is not a member of the church and does not hold to any Orthodox creed, yet he is a believer in good citizenship, honesty and fair dealing and is highly respected for his good citizenship. The different members of the family are well settled in life and highly esteemed in their respective communities. They reflect great credit upon their parents and no doubt will ever uphold the honor of the family name, which thus far has not been dimmed by the commission of a single unworthy act.

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## SAMUEL MORRIS.

The subject of this sketch is a farmer and the owner of good tracts of land in Foster and Kinmundy townships, Marion county, Illinois, which are cultivated in the highest style and the stock which he rears on his farms is always of the very best. He is regarded as one of the leading citizens of this locality because of his industry and his interest in public affairs.

Samuel Morris was born in Kinmundy township, Marion county, September 5, 1852, the son of Jesse and Mary (Whiteside) Morris, the former a native of Clayton county, Illinois, and the latter a native of Tennessee. Thomas Morris, the subject's grandfather, was a native of Alabama. He married Elizabeth Jones, of Alabama, and they moved to Clinton county, Illinois, where Thomas died and his wife and Jesse, subject's father, came on to Marion county in 1844, and settled in Kinmundy township. They bought forty acres of land on which the mother died. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris were: William, John, Jesse, the subject's father, Lourana, Nancy, Hannah and Sarah.

The subject's grandfather, Samuel Whitesides, was a native of Tennessee. He moved with his family to Marion county, Illinois, in 1830, and located west of Kinmundy, and in Kinmundy township they both died. He was a school teacher in his early years.

They were the parents of these children: Quincy, Anna, Catherine, Margaret, Selica, Harriett, and Mary, mother of our subject. The father of the subject attended the local schools at his home and he remained in Kinmundy township until his death in 1881. He was a successful farmer. Although a loyal Democrat, he never held office. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. The mother of the subject, an extraordinary good woman, passed away, August 2, 1872. They were the parents of two sons and six daughters, namely: Sarah, deceased; Harriett, who married Henry Jackson, is living in Kinmundy township;

Lucy, who married Moses Wainscot, lives in Kinmundy township; Elizabeth, who married William Jones, is deceased; Mary, who married Thomas Jones, is deceased; Margaret is deceased; William is living in Kinmundy township; Samuel, our subject. Samuel Morris attended the schools in his native community and remained at home until he was twenty-three years old. In December, 1875, he was married to Mary Eagan, of Foster township, Marion county, the daughter of William and Martha (Holt) Eagan, natives of Tennessee. Her parents lived and died on a farm in Foster township. Two children have been born to the subject and wife, May, the wife of Edward Kidder, of Fayette county, Illinois, who lives on a farm and who is the father of these children; Elva, Josie, Dortha, Cleo, Marjie, John. The seventh child is deceased. The eighth child is Willey. The subject's second child is named Stella. She is married to Abby Cox, living near Cairo, Ill. She was educated in the public schools of the county.

In the spring of 1876 our subject settled on a farm in Kinmundy township, having bought a place which he worked until 1883, when he came to Foster township and purchased one hundred acres of valuable land in section 12, on which he made extensive improvements until it now ranks with the best farms in the county, being well tilled the soil not having been injured, always producing excellent crops. He has prospered by reason of his habits of economy and careful management until he now owns two farms, the other in Kinmundy township, consisting of one hundred and fourteen acres. These places grow abundant crops of hay, wheat, corn and oats. The subject raises large numbers of cattle and hogs, also other stock, including fine horses and good sheep. He carries on general farming with that discretion and energy which always abundantly rewards the toiler. He has devoted his life to the free and independent life of the farm. He has long voted the Democratic ticket, but has not aspired to office. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Morris is held in high esteem by all who know him and that includes most everyone in Foster and Kinmundy townships, as well as a great many throughout the county, where he is regarded as one of its representative citizens.

## JOHN SAMUEL MARCH.

No man in Raccoon township, Marion county, stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch, owing to the fact that his life has been so modulated as to result in the accomplishment of great good not only for himself and family, but also the community at large.

John Samuel March was born February 4, 1847, in Cleveland county, North Carolina, the son of John and Elizabeth (Warlick) March, both natives of that county. The mother's people were natives of Penn-

sylvania, while those of the father were of Scotch-Irish descent and lived in the old Tar Heel state. The subject's father had only a limited education. He grew up and married in North Carolina, and in 1850 went to Smith county, Tennessee, where he purchased a farm on which he lived until 1860, when he sold out and came to Marion county, Illinois, and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 35, Raccoon township. It was partly in timber and had an old log house and stable on it. He bought the place of Stephen D. Hays. Here he worked and made a good living, and he died on this place in 1884, his wife having died in 1878. They were members of the Missionary Baptist church. He was a stanch Republican. To them five children were born, namely: Mary married Thomas A. McNeilly, of Raccoon township; Margaret first married David Whisnant and later George Williams. They are both deceased. Peter, who married Virginia E. Hays is deceased, and his widow married Isaac W. McBride, of Raccoon township. He is a farmer as was also Peter March; Elizabeth Jane, who married John Watson, died in California; John S., our subject, is the youngest child.

The subject of this sketch had but little opportunity to attend school. He lived at home until he enlisted in the army. His patriotic fervor led him to give up the pleasures of home and enlist December 15, 1863, in Company E, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he was discharged March 6, 1866. He was sent to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he spent the winter doing guard duty while railroads were being constructed. He went to Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, and was there until July, 1865. Then he went to Ft. Gibson, Cherokee nation, Indian Territory, where he remained until his discharge. He was a private all through the service, and he nearly lost his sight. His eyes are still very bad as a result of the disease contracted during his army career.

On July 4, 1867, Mr. March was united in marriage with Harriett S. McColgin, of Raccoon township, Marion county, the daughter of Hamilton and Ruth (Morrison) McColgin, natives of Tennessee. They came to Illinois early and settled in Raccoon township, section 27, and 1878 went to Newton county, Missouri, in which county they died, Mr. McColgin in the fall of 1902 and his wife in the spring of that year. They were the parents of nine children, namely: Sarah J., who married Milton McCaslin, lives in Newton county, Missouri; Harriett S., wife of our subject; William died at the age of twenty-one years; John lives in Oklahoma; Mary is the wife of John Clark, living in Newton county, Missouri; Ella, who married Thomas Grimes, lives in Oklahoma; James, who is deceased, married Laura Maffitt; Nancy Jane is the wife of Cicero Hobson, of Newton county, Missouri; Alice, the wife of Floyd McKee, also lives in Newton county, Missouri. Hamilton McColgin was a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisting at Salem, in the regiment with Gen. James S. Martin, marching across the desert to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and under-

going many hardships. The grandfather of Mrs. March, Joseph Morrison was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Nine children have been born to the subject of this sketch and wife, namely: Lillian E. married Richard Fowler, of Raccoon township, this county; Laura Belle and Flora Jane are twins, the former married George A. Mercer, of Raccoon township; Flora married Joseph C. Parkinson, also of Raccoon township; John W., the fourth child, lives in Evansville, Indiana, and is general traffic manager of the Igleheart Milling Company of that city. He married Gertrude A. Hall; Henry Franklin, the fifth child, is station agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company at Cartter, this state. He married Mabel Hodges. Mary A., the subject's sixth child, who has been a teacher for the past five years, is living at home; Minnie Ruth is bookkeeper and stenographer for J. J. Bundy, an attorney at Centralia; James Edgar, who married Gertrude Pearl Morton, is a farmer in Raccoon township; Carrie Maude is living at home. The children of the subject are all well educated. John W. and Mary A. attended school at Alma, this state, also Carbondale, Illinois, the former having graduated at Dixon, this state.

After his marriage the subject lived on the old homestead for one year and went to Newton county, Missouri, where he remained for about eleven years, carrying on farming and mining, making a success of each. He came back to Raccoon township and bought the old home place of one hundred and sixty acres in section 35, on which he has made all the improvements which are extensive and show good judgment. In 1900 Mr. March bought one-half interest in the Hall and Lawrence coal mine at Chandler, Indiana, which he sold out after successfully operating it for four years. The subject has always been a farmer and he at present carries on general farming and raises fine horses, mules, hogs and cattle, no small part of his income being derived from his live stock.

He has been supervisor and school director. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 721, Blue Lodge at Dix, Illinois. He has held all of the stations. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Dix. Mrs. March is a member of the Christian church. They are popular and well liked in their neighborhood, known as honest and kindly disposed people.

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## HENRY G. HOLT.

The subject of this sketch has had a varied and, to a considerable extent, an eventful career, throughout which he has maintained unsullied his integrity and exemplified a character worthy of emulation.

Henry G. Holt, the venerable and well known farmer of Foster township, Marion county, Illinois, was born on the old Holt homestead in Foster township, this county, December 28, 1830, the son of John F., and Elizabeth (Jones) Holt, both natives of Georgia. They came to Lebanon, Illinois,

in an early day. The subject's grandfather, Harmon Holt, a native of Georgia, married Isabelle Foster, of Georgia, and they were pioneers near Lebanon, Illinois. They later came to Marion county, where they secured wild land and were among the first settlers. He was always a farmer. Both he and his wife died in this county, after rearing a large family. The subject's grandfather Jones, was also a native of Georgia, who came to Illinois and settled in Foster township. He was a farmer, and he and his wife reared a large family, named as follows: James, Samuel, Joseph, Thomas, Rachel, Polly, Elizabeth and Eli.

John F. Holt, the subject's father, grew up in Georgia and came north with his parents to Lebanon, Illinois, and in about 1827, came to Foster township, Marion county, settling among the pioneers in section 10. The subject's grandfather got two hundred and eighty acres of land, which was all wild. On this he erected a log house, where he lived and died, having improved the place. The following children were born to the subject's father and mother: Martha, deceased, was the wife of William Eagan, who is also deceased; Henry G., our subject; Matilda was married first to Martin Hopkins and second to John Cox, the latter is deceased; Polly, who is deceased, married James Arnold, who is also deceased; Isabelle married Thomas Evans, and they are both deceased; Sarah married Jackson Lansford and they are both deceased; Samuel married Susan Atkins, of Kinmundy township; Davenport and Hardy, twins, the former is living in Oklahoma on a farm, the latter is deceased.

The subject's father was always a farmer and made his home with his parents until his death. He held several township offices. He was a Democrat. He was long a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They both died on the place where the subject lives.

When our subject was a boy there was only one school in Foster township and he had to go two miles to attend this. It was a subscription school. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty years of age. He was married in 1851 to Esther Arnold, who was born in Alabama, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Arnold. They were reared in Alabama, and came to this county in about 1846, having lived in different places, finally locating in Foster township, where Mrs. Arnold died, her husband dying in Texas. He was a farmer. The subject's wife passed away October 29, 1907. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holt. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom grew to maturity, namely: Elizabeth, who married William Morris, a farmer in Kinmundy township; May Margaret is the wife of Wesley Doolen, of Foster township; John F., is living on the old homestead, and he is married to Lucy McConnell; Rhoena, who remained single, is deceased.

After his marriage our subject and his wife located where he now lives, having remained here continuously to the present time. He carries on general farming in

such a manner as to gain a comfortable living and lay up an ample competency, being considered one of the leading agriculturists of the township. He raises all kinds of grain and hay and live stock. He raises Durham cattle, Poland China hogs and a good grade of horses. He formerly raised sheep. He has never had to buy corn to feed his stock, his place always producing an ample supply. His fine farm consists of two hundred acres. He at one time owned considerably more than this. His farm is kept in a fine state of improvement. Mr. Holt has always voted the Democratic ticket and was at one time supervisor of Foster township. He is a member of the Methodist church and a liberal subscriber to the same. He started in life in a rather humble manner, but he was thrifty and a hard-worker and success has abundantly rewarded his efforts and has reared his family in comfort. He is known to be a man of honesty in all his dealings with his fellow men and is one of the best known and most influential citizens of Foster township.

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## MRS. NANCY J. SEE.

It is with pleasure that the biographer adverts to the life of the estimable lady whose name appears at the head of this sketch, for she is one of the much admired of the elderly women of her community, residing in a comfortable home in Kinmundy township, surrounded by all that could make the golden evening of her well spent life comfortable and happy, knowing that her life has been so lived that she can look back over her long and happy career with no compunction of conscience for misspent days.

Mrs. Nancy J. See was born December 10, 1831, five miles northwest of Odin, Marion county, Illinois. Her mother and William J. Bryan's grandmother were sisters. The husband of the subject was Michael See, a native of West Virginia, having been born in Mason county, March 18, 1824. Michael See, the great-grandfather, was killed by the Wyandot and Shawnee Indians, who also killed his grandfather, both of whom were buried at Point Pleasant, West Virginia. William See, uncle of our subject's husband, was in the War of 1812. All of his great uncles were Revolutionary soldiers and stanch American colonists.

Michael See was twenty years old when he left Virginia and came with his mother, four brothers and several sisters to Marion county, Illinois, his father having died when he was five years old. He was one of nine children, five brothers and four sisters, all of whom reached maturity, married and raised families of their own. To Michael and Nancy See nine children were born, seven girls and two boys, whose names follow: Samuel R., Virginia, Sarah A., Leander, Nancy, Florence, Cornelia, Harriett and Clara. Mrs. See has three grandchildren.

Our subject lives on a valuable and attractive farm, consisting of two hundred

and sixty acres, which comprised the old See homestead and which is one of the most desirable places to live in Kinmundy township. The land has been under an excellent state of cultivation and the natural strength of the soil has been preserved. A comfortable income is realized from the crops and stock which the place produces from year to year. The dwelling is substantial and surrounded by fine old shade trees, a good orchard and all that can make life worth living. Although Mrs. See is in her seventy-seventh year at this writing, 1908, she is hale and hearty and in full possession of her mental powers and it is a delight to hear her tell of the olden times, when the country was wild and uncultivated, of the methods of making a living in those days which were, indeed, primitive compared with those of the opulent present. She is a Democrat in principle and is a great reader, keeping pace with the progress of the years and is well informed on political, religious, educational and scientific questions of the day. Mrs. Nancy J. See is one of those sterling pioneer characters, whose like is now not frequently met with. She cooked for the first men who put the railroad through Marion county. Her people were Methodists, but she is a member of the Baptist church and has always taken a great interest in church work or in fact, anything that has had as its object the development of the public welfare in any way. One always feels better after sharing her optomistic spirit and basking in the genial sunshine of her nature.

## HARMON FOSTER.

The subject of this sketch is an enterprising farmer of Foster township, Marion county, where he has spent his long and useful life, being closely associated with its material welfare. A thorough agriculturist, whose career happily illustrates what industry can accomplish when properly applied and intelligently directed.

Harmon Foster was born in Foster township, July 5, 1840, the son of Hardy and Mary (Jones) Foster, both natives of Georgia, who came north to Illinois with their parents when children, settling near Lebanon, where they grew up and married. Hardy Foster was always a farmer. They came to Marion county, this state, in 1823, and settled in section 17, Foster township. There was not a white settler at that time in the township which was named for this family. Red men and wild beasts were their neighbors. Mr. Foster put up a rail pen in which to live, later he put up a log cabin, then a comfortable house. The nearest settler was eight miles. He had seven hundred acres of land. He is described as a physical giant, over six feet tall, large, rugged and strong. He took an active part in politics and was a member of the legislature from 1837 to 1840, and did much toward strengthening the legal statutes of those times. He was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1863, his widow surviving until 1875. Eleven children were born to them, namely: Martha, Mahala, Sallie, all de-

ceased; John was captain of Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Ft. McAlister, having been shot through the neck. He died in 1874. William, the fifth child, was a stock dealer who lived at Kinmundy, this county, and who is now deceased; Annie died young; Isabelle, who married Benjamin A. Morgan, is deceased; Thomas died young; Polly was killed by guerillas in Missouri; Harmon, our subject; Bettie married Thomas Neville, of Kinmundy.

The subject of this sketch attended the subscription schools and received a limited education. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. He was married November 20, 1867, to Lucinda Hathaway, of Patoka township, Marion county, and a daughter of Leonard and Louisa (Wright) Hathaway, both natives of Tennessee, the former of Giles county, the latter of Maury county. Mr. Hathaway moved to Marion county, Illinois, in 1825, and Mrs. Hathaway followed in 1829, she coming with her parents; Mr. Hathaway came with his mother and her family. They first settled in Clinton county, Illinois, near Boulder. Mrs. Foster's parents married in Clinton county in 1837, in which year they located in Patoka township, Marion county, first settling on the Warrington place, later he secured three hundred and sixty acres of wild land. He was a successful farmer. He died in 1875, at the age of sixty-two years, and his wife died in 1896, at the age of seventy-six. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Eight children were born to them who grew to maturity, namely: Nancy, John, both deceased; James is living with the subject and wife; Lucinda, the subject's wife; William is a retail merchant at Sandoval, Illinois; Joseph is living with the subject and wife; George W. died in July, 1903; Harrison E., who is in the dairy business at Peoria, Illinois.

Four children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Mary L., wife of E. L. Stevens, of Tonti, Illinois, and the mother of five children, Clarie, Arthur, Paul, Leona and Emma; Lizzie is the wife of E. N. Norris, of Patoka, Illinois, who is a photographer, and they have four children, Ideline, Halvern, Ralph and Winfred; Flora L. is the wife of F. M. Griffin, a farmer in Foster township, and she is the mother of two sons, Marion F. and Lester W.; Arthur Hardy died in 1885.

After the subject's marriage he located on his present place and built the comfortable and beautiful home in 1880, where he now resides. He has made all the improvements on the place which is equal to any in the township, producing excellent crops from year to year. He has one hundred and twenty-three acres in section 8. He has always been a farmer and is regarded as one of the best in Foster township. He carries on general farming and stock raising, always owning some fine stock of various kinds.

He has been prominent in local politics for many years, being a Democrat. He was Tax Collector and School Trustee and has

held other minor offices. He is a faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. No people in this township are more popular than Mr. and Mrs. Foster, who are industrious and honest in all their relations with their neighbors.

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## JAMES W. ARNOLD.

The subject of this sketch is a citizen of Foster township, Marion county, and he is so loyal to what he considers his duty that no personal consideration will deter him from its accomplishment. It is such worthy citizens as Mr. Arnold who have made this county the productive and prosperous region that it is today.

James W. Arnold was born in section 9, Foster township, February 14, 1847, the son of John Wesley Arnold, who was born in Alabama, he the son of John Arnold, of Georgia. He married Elizabeth Webb and they came to Illinois, settling near Charleston in 1825, where they remained for one year, when they went back to Alabama. Twelve years later they located near Lebanon, Illinois, where they remained until 1844, when they moved to Foster township, Marion county, buying land there. Later they went to Ellis county, Texas, where Mr. Arnold died in 1887, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife died in Foster township, this county. Mr. Arnold was a farmer and also owned a mill. The following children were born to them: William; Nancy, of Cairo, Illinois; John W., Joseph; Adeline, who is living in Missouri; Margaret, Esther, Ivey, living in Oklahoma; James A., Felix, Nathan of Texas; Fletcher was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, during the Civil war.

John Wesley Arnold married Nancy Jones, of Foster township, Marion county, the daughter of James and Laura Jones. He settled in section 9, Foster township, where he secured wild land and made a home. He was always a farmer and stock raiser and owned five hundred acres of good land. He was active in politics, being a Republican, and was at one time Supervisor of Foster township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was born in 1820 and his death occurred in 1889. His wife was born in 1827 and died in February, 1905. Seven children were born to them as follows: James W., our subject; Mary E., who married Alexander Mussey, living near Vernon, Illinois; John I. is living retired in Foster township; Elizabeth married John Doolen, living at Kinmundy, this county; Joseph T. lives at Kinmundy; Eli M. is in the oil business at Shawnee, Oklahoma; Rosie E. married Isom W. Doolen, living at Vernon, this county.

James W. Arnold, our subject, attended the home schools. He remained a member of the family circle until his marriage, November 18, 1869, to Permelia J. Robb, who was born in Kinmundy township, the daughter of Samuel and Agnes Pruitt, who were pioneers of this county and who died here. The following children have been born to the subject and wife: Cyrus Elmer,

a farmer in Foster township, who married Ann Green and who has one child, Gladys; Samuel W., living in section 3, Foster township, was married first to Jennie Green, and his second wife was Isabelle Nichols. He had two children by his first wife, Doris and Dale, and two children by his second wife, Thelma and an infant born in 1908. Lola Etta is the name of the subject's third child, who is the wife of Cyrus Green, of Foster township, and the mother of four children, Glen, Lovell, Anna and Russell; Orin M., graduate of the Business College of Dixon, Illinois, married Laura Garrett, of Foster township, is farming and they have two children, Florence and Harold D. The subject's children were educated in the home schools, receiving careful mental training, and they all give much promise of successful futures.

After Mr. Arnold's marriage he lived on the old home place for two years when he bought the place where he now lives, consisting of one hundred and eighty-three acres. He at one time owned considerably more but gave it to his children. Besides his farming Mr. Arnold successfully operated a saw mill for a while. He also managed a store at Lester, Illinois, for two years and was also successful in this venture. He was postmaster of that town, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned. He made all the improvements of his farm which now ranks among the best in Marion county. He has a most excellent and valuable apple and peach orchard, consisting of forty acres, also of small fruits. He carries on general farming and stock raising. He is active in politics, being a Republican, and he has filled all the township offices. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, the Blue Lodge, No. 398, at Kinmundy, Illinois. Mr. Arnold is well known throughout Marion county for his industry and his honesty in dealing with his fellow men.

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## JOSEPH WESLEY ATKINS.

The entire life of our subject has been spent within the borders of Marion county, where he commands uniform confidence and esteem in the community in which he has lived and labored, not only for his own advancement but also that of the general public here.

Joseph Wesley Atkins, better known as "Doc" Atkins, was born March 22, 1858, in Foster township, this county, the son of Nathan D. and Mary (Garrett) Atkins, the former having been born in 1817 and the latter in Georgia in 1829. The subject's father came with his mother when a small boy to St. Clair county, Illinois, where the mother died, then Nathan came to Marion county in an early day and secured wild government land in Foster township, where he developed a good farm and where he died in 1880, his wife having survived him until 1907. Nathan Atkins was a well-known farmer and was liked by everyone in his community. He was a Democrat, but

never held office. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject's grandfather, Moses Garrett, was a native of Georgia. He married Hannah Morris, of that state. He came to Illinois and bought unimproved land which he developed, devoting his life to farming. He was a public man and for many years Justice of the Peace and a loyal Democrat. Both he and his wife are sleeping the sleep of the just. To them were born the following children, Winnie, Thomas, Mary, James, Sarah, Elizabeth, Cynthia, Benjamin and Frances. The following children were born to Nathan Atkins and wife: Moses B., deceased; John W., deceased; Thomas B., died in Texas; Margaret F., deceased; Joseph W., our subject; George L., deceased; Richard M., of Kinmundy, Illinois; Hannah C., of Kinmundy township; Mary E., who is single and living on the old home place; Cynthia C. is also living on the old home place; Nathan L., deceased.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the home schools, remaining a member of the family circle until he was married, February 1, 1881, to Harriett Doolen, of Foster township, and the daughter of Benjamin Doolen, one of the pioneers of Marion county. He married Laura (usually called Ann) Jones, who passed to her rest March 30, 1894.

In 1881 the subject located in section 2, Foster township, where he remained for a period of five years, and in 1886 moved to where he now lives in the same section of this township. The land was then wild, but being a hard worker he soon had the land well improved and built a comfortable and substantial home and convenient out-buildings. He now owns one hundred and forty acres of excellent land which is very productive and yields a comfortable living and he carries on general farming and stock raising. He is a good judge of all kinds of live stock and no small part of his income is derived from his sale of stock.

Mr. Atkins has never aspired to public office, being content to merely cast his vote with the Democratic party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Atkins is considered among the leading young farmers of Foster township and a man of excellent habits and good reputation for honest dealing and clean living.

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## SAMUEL W. JONES.

The honored subject of this sketch is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Marion county and is personally identified with the industrial interests of this section of the state where he has spent his life, being the owner of a fine farming property in Kinmundy township.

Samuel W. Jones was born in Marion county, Illinois, September 15, 1858, and he has preferred to spend his entire life within the borders of the same, where he believed he would have better advantages among the people where the Jones family had long been noted for their industry and

honesty, than he would have in other counties of this or any other state of our great Union. He is the son of Jackson C. and Margaret (Whiteside) Jones. A history of the subject's father and mother and their ancestry will be found under the head of James R. Jones, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools where he applied himself in a diligent manner to his books and received a fairly good education, having fed a large herd of his father's cattle in the meantime. He left school at the age of nineteen and began farming, which enterprise he has since been identified with and which he has made a great success, being recognized today as one of the leading agriculturists of his community. He has prospered until he has become the owner of a valuable farm consisting of one hundred and thirty-five acres. His land is under a high state of cultivation and the soil has been kept in a very good condition through proper management until excellent crops are reaped from it year by year, the subject being thus enabled to make a comfortable living and also lay by something for the future. He has a good income also from his stock, being especially interested in the raising of Poland China hogs and Shropshire sheep, both being noted for their excellent quality, for Mr. Jones certainly understands the successful handling of stock. He has a nice, modern and comfortable dwelling and a large number of good outbuildings, in fact everything about his place shows excellent management and prosperity.

Our subject was united in marriage September 20, 1877, to Hannah Atkins, who was born in Foster township, Marion county, December 24, 1861, the daughter of Nathan Atkins, who was born August 28, 1817, in Alabama. He came to Illinois when a young man and took up government land, cleared a farm which he continued to work the rest of his life and on which he reared a family of twelve children, eight boys and four girls, five of whom are still living. Their names are James, Moses, John, Thomas, Barbara, Margaret, George, all deceased: Joseph, Richard, Hannah, Elizabeth and Catherine, all living. Nathan Atkins has long since passed to his rest. He married Mary Garrett, the daughter of Moses and Hannah Garrett, pioneers of this county.

Our subject and wife are the parents of three living children and one child that is dead. Their names are, Charles W., William O., deceased; Bessie C., and Mary J. Charles W. Jones married Susie Pearson, and they have one son, named Carroll G. William Pearson, the father of Charles W. Jones's wife, was born in Marion county. Her mother's name was Emiline Anglin, who was also born in this county. William Pearson was the father of six children, two boys and four girls. Mrs. Hannah Jones was educated in the country schools of this county where she diligently applied herself until she was sixteen years of age when she was married to our subject who was nine-

teen. She is a good housewife and mother, of a cheerful disposition and is beloved by all who know her for her many beautiful traits of character.

Our subject, while not a member of any church, is a believer of the principles of Christianity and good government. He is a stanch Democrat and his support can always be depended upon when any measures looking to the public good are at issue.

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## THE BRYAN FAMILY.

(By Mrs. Anna Torrence.)

In giving the genealogy of the Bryan family, who have long been considered among the most noted and highly esteemed of Marion county, Illinois, there are some characteristics which the reader will at once note as being particularly strong and plainly marked throughout the entire lineage. First, as a family whose veracity is never questioned; second, they are noted for being strictly honest in every detail of social, political and business life; third, those who are Christians are very devoted, believing emphatically in a prayer hearing and prayer answering God, believing that He guides man in every right act of life. The publishers of this work are glad to be able to give their readers an insight into the life records of this remarkable family and can state with all authenticity that the sketches contained herein are to be relied upon.

William Bryan, the great-grandfather of Hon. William J. Bryan, was born in England and was married there, having come to America before the Revolutionary war, settling in Culpeper county, Virginia. Five children were born to them, namely: James, John, Aquilla, Francis and Elizabeth. James moved to Barren county, Kentucky. Aquilla went to Ohio. One of the girls married a man named Baldwin. Nothing further is known of these families at present.

John Bryan, the second son and grandfather of Hon. William J. Bryan, was born in 1790. In 1807 he married Nancy Lillard, a representative of one of the finest old southern families of Virginia, and she is remembered as a very refined and cultured woman, endowed with more than ordinary intelligence. In 1828 they moved to Cobal county, Virginia, and lived there two years. From there they moved to Mason county, Virginia, where they lived and passed to their rest and where they lie buried. To them ten children were born. The oldest, William W., was born in 1808. He married Emily Smith and about 1838 moved to Lincoln county, Missouri, near Troy. They were the parents of four children, namely: William Hamilton, John J., Callie and Virginia. William W. Bryan reached an old age and died a few years ago, his wife following him to the other shore only a few months later. William H. Bryan is an honored and respected citizen of Troy, Missouri, and he has a nice Christian family. Callie and Virginia are noble Christian women. John J. is deceased. John J.

Bryan, Sr., died in early manhood. Howard died in infancy. Jane, the oldest daughter, married Joseph Cheney, a wealthy hat manufacturer of Gallipolis, Ohio. She was left a widow with six small children whom she reared to be useful women and men. Their names were: Robert, Mary, Russell, Linna, Harriet and Emma. She spent the last few years of her life at various places, wherever she preferred to stay, spending seven years with the family of Judge Silas L. Bryan. The last three years of her life she lived with Mrs. Mollie Webster, one of her nieces, whom she comforted in her early widowhood. She was the idolized aunt around whom all the nieces and nephews clustered, who regarded her as an earthly saint. She was never heard to utter an unkind word against any of God's creations. The night she was called from earth she praised God aloud with every shortening breath.

Nancy Bryan married George Baltzell and moved to Walnut Hill, Illinois, where she died. Two sons were born to them, Silas L. and Russell B. Both are active business men, the former living at Hammond, Louisiana, and the latter at Centralia, Illinois. Nancy is described as a very handsome woman, refined and cultured. To her early training, motherly care and prayers, Judge Silas L., Bryan owed much of his success in life.

Martha Bryan married Homer Smith, of Gallipolis, Ohio, and moved to Illinois. She was left a widow with two small girls, Jane and Mary. She was called from earth before the girls were grown. Jane made her home with Russell Bryan and Mary with Judge Bryan's family. Jane was a successful school teacher for several years. The mother was a very devoted Christian and always had family prayers and is today a sainted mother. The youngest daughter, Mary, now Mrs. Mollie Webster, has been a widow several years. She manages a large farm very successfully, and she is a great temperance and church worker. She has been county president of the White Ribbon Army for a number of years and is also treasurer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the Twenty-first Congressional District of Illinois. It was she who taught Hon. William J. Bryan his little infant prayers. She taught and trained him in his first boyhood speeches. When he was in Salem once visiting his old home they reviewed some of the scenes and incidents of their interesting childhood days.

Dr. Robert Bryan was killed in a steamboat explosion.

Silas L. Bryan, father of Hon. William J. Bryan, was born in Culpeper Court House, Virginia, in 1822. He came to Illinois in 1842, where he lived, died and was buried. He worked on a farm at nine dollars a month, saving his money to defray his expenses at McKendree College. During the winter while at college he would chop wood on Saturdays to help pay expenses. Many of his colleagues made fun of him, but in after years many of them, came to borrow money of him and to seek his legal advice. He was a man of sterling qualities, the kind that always make for success when rightly and

persistently applied. He was a very devout Christian, always had family prayers, and he promised the Lord if He would prosper him to get through college he would pray three times a day the rest of his life. This promise he faithfully kept, praying morning and evening at his home, and at noon wherever he happened to be. He would drop on his knees and ask God's blessings. He was a member of the Marion county bar for a period of thirty years, a member of the State Senate for eight years, and for twelve years was Circuit Judge of this judicial district. He was a member of the convention that framed the present state constitution of Illinois. He was a man of unusual tact, shrewdness, soundness of judgment and force of character, and it was from him that Hon. William J. Bryan inherited his gift of oratory and his brilliant intellect. He imbued the boy with lofty ideals and taught him by example and precept how to make a grand and noble man.

Silas L. Bryan married Mariah Elizabeth Jennings, a woman of many praiseworthy traits and a devoted Christian wife and mother. She gave the best part of her life to the care of her family. She was truly "a mother in Israel." To this union were born nine children, namely: John H., Virginia, William J., Russell, Harry, Frances, Charles, Nancy and Mary. John and Virginia died within six weeks of each other when young. William J. was born March 17, 1860. He was taught at home until ten years of age, after which he attended the public schools for five years, during which time he gave evidence of being a most precocious child and one to whom the future augured great things. He afterward attended college at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he made a brilliant record for both scholarship and deportment. He then studied law in Chicago in the office of Lyman Trumbull, making rapid progress from the first. He was admitted to the bar and successfully practiced for some time, finally entering the political arena, since which time his career has been too meteoric to need reviewing here, since his record is well known to all, and is given in detail in another part of this volume. Russell Bryan died in early manhood. Frances has a nice comfortable home in Shaw, Mississippi, and is a jolly, whole-souled woman, loved by everyone. Charles is a very successful business man in Lincoln, Nebraska. Nancy is a quiet, refined and modest girl. She was at one time William J.'s private secretary. Mary, the youngest of the family, became a successful school teacher. She has winning ways and is a great favorite. Russell Bryan, the youngest brother of Judge Bryan, came to Salem in 1841. He was familiarly known to all as "Uncle Russ," being well known throughout the county. He was endowed with a wonderful memory. Often when dates or records of events seemed obscure he was referred to, and seldom failed to give the correct names, dates or places desired. He had stock scales in Salem for thirty years, or since 1878, and his weights were never questioned. He never went in debt for anything, and he never had

a law suit, and as a result of his upright life he was honored and respected by all who knew him. He married Amanda L. Tully, who was always a very bright and active woman, a fine financier and business woman of unusual ability and acumen. Twelve children have been born to this union as follows: Anna E., Alice J., John E., Lewis O., Andrew R., Mark T., Silas L., Rosa A. The ninth in order of birth died in infancy. Minnie M. was next in order; then Emma A. and Adis M. Anna chose the teacher's profession when quite young. She successfully taught for twenty-four years, and after she became a widow and had reached the meridian of life attended one of the state normals and graduated therefrom, since which time she taught in a normal training school in Chicago and later in Salem. Alice J. is a very domestic woman, and her's is one of the coziest homes in Salem. She is a natural artist and at one time was quite a cultured singer. John E. is a prosperous lawyer in Salem. He was a school teacher for many years, and has served as Master in Chancery for eight years. He is noted for his honor and integrity. (A fuller sketch of John E. Bryan appears elsewhere in this volume.) Lewis O. is a lawyer at Van Buren, Arkansas, and is quite wealthy. He is noted for his true philanthropy and is the poor man's friend. Andrew R. lives in Salem and is highly esteemed by all who know him. Mark T. died when six years old. Silas L. died in infancy. Rosa A. lives a mile from Van Buren, Arkansas, on a fine fruit farm. She is a woman of thrift and has a bright, interesting family. Minnie M. is a resident of Indianapolis. Emma A. resides in Centralia, this county. Adis M. is in the real estate business at Van Buren, Arkansas, and has become noted as a politician.

Elizabeth Bryan, the judge's youngest sister, married George Baltzell, and they live at Deer Ridge, St. Louis county, Missouri. She is the mother of the following children, namely: Anna, Albert, Florence, Edwin. The last named died while in college. They are influential and highly respected in their community.

Thus it is no wonder that this family should become so useful and influential and should be leaders of society in its various phases, when we consider how they have kept the even tenor of their way, how they were reared in "the fear and admonition of the Lord," and how they have kept the faith of their worthy ancestors, maintaining in all the relations of life that strict integrity and loyalty of principle to lofty ideals and honorable records in private, commercial, professional and public life. The influence for good to humanity and the amelioration of the human race of such a noble family is too far-reaching and inscrutable to be measured or contemplated with any degree of accuracy. Truly such characters are as "a shining light which grows more and more unto the perfect day," purifying, refining, strengthening and encouraging the wayworn traveler on life's rugged steeps, teaching the less courageous that he who would ascend to the heights

of life where the purer atmosphere that inspires the souls of men may be breathed, must be true, loyal, ambitious, energetic, honorable and of indomitable energy

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## J. E. BRYAN.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch has long enjoyed prestige as a leading citizen of the community in which he resides, and as an official against whose record no word of suspicion was ever uttered he has been for years an important factor in the history of Marion county, Illinois. His prominence in the community is the direct and legitimate result of genuine merit and ability, and in every relation, whether in the humble sphere of private citizenship or as a trusted public official, his many excellencies of character and the able and impartial manner in which he discharged his every duty won for him an enviable reputation as an enterprising and representative self-made man. He was for some time a prominent figure at the local bar, but desiring the more prosaic routine of the abstracter, he abandoned the legal profession and has for many years successfully conducted an abstract office in Salem, being known throughout the county in this line of work.

J. E. Bryan was born two and one-half miles north of Salem, July 4, 1851, the son of A. R. Bryan, a native of Virginia and a fine old southern gentleman, who came to Illinois when a boy. He was a tanner by trade and after a busy, successful and honorable career passed to his rest in 1901. He lived first at Shawneetown, then at Mt. Vernon, later at Walnut Hill, then at Salem, where he spent the balance of his life. The mother of the subject was Amanda Tully, whose people came from Tennessee and were among the first settlers in Marion county, having come here when the prairies were overrun by red men and wild beasts, but they were people of sterling qualities and surmounted every obstacle, winning a comfortable home as a result of their habits of industry and economy. The maternal grandfather of the subject was the first Sheriff of Marion county. This family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom are living in 1908, namely: Mrs. Anna Torrence, who resides on the old homestead, where the mother of the subject was born, in Salem; Mrs. Alice J. Kite, who is also living at the old homestead in Salem; J. E., our subject; Lewis O., living in Van Buren, Arkansas; Andrew R., of Salem; Mrs. Rosa Kagy, living in Arkansas; Mrs. Minnie Fisher, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Mrs. Emma Shepherd, of Centralia, Illinois; Adis, living at Van Buren, Arkansas. The mother of the subject, who was a woman of many praiseworthy traits, passed to her rest several years ago. Mr. Bryan's father, A. R. Bryan, was a brother of Silas Bryan, father of W. J. Bryan.

J. E. Bryan was reared in Salem, and he preferred to risk his fortunes in his native community rather than see uncertain success in other fields, consequently he has spent his

life right here at home. He attended the common schools at Salem, applying himself most diligently to his text books and at the age of twenty began to read law, making rapid progress from the first, and in 1876 he was admitted to practice, his success being instantaneous and he soon became widely known as an able practitioner in all the local courts; but after twenty years of arduous work at the bar, during which time he built up an extensive business and won the unqualified confidence and esteem of a large clientele and of his brothers in the legal profession, he abandoned the law and opened an abstract office in Salem since since which time he has devoted his time and attention to this business with gratifying success as indicated above. In his fraternal relations Mr. Bryan is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Bryan was married in 1876 to Josephine W. Pace, a native of Salem and the accomplished representative of an old and highly respected family. No children have been born to this union.

Something of the confidence which the people of Salem repose in our subject will be gained when we learn that he has been School Treasurer of Salem township for over thirty years at the time of this writing, 1908. He has devoted much attention to the development of the local public school system with the result that much has been accomplished toward making the Salem schools equal to any in the country. Mr. Bryan was also Master in Chancery for Marion county for a period of eight years, which responsible position he filled with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction to all concerned. In business he has always been successful and is at present one of the stockholders of the Salem State Bank. He has ever had the welfare of his community at heart and has always been found willing to devote his time to any movement looking to the development of the public weal, and as a result of his genuine worth, his pleasing demeanor, integrity of principal and honesty of purpose, he is today recognized as one of Marion county's foremost citizens.

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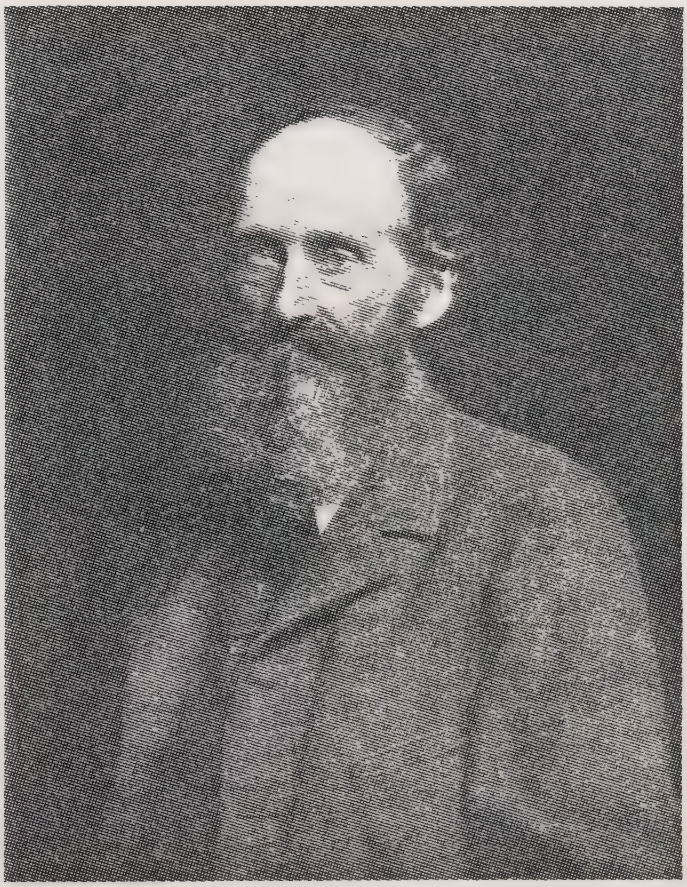
## RICHARD J. HOLSTLAW.

Among the best known and highly respected families of Marion county is found the one bearing the name that forms the caption of this article. Richard J. Holstlaw was born in this county on the 3d of April, 1837. He still lives on the farm where he was born and during this span of life he has witnessed most wonderful changes in the progress and development of the country.

Mr. Holstlaw is descended from those hardy pioneers that crossed the mountains into Kentucky and Tennessee, blazing the way through the wilderness, opening up for colonization and occupancy the rich hunting grounds south of the Ohio. This tide of immigrants gradually worked its way westward and northward, crossing the Ohio into Indiana and Illinois and blending here



R. J. HOLSTLAW.

with the settlers coming from Pennsylvania, New York and New England.

Our subject's father, Daniel S. Holstlaw, was born near Glasgow, Kentucky, in 1813, toward the close of the second war with England. The treaty at the conclusion of this war stimulated the westward movement and when Daniel was eight years old he came to Paoli, Indiana, with his parents. His mother, Ruth (Middleton) Holstlaw, a native of Tennessee, was the eleventh of fourteen children and came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1833. At the age of nineteen years, Daniel Holstlaw left the Hoosier state and immigrated to Marion county, Illinois. Here he entered a claim and also purchased some land, paying seven dollars per acre. At this time the country was still in its primitive state, and the six children, of whom our subject was the second, became quite familiar with early day methods of getting along.

Among other things that Mr. Holstlaw relates are his school experiences. The expense of paying for an instructor was met on the subscription plan, and all the neighbors joined in to obtain the privilege of a schooling for their children. Wild game of all kinds still abounded in the forests and furnished part of the food for the settlers. One morning Mr. Holstlaw counted thirty-seven deer—after a night when the prairie was on fire, when they could be seen clearly—to say nothing of other game, so abundant then, but so rarely seen now. When we reflect over to the fact that such a span of years has witnessed so great a contrast between the present conditions and those of that day, it seems almost a fiction. Yet one needs but to ponder over the wonderful changes of the last decade to convince him that we are even now already in the shadow of what will come tomorrow. While now the traction engine pulls the series of breaking plows rapidly through the sod, Mr. Holstlaw recalls the time when he followed the four yoke of patient oxen that composedly drew through the virgin soil the hand-made plow of hickory wood. Today the hay-loader puts the sweet-scented product of the meadow on the wagon and at the driver's feet, while then the dogwood fork, whittled by hand, was the only tool available. Fur and hides were hauled to St. Louis, seventy-five miles away, and court was held in a log structure at the county seat of Salem.

We shall now turn our attention to the domestic relations of our subject. In 1863 he was joined in marriage to Mary (Gagger) Barry. This union, though happy, was destined to be brief, for ere long the young wife was called hence, followed soon after by her infant child. On July 18, 1869, Mr. Holstlaw took as his second wife Rachel Barry, this union resulting in the birth of the following children: Effie I., who became the wife of Louis Barksdale; the son is Forrest D., the second daughter of the family, Carrie A., has become the wife of Walter K. Shook.

In his political affiliations Mr. Holstlaw has adhered to the Democratic party, and he is a devoted member of the Cumberland

Presbyterian church. He and his wife are well known in the entire community as exemplary and worthy citizens.

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## THE SCHWARTZ BROTHERS.

Eminent business talent is composed of a combination of high mental and moral attributes; although these are essential, there must be sound judgment, breadth of capacity and rapidity of thought, justice and firmness, the foresight to perceive the course of the drifting tides of business and the will and ability to control them. The subjects of this review afford a striking exemplification of this talent, in a very high order of development and of such character as to gain them worthy prestige in business circles and positions of commanding influence.

The Schwartz brothers, Joseph and Frank, are not only twins but their lives and interests have been so closely interwoven, their purposes and ideals so nearly identical and their achievements of such similar character that the history of one is practically the history of both.

As the name indicates the Schwartz family is of German origin, the subject's father, Bernard Schwartz, having been a native of Luxemburg, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. When a young man Bernard Schwartz came to the United States and located at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he worked for some years at the tailor's trade and where in due time he married Christina Lacroix, who was also of German birth. Disposing of his interests in Massachusetts in 1855 he moved to Salem, Illinois, where he opened a shop and conducted a very successful tailoring business for a number of years, the meanwhile by judicious investments and careful management becoming the possessor of a large amount of valuable property in various parts of Marion county, and earning the reputation of an enterprising and praiseworthy citizen. From 1868 until his death in the year 1906 Bernard Schwartz lived a life of honorable retirement, but kept in close touch with business matters, amassed considerable wealth and for a number of years was classed with the financially solid and reliable men of Salem. He was a fine type, of the successful German-American, possessed to a marked degree of the sterling qualities for which his nationality is distinguished, did much to promote the material interests of his adopted city and his death was deeply lamented by all who knew him. Bernard and Christina Schwartz were earnest and devout Catholics in their religious belief and trained their children in the faith of the Holy Mother church, to the teaching of which they have been ever true and loyal. Their oldest child, a daughter, by the name of Flora, is the wife of Michael Berens, and lives in Salem; the twins, Frank and Joseph being the next in order of birth; Christine died when four years of age and Bernard, the youngest of the family, a young man of fine business ability and high social standing, departed this life on

the 15th day of January, 1907. Like his older brothers, Bernard Schwartz possessed much more than ordinary powers of mind and had reached an important and influential position in the business world, when his brilliant and promising career was untimely terminated by the stern hand of death. He was a graduate of the Salem high school with the honors of his class, after which he took a pharmaceutical course in which he became especially proficient and for a number of years served on the State Board of Pharmacy, to which position he was first appointed by Governor Tanner, and later by Governor Yates and had not death intervened he doubtless could have held the place indefinitely as Governor Deneen signified his intention of reappointing him a short time prior to his demise.

Joseph and Frank Schwartz, to a brief review of whose career the reader's attention is here respectfully invited, were born on August 29th, of the year 1859, in Salem, and spent their childhood and youth in their native town. As indicated in a preceding paragraph their lives having been passed under similar circumstances were in most respects strikingly similar, nevertheless to a better understanding of the purposes and ambitions of each it is deemed proper to give their early lives separately.

Joseph Schwartz was reared under excellent home influences and during his youth received from his parents a thorough instruction in the basic principles of morality and correct conduct so that while a mere lad he became so imbued with these principles as to make them a rule by which his subsequent life should be governed. At the proper age he entered the public schools of Salem and in due time completed the prescribed course of study graduating from the high school with the class of 1877. Actuated by a laudable desire for a more thorough scholastic training he subsequently became a student of the State University at Champaign, where he prosecuted his studies and researches until 1881 when he was graduated with an honorable record, immediately after which he engaged in the drug business with his brother Frank, their place of business being the store room on the site originally occupied by the house in which he was born.

By diligent attention and successful management the Schwartz brothers soon built up a large and lucrative patronage and it was not long until they led the drug business in Salem, their establishment being the largest and most popular of the kind not only in the city but in the county. From the beginning the enterprise prospered beyond their highest expectations and proved the source of an ample income which being judiciously invested in due time placed them on the high road to fortune.

Frank Schwartz, like his brother, spent his early life pretty much after the manner of the majority of town lads but unlike many was not permitted to eat of the bread of idleness, during the formative period of his character when fancy paints with glowing colors the future and holds out to the unwary those pleasures which have no sub-

stantial foundation and which if identified invariably terminate in regret and remorse. Under the guidance of his parents he grew up to the full stature of well rounded manhood with a proper conception of life and its duties and responsibilities and with the idea ever paramount that all true success and advancement must depend upon consecutive toil and endeavor. After obtaining a good practical education in the public schools of Salem, he entered at the age of sixteen the drug store of D. K. Green & Son, where he clerked for a period of four years, during which time he devoted his attention very carefully to the business with the object in view of ultimately engaging in the trade upon his own responsibility. At the expiration of the time indicated he purchased an interest in the establishment, which during the following year was conducted under the name of Green & Schwartz; his brother, Joseph, then bought Mr. Green's interest and under the firm name of Schwartz Brothers, the business grew rapidly in magnitude and importance and, as already stated, soon became the leading establishment of the kind in Salem, and proved to be the source from which no small part of their subsequent fortune grew.

Meanwhile the Schwartz Brothers turned their attention to various other lines of business becoming largely interested in real estate, agriculture and horticulture, which with other enterprises of an industrial and financial nature paved the way to the high position they now hold in business circles, and gave them much more than local repute as capable, judicious and eminently honorable business men. Without following in detail the different lines of enterprise to which the Schwartz brothers have given attention, suffice it to state that all of their undertakings have been prosperous and they are today not only the leading business men of their own city and county, but occupy a conspicuous place among the leaders of industry in the southern part of the state. In 1907 they disposed of their drug house, since which time they have not been actively identified with any particular enterprise, devoting their attention to their large property interests and other investments, being heavy stockholders in the Salem State Bank and owning extensive tracts of real estate in Marion and other counties, including one fruit farm of one hundred and sixty acres, two and a fourth miles southeast of Salem, another consisting of eight hundred acres within a reasonable distance of the county seat, besides being associated with Mr. Rogers in the fruit evaporating business, under the firm name of Rogers & Schwartz Brothers, they do an immense and far-reaching business. They are also members of the real estate firm of Telford & Schwartz, which with loans and insurance, constitutes the most successful business of the kind in the city. They own the Schwartz Block, one of the largest and most valuable properties in Salem, and as members of the firm of Rainey & Schwartz, own Rainey Lake, also a large pear orchard which adds much to their liberal and constantly growing income. In addition to the

interests enumerated the Schwartz brothers have many other valuable holdings in both city and country, including the business block occupied by the Sweeney & Company's drug stock, a large lot at the rear of the State Bank, also quite a number of private dwellings in various parts of the town to say nothing of a vast amount of valuable personal property and bank accounts, comparing favorably in bulk with those of any other depositor in the county.

Under the name of Schwartz Brothers, by which the firm has always been known, Joseph and Frank Schwartz have filled a prominent place in the business affairs of Salem and Marion county, and from the beginning their careers present a series of continued successes which have placed them among the most progressive men of their day and generation in southern Illinois and earned them state wide reputation in business and financial circles.

They are politicians of the Democratic school and alive to all that concerns the best interest of their party. Religiously they are loyal to the tenets of the Roman Catholic church in which they were reared and for which they have the most profound love and regard contributing liberally to its material support and by their daily lives exemplifying the beauty and value of the principles and doctrines upon which it is based.

Joseph Schwartz was married in the year 1886 to Clara Rose, of Salem, daughter of Gordon Rose, an engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio road, and a most excellent and praiseworthy citizen. The pledges of this union are two bright and interesting daughters, namely: Helen, born in 1893, and Christine, whose birth occurred in the year 1905. The domestic life of Frank Schwartz dates from the 8th day of July, 1896, at which time he was united in the holy bonds of wedlock at Indianapolis, Indiana, with Annie Trimpe, of that city, a union terminated by the death of the wife on Thanksgiving day, 1903, after bearing her husband two children, Mattie Christine and Emma Gertrude, born in 1897 and 1901, respectively. On September 19, 1907, Mr. Schwartz chose a second wife and companion in the person of Mrs. Fannie Simpson, of Salem, a lady of many estimable qualities, who presides over his household with grace and dignity and who is deeply concerned in all of his undertakings making his interests her own and contributing not a little to his success. Fraternally Joseph Schwartz is identified with the ancient and honorable Masonic brotherhood and also holds membership with the Orders of Woodmen and Ben Hur, in all of which he is an active and influential worker, which may also be recorded of his brother, Frank.

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## LEVI MONROE KAGY.

In the collection of material for the biographical department of this publication there has been a constant aim to use a wise discrimination in regard to the selection of

subjects and to exclude none worthy of representation within its pages. Here will be found mention of worthy citizens of all vocations, and at this juncture we are permitted to offer a resume of the career of one of the substantial and highly esteemed, in fact, one of the leaders of the industrial world of this section of the state, where he has long maintained his home and where he has attained a high degree of success in his chosen field of labor and enterprise.

Levi Monroe Kagy, the popular and well known president of the Salem State Bank, of Salem, Marion county, Illinois, was born near Tiffin, Senaca county, Ohio, December 15, 1855, the son of David Kagy, also a native of Seneca county, who came to Marion county, Illinois, in the year 1859. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits which he made successful and at the time became a man of much influence in his community and well known as a scrupulously honest and public-spirited citizen. He was called from his earthly labors February 8, 1887, after a very active and useful life. The mother of the subject was known in her maidenhood as Sarah Milley. She is a woman of many estimable traits and is the recipient of the admiration and esteem of a large coterie of friends and acquaintances in the vicinity where she is still living in 1908 on the old homestead where she and her worthy life companion settled nearly a half century ago. To Mr. and Mrs. David Kagy were born only two children, Alice A. a woman of fine attributes, who is making her home with her mother; and Levi Monroe, our subject. The parents spared no pains in giving these children every possible care and advantage and the wholesome environment of their home life is clearly reflected in the lives of the subject and his sister.

Our subject lived on the parental farm until he was twenty-five years old and assisted his father with the farm work, giving him all his earnings up to the time of his maturity, and it was while thus engaged in the free outdoor life of the farm that he acquired many qualities of mind and body that have assisted very materially in his subsequent success in life. He attended the neighborhood schools where he applied himself in a most assiduous manner, outstripping many of his classmates, and therefore gained a broad and deep mental foundation which has since been greatly developed by systematic home study and contact with the world. After receiving what education he could in the home schools Mr. Kagy taught several terms of school in a most praiseworthy manner, teaching in the winter months and farming in the summer, having possesed not only a clear and well defined text-book training, but also the tact to deal with his pupils in a manner to gain the best results, at the same time winning their good will and lasting friendship.

After reaching young manhood, Mr. Kagy decided that his true life work lay along a different course than that of farming and school teaching, so he accordingly began to save his earnings in order to defray the expense of a course in Union Col-

lege of Law at Chicago, now the Northwestern University, and he graduated from that institution with high honors on June 14, 1883, after having made a brilliant record in the same for scholarship and deportment.

He at once began practice at Salem, where his success was instantaneous, and with the exception of one year spent on the farm after his father's death, he has been in Salem ever since where he is now recognized as one of the most potent factors in her civic, industrial and social life. Mr. Kagy practices with uniform success in county, state and federal courts, and his services are in constant demand in cases requiring superior ingenuity and apt ability. His untiring energy, indefatigable research and persistency have made him successful where less courageous characters would have quailed and been submerged.

Something of the subject's peculiar and unquestioned executive ability is shown from the fact that he was one of the principal organizers in 1903 of the Salem State Bank, one of the most substantial, popular and sound institutions of its kind in southern and central Illinois. Mr. Kagy is president of the same, the duties of which he performs in a manner to gain the unqualified confidence of the public, and the citizens of Salem and Marion county do not hesitate to place their funds at his disposal, knowing that they could not be trusted to safer and more conservative hands. He is also stockholder in the First National Bank of Kinmundy, Illinois. He also helped organize the Haymond State Bank of Kinmundy, and afterwards was instrumental in merging this institution with the First National Bank of that city. Mr. Kagy was appointed Master in Chancery of Marion county in 1889, and afterwards twice re-appointed. He has served as president of the Salem School Board and declined re-election. In all these public capacities he displayed unusual adroitness in handling the affairs entrusted to him.

Mr. Kagy's happy and harmonious domestic life dates from May 18, 1887, when he was united in marriage to Alice Larimer, the youngest daughter of the late Smith Larimer, an ex-Treasurer of Marion county, an influential and highly respected citizen. Mrs. Kagy is a cultured and highly accomplished woman of many estimable attributes and possessing a gracious and pleasing personality which makes her popular among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and she presides over the modern, cozy, elegantly furnished and beautifully appointed home of the subject and family with modest grace and dignity. Into this model home two bright and interesting children add sunshine and cheerfulness. They are: John Larimer, who was born February 22, 1888, now a student, in 1908, in the University of Illinois, where he is making a splendid record; and Leigh Monroe, who was born March 15, 1901; a girl died in infancy.

In 1898, during the Spanish-American war, Mr. Kagy was active in organizing a company, and was elected captain of the

same; after much drilling it was ready to go to the front. Later Mr. Kagy was appointed by Gov. John B. Tanner, major of Pittenger's Provisional Regiment. Although it was fully ready to go to the front it was not called upon to do so.

Levi M. Kagy was one of the twenty-two men who subscribed twenty-two thousand dollars in order to induce the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad shops to locate in Salem. The public-spirited and energetic disposition of the citizens of this progressive city can be ascertained by the statement that this sum was raised in one night. Mr. Kagy was in San Francisco at the time, but his friends volunteered to vouch for him for eleven hundred dollars, and he promptly paid the full amount upon his return home. Mr. Kagy always practiced law alone until January, 1907, when he took E. B. Vandervort, of Portsmouth, Ohio, as an associate. They have a splendid and well equipped suite of rooms in the Kagy Building. Mr. Kagy, although interested in many industrial enterprises, gives his time almost exclusively to his law practice which is very large and which requires the major part of his time.

Fraternally our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen. He has occupied the chairs in the local Odd Fellows lodge, and is one of the trustees of the I. O. O. F. Old Folks' Home of Illinois, of Mattoon, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Kagy and their oldest son are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, with which he has been affiliated from the time of attaining his majority, and he has ever lent his aid in furthering his party's cause, being well fortified in his political convictions, while he is essentially public-spirited and progressive. In all the relations of life he has been found faithful to every trust confided in him and because of his genuine worth, splendid physique, courteous manners and genial disposition he has won and retains the warm regard of all with whom he associates.

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## WILLIAM H. FARTHING.

The subject has long been recognized as one of Marion county's foremost business men, holding high rank among the financiers of the community in which he lives and whose interests he has ever had at heart and which he has ever striven to promote in whatever laudable manner that presented itself. The life of Mr. Farthing has been led along high planes and has been true to every trust that has been reposed in him.

William H. Farthing, the well known banker of Odin, Marion county, Illinois, was born in Odin, February 2, 1869, and not being lured away by the wanderlust that caused so many of his contemporaries to leave the old hearth stone he has preferred to live here. He is the son of George and Susan (Michaels) Farthing,

natives of the state of Mississippi. Grandfather Farthing was from Kentucky, having come to Marion county, Illinois, in the fifties and settled in this vicinity where he worked a farm, and where he spent the remainder of his days having died in the seventies. Both he and his wife were Baptists. They were the parents of five children.

The father of our subject was born in Logan county, Kentucky, and received his education in the Blue Grass state. He devoted his life to farming and railroading, and was about sixty years old at the time of his death. He left a widow and six children. The subject's mother is living at the age of fifty-three. Our subject was the second child in order of birth. He received his education in the public schools of Odin, but was obliged to leave school at the age of twelve years, when he commenced clerking in a store in which he continued for ten years, in the meantime developing into an excellent salesman. Being economical, he was enabled at the end of that time to purchase one-half interest in the store from his savings. He continued in this store for another period of ten years, during which time the trade of the firm rapidly increasd, customers coming from all parts of the county, because of the reputation of the firm for fairness and courteous treatment had extended to all localities roundabout. Mr. Farthing finally sold his interest in the store. He then handled real estate and other lines for two years with gratifying success. Then he purchased the bank at Odin, which had been started some time previous. Under Mr. Farthing's management it was soon placed on an excellent basis and it was patronized by the local people and by the farmers in that locality, for Mr. Farthing's name gave the bank a sound prestige, for everyone knew that their funds would be entirely safe entrusted to him, owing to his natural ability as a financier and his reputation for honesty in all his business dealings. The bank is still under his management, he being the sole owner. This bank was first opened for business in May, 1905.

Our subject was first married on November 15, 1893, to Effie Sugg, a native of Odin. Four children were born to this union, one of whom is living, Ira J. F., whose date of birth occurred August 17, 1898. The subject's first wife was called to her rest April 12, 1901, and Mr. Farthing was again married on September 12, 1906, to Ida A. Kell, of this county, the daughter of James and Martha (McWham) Kell, natives of this county. Joseph McWham is paymaster at the present time in the United States Army. The grandfather, Robert McWham, was a soldier in the Civil war in the One Hundred and Fifty-Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served about two years and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Our subject has one child by his last wife, Martha, who was born September 7, 1907.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Farthing is a member of the Masonic Blue lodge, the Chapter, the Knights Templar, also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the

Woodmen and Eastern Star. He has passed all the chairs in the Blue lodge and the Odd Fellows. He has been a delegate to the grand lodge of the state of Illinois. Mrs. Farthing is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Farthing is a Democrat in his political relations and has always been interested in his party's welfare, giving his time and influence to the work of his party in the county. He was elected and served in a most creditable manner as City Clerk, Alderman and was also president of the Town Board and is at this writing Treasurer of the city of Odin. He has long been noted throughout the county for his honesty, integrity and fair dealing, and his interest in all movements tending to promote the county's welfare in any manner possible, and as a result of his sterling worth his integrity and his pleasing manner, he is held in high regard by all classes and has hosts of friends.

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## FRANK BRADFORD.

The subject of this review enjoyed distinctive prestige among the enterprising men of Marion county, having fought his way onward and upward to a prominent position in industrial circles and in every relation of life his voice and influence were on the side of right as he saw and understood the right. He was always interested in every enterprise for the general welfare of the community and liberally supported every movement calculated to benefit his fellow men; and although the last chapter in his life drama has been brought to a close and he has been called to a higher sphere of action, his influence is still felt for good in his community and he is greatly missed by hosts of friends and acquaintances.

Frank Bradford was born in Weymouth, Medina county, Ohio, August 10, 1852, where he spent his boyhood days and attended the common schools. About 1865 he came with his father, George Bradford, and family to Flora, Illinois, where the father conducted the old Buckeye House and where Frank engaged successfully in farming and trading until 1879, in which year he was happily married to Mary E. Hull, the only daughter of the late Erasmus Hull, and to this union a son and a daughter were born, the former having died in infancy; the latter is now Mrs. Roland C. Brinkerhoff. Of Mr. Bradford's own family but two sisters survive in 1908, namely: Mrs. Minnie Bettis, of Arkansas, and Rose Lebus, of Ardmore, Oklahoma. Mrs. Bradford, a woman of many fine traits, is living in Salem in the cozy, substantial and well furnished Bradford residence. Frank Bradford was a descendant of the ninth generation of Gen. William Bradford, of Revolutionary fame. George Bradford, father of our subject, was born in Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts, and he was called to his rest while living in Arkansas. The mother of the subject was known in her maidenhood as Abalinda Russell, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 10, 1823, and she

was called to her reward while living in Flora, Illinois, February 27, 1872, at the age of forty-eight years. The subject's parents were of the best blood and reputation and were much admired in whatever community they lived for their honest and hard-working lives.

When but a mere lad Mr. Bradford united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Flora, Illinois. He was received into the Methodist church in Salem by letter on December 12, 1879, under the pastorate of Rev. Fred L. Thompson and he remained in that faith, an ardent supporter of the church until his death.

Soon after his marriage, Mr. Bradford located in Salem and entered upon a long and honorable business career of which all speak with words of praise. Being of a jolly disposition and having a kind word for everyone, he commanded, perhaps, the largest patronage of any single salesman in the community. His scrupulously honest methods and his natural ability also attracted scores of customers. He first entered the mercantile establishment of Hull and Morris. In 1880, Mr. Hull having purchased the interest of Mr. Morris and also the interest of Scott Muggy in the firm of Atkin & Muggy, the two stocks were combined under the firm name of Hull & Atkin, and Mr. Bradford took a position with this firm which soon became E. Hull & Son, changing later to the Hull Dry Goods Company and then to C. E. Hull. Mr. Bradford remained through all these changes, having been regarded as indispensable to the firm's business, until he went as manager for the firm to Kinmundy, where he remained for a short time building up the trade in a very substantial way, and later he was manager for Hammond & Hull in Salem. While conducting the latter business Mr. Bradford suffered an attack of nervous prostration and was very sick for a time. Both for recreation and as a means of regaining his health he began managing his farm, spending only an occasional day in the store; but improvement was not so rapid as was expected for the long and strenuous life in the commercial world had undermined his health so extensively that rapid improvement and even recuperation could not be expected, consequently on Wednesday night, February 6, 1907, when he was planning to attend a meeting of the Pythian Sisters in company with his wife, about 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, he was seized with an attack of apoplexy while at his home. This soon developed into paralysis of the left side which soon became complete. He remained in an unconscious state until 6:50 the following morning, when the white winged messenger came. The funeral services were conducted at the residence Saturday afternoon following, by Rev. J. G. Tucker, of the Methodist Episcopal church and interment was made in the family lot in East Lawn Cemetery. The floral offerings were beautiful and elaborate from the many friends of the deceased and also from the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodges, the Pythian Sisters and the Rebekahs, of which

orders either he or Mrs. Bradford had been consistent members. And the great throng of sorrowing friends and acquaintances that came to pay a last tribute to their much loved friend attested as fully as was possible the love and high esteem in which Mr. Bradford was held by every one who knew him. Public-spirited and liberal he was ever in the forefront of all plans for improvement and the betterment of Salem and his sudden calling away was a distinct loss to the entire community, for his life had been industrious, scrupulously honest and kind.

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## JOHN J. FYKE, M. D.

One of the representative members of the medical fraternity in Marion county is the subject of this sketch, who is engaged in practice in Odin, and who holds high rank in his profession, while his ability and courtesy have won him the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Dr. Fyke is a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual, who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, gaining at last the goal of success by the force of his own individuality. Such is the record, briefly stated, of this popular citizen of Odin, Illinois, to a synopsis of whose life and character the following paragraphs are devoted.

Dr. John J. Fyke was born in Marion county in 1842, the son of Joshua A. and Margaret (Wilson) Fyke, the latter being the first female white child born in the county, a distinction of which anyone might be justly proud. The date of her birth was in 1822, and in 1908 she is still living, being in possession of her full faculties. It is interesting to hear her tell of the great development she has seen here since the early pioneer days—wonderful, indeed, the most wonderful progress in the history of the world, having been made during the lapse of her long life. Her people came to Illinois from North Carolina, in 1818, and settled among the earliest pioneers in this locality. They took up government land, and developed excellent farms. Her parents reared their children here and died here at advanced ages. There were three boys and three girls in this family. Grandfather Fyke was reared in North Carolina and moved to Tennessee, where he spent the balance of his days.

The father of the subject was born in 1812, an historic year in our national history. His father was a farmer and lived to an advanced age, having reared a large family. His wife also lived to be very old. The father of our subject came to this county in 1839. His early educational advantages were limited, but he was a great reader and finally became well informed. He was a Methodist and an exhorter. He made political speeches, and was a loyal Democrat. He was Justice of the Peace for thirty years. His family consisted of twelve children, five boys and one girl having lived to maturity. Two brothers of the subject liv-

ing in Kansas City, Missouri, are practicing attorneys.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the common schools of this county and one year in McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois. He then commenced reading medicine under the direction of Doctor Davenport, of Salem, where he continued for three years, making a splendid record for scholarship. During this time he attended medical college, part of the time at Chicago and the balance at St. Louis, making splendid records at both places. He commenced practice in 1866, having located in Odin, where he has continued practice ever since. He was successful from the start and his patients are now so numerous that he can hardly find time to do anything outside of his regular work.

Doctor Fyke was united in marriage in 1867 to Minerva Phillipps, a native of Tennessee, the daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Chadwell) Phillipps. They were natives of Tennessee, having moved to Marion county, Illinois, in 1855. They settled on a farm here where they spent the remainder of their lives and where they died, both having lived to an old age, having reared a family of eight children.

Three children, all boys, have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Edgar E., who was born in 1868, who is now a practicing physician, and the father of three children, all girls. The second and third children of Dr. Fyke and wife were twins, Thomas Emmett and Josiah Harley, who were born in 1872. They are both living on a farm near Odin.

Our subject in his fraternal relations is a Mason, having passed all the chairs in the local lodge. He is a trustee of the Methodist church, of which both he and his wife are faithful members and liberal supporters. The doctor is a loyal Democrat. He is a member and president of the pension board. Dr. Fyke is one of the well known men in Marion county, where his long and successful career has been spent, and has a pleasant and well furnished home in Odin.

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## JOHN E. MARTIN.

John E. Martin has spent his entire life in Salem, Illinois, having been born here December 24, 1857, the son of Gen. James S. Martin. His mother was known in her maidenhood as Jane Elston, of English ancestry. The parents of the subject were married in Salem. To them were born seven children, three of whom are living, namely: John E., our subject; Luther, living in Salem; and Mrs. Grace M. Webster, also of Salem. They all received the most careful training possible by their parents and were given good common school educations. The subject's father, whose life history is given in detail on another page of this work, passed away in 1907, after a long and busy career, and the mother of the subject, who was a woman of beautiful attributes, was called home in 1889.

John E. Martin, our subject, spent his boyhood in Salem, where he attended the common schools, making a splendid record in the same. He later attended the Claverack (New York) Military School, and a private school at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, which was later moved to Media, that state. He also went to school at Boonville, Missouri, to the Kemper Family school. In both of the latter he made rapid progress and came out well fitted for life's duties. After leaving school Mr. Martin launched in the dry goods business in Salem in which he continued with marked success attending his efforts for a number of years, finally moving his store to Sandoval, Illinois, where he also remained for several years, building up an excellent trade by reason of his minute knowledge of this line of business and his courteous treatment of customers, always giving them value received. In 1888 our subject assisted his father, who was State Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in the clerical work, and after the campaign he accepted a position with J. B. Farwell Company at Chicago, as salesman, and he remained with this firm for five or six years, giving entire satisfaction in his work. He came back to Salem about 1890 for the purpose of accepting a position with the Salem National Bank which he has been connected with since that time, giving the managers of this institution entire satisfaction and handling his position in such a way as to increase the prestige of the bank and reflect much credit upon his innate ability. He has prospered by reason of his executive ability and modern business methods until he has accumulated considerable property, owning at this time valuable farming lands. He is also a stockholder in the Salem National Bank.

Mr. Martin's domestic life dates from June 18, 1894, when he was united in marriage with Clara Merritt, the accomplished daughter of Hon. T. E. Merritt, an old and respected family of Salem. This union has been blessed by the birth of five children, two of whom are living and three deceased. Their names are: The first child died in infancy, unnamed; James Stewart and Margaret Merritt, twins, are both deceased; Merritt Elston and Alice Jane are living, both bright and interesting children.

Mr. Martin takes a great interest in church work, being a member of the Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. He has been interested in helping build the new church on West Union street, which is one of the most attractive and subtsantial little churches in Salem. In politics Mr. Martin is a loyal Republican, always ready to lend a helping hand to promote the interests of his community whether along political, educational, moral or religious lines. The home of the subject is nicely furnished, and presided over with rare grace and dignity by Mrs. Martin, who is often hostess to numerous friends of this popular family. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are pleasant people to meet, always courteous and kind.

## WILLIAM WHAM.

He of whom this sketch is written is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Marion county, Illinois, where he has passed practically his entire life, and he is one of the successful and prominent citizens of Cartter, where he is the leading merchant, being well known to the people of that vicinity as a man of clean business principles and public-spirited, having attained prosperity through his own well directed efforts.

William Wham was born in this county in 1853, the son of William Wham, a native of Tennessee, who came to Illinois when a young boy and settled in Marion county where he developed a good farm and always made a comfortable living. He was a charter member of the Masonic lodge, No. 130, at Salem. He became well known and influential. He passed to his rest in 1893. The mother of the subject was Louisa Anna Rainey, a native of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, who came to Illinois, when eleven years old. She was a woman of many praiseworthy traits. She died some six years prior to her husband's demise.

Eight children were born to the parents of the subject, four of whom are living in 1908. They are named in order of their birth as follows: Margaret is the widow of James Mount, of Kell, Illinois; Martha I., living at Cartter, is the widow of William K. Storment: H. B. owns a farm near Cartter, Illinois: William, our subject, who spent his boyhood on a farm near Cartter, working during the summer months, and attending the country schools the balance of the year. His early life was spent in farming, trading and dealing in stock, of which he made a success. After abandoning this he went into the mercantile business in 1895 at Cartter, Illinois, and has been thus engaged since that time, having built up an excellent trade by reason of his courteous treatment of customers and his natural ability. His store is known throughout this locality as the place where the best goods in the market can be obtained at reasonable prices, and his trade has constantly grown from year to year. Mr. Wham has prospered by reason of his well directed energy, and he has become the owner of the Park Hotel at Salem, the leading hostelry of that city, and he is also a director of the Salem National Bank. He also has a large interest in the Robinson oil fields in Crawford county. He was chairman of the building committee for the new building for the Salem National Bank, which was erected in 1908. He also has valuable farm lands. All this our subject has attained by reason of his own unaided efforts, and every dollar he possesses was obtained in an honest manner.

Mr. Wham was united in marriage in 1874 to Emma C. Adams, the refined and accomplished daughter of James Adams, of near Salem. Her father is a well known farmer. One child, born to the subject and wife, died in infancy. Mrs. Wham is postmistress at Cartter, which position she has creditably filled for the past fourteen years, having been appointed by Grover Cleveland and re-appointed by every Pres-

ident since. She is a woman of rare executive ability as well as many pleasing traits which renders her popular with all classes. Mrs. Wham's mother, Mrs. Paulina Adams, is living at Springfield, Illinois. The father of the subject's wife is deceased. They were both natives of Virginia and scions of well known old southern families. Mr. Wham's grandfather was also named William Wham. He was a native of Ireland, and a man of sterling qualities.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter at Salem, and the Commandery at Centralia. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Wham are members of the Christian church at Cartter, being liberal subscribers to the same. Mr. Wham was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Marion county, having been elected as an independent and was a good official, having ably disposed of the duties of this important trust in a manner that reflected much credit upon his ability.

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## A. M. PEDDICORD.

It is interesting to study the life record of such a man as the gentleman whose name appears above owing to the fact that he began life under no favorable auspicies and has had to battle his own way through the world, but he has succeeded remarkably well and has shown how a man can "go it alone" when once his face is set in the right direction and he has the courage of his convictions. Therefore, for this and many other reasons, not the least of which is the fact that he is one of the brave veterans of the great war of the Rebellion, efficiently serving his country during its dark days, we take pleasure in giving him a place in this work.

A. M. Peddicord was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, June 4, 1841, and he was about fourteen years old when he came to Marion county, Illinois, and spent most of the time since then in Carrigan township. He is the son of Nelson and Rebecca Peddicord, the subject's parents having been cousins. The father died when the subject was very young and he has but little recollection of him. The subject's mother was born in Mason county, Kentucky, and died about fifteen years ago. There were six children in the family of Nelson Peddicord and wife, namely: Emanuel J., who first married Hester Lawrence, and they became the parents of three children; his second wife was Sallie Hooker and they became the parents of five or six children; Emanuel's third wife was Nancy Roberts; A. E., the second child of Nelson and Rebecca Peddicord, served in the Union army in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having remained single, and he died soon after the close of the war; F. M. married a Miss Faggin and they are the parents of five children; A. M., our subject, was the fourth child in order of birth; Sarah M. was twice married; Priscilla died when young.

A. M. PEDDICORD.

The subject of this sketch was compelled to make his own way after he was fourteen years old and he has succeeded admirably well. When he reached maturity he was married to Eliza Britt in August, 1869, in Marion county. She was the daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Roderick) Britt. Her parents lived in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and finally settled in Marion county, Illinois, and they died here. Mr. Britt was a farmer. The subject's wife was the ninth of a family of ten children.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Peddicord: Francis M., who is forty-one years old in 1908, married Mary E. Foltz and they are the parents of seven children; Mary E. died when fourteen months old; Sarah E., who is now thirty-nine years, married Thomas P. Walker, and they have three children living and two dead.

As already intimated Mr. Peddicord was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, having enlisted in Company K, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on August 10, 1861, under the command of Gen. John A. Logan. He served in a most gallant manner for a period of four years. He was taken prisoner on the march to the sea at Meridian, Mississippi. He was in the battle of Fort Donelson, was in the siege of Vicksburg and Champion's Hill. He was in Andersonville prison for a period of six months, later being moved to Florence. He contracted the scurvy while in prison, having been in prison when peace was declared.

Our subject has an excellent farm consisting of two hundred and sixty acres of valuable land in section 34, seventy-seven acres of which are in timber. The subject has made most of the improvements of his farm which now holds high rank with Marion county's best farms. It shows good management and is well stocked. He has a comfortable residence which is well furnished.

Mr. Peddicord was Road Commissioner for two terms and gave entire satisfaction. He is a loyal Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Peddicord are faithful members of the Baptist church. Our subject deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for he had little chance to attend school in his youth. The only school-house in his community was built of logs, and the terms of school were very short. But he has been a hard worker and has succeeded despite early disadvantages, until today he is one of the county's most representative agriculturists and has many friends throughout the same.

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## GEN. JAMES STEWART MARTIN.

It is a great badge of honor to have the distinction of serving the government in the conflict with Mexico, assisting in the arduous campaigns until the stars and stripes were unfurled on the citadel of the Montezuma, and also, less than two decades later to have been permitted to serve the national Union in the four years of polemic struggle between the states. Among the

conspicuous figures of these great internecine conflicts is the well remembered gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical memoir, who, although his life history has been closed by death, his influence continues to pervade the lives of those with whom he came in contact. He was always mindful of his duty to his fellow men and ready with word or deed to assist them in the struggle up life's steep path. No man in his day and generation in this locality exercised a greater influence for the civic, material and moral uplift of the community than General Martin, for his life was that of the patriot, the Christian gentleman, the true American nobleman.

General James Stewart Martin was born August 19, 1826, in Estillville, now Gate City, Scott county, Virginia, the son of John S. and Malinda (Morrison) Martin, pioneers of that part of the Old Dominion state and a fine old Southern family of great influence in their day, his father having been a man of considerable political prominence and highly educated. He served as County Clerk, Circuit Clerk, and Master of Chancery for about twenty years. The mother of the subject, who was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, was a woman of many commendable attributes, noted for her broad charity and high culture, and before she was called to her rest, in 1828, she emancipated her slaves. The subject's father moved to Illinois in 1844 and settled on a farm seven miles north of Salem, where his son, our subject, resided for a period of three years, assisting in developing the farm from its primitive state into a highly productive place.

James S. Martin, our subject, received his education in the public schools of his native community in Virginia, making such notable progress and manifesting such a thirst for the higher learning that he was subsequently placed in Emery and Henry College, Washington county, Virginia, where he made a brilliant record for scholarship. A lad of strong patriotism from his early youth which continued to increase with advancing years, he was glad to have an opportunity to enter the army during the Mexican war, having enlisted in Company C, First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, in the spring of 1847, and he made such an excellent soldier that he was made third sergeant of his company. The regiment was mustered into service at Alton, then transported to Fort Leavenworth and marched across the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico. He performed conspicuous service during the strenuous campaign against the Mexicans. After the war, while on the homeward trip, his company nominated him for County Clerk of Marion county, and the people here ratified their action upon the arrival of the men at Salem. He was duly elected and in a most able and creditable manner discharged the duties of the same for a period of twelve years. He was also Master in Chancery for two terms, in which he also showed his superior ability in official capacity. Being an ambitious man he sought every means possible to improve himself and to be of the greatest service to his fellow men, conse-

quently while holding these offices he devoted his spare moments to the study of law, and upon admittance to the bar, July 4, 1861, formed a partnership with B. F. Marshall and D. C. Jones and opened an office in Salem. Owing to the great strength and prestige of this well known trio their legal business was heavy from the first and the reputation of the firm soon spread throughout this part of the state.

In 1862, when the clouds of rebellion were the darkest and the lambent flames of discontented citizenship of the South were the most direful, our subject realized that every loyal son of the North should do what he could toward preserving the integrity of the Union, consequently he sought and obtained permission from Governor Yates to raise a regiment, with the result that the famous One Hundred and Eleventh was mustered, and Mr. Martin was selected as the man most worthy and able to command it, therefore he became colonel of the same. It was composed of seven companies from Marion county, one from Clay and one from Clinton county, the regiment comprising nine hundred and thirty men and officers, and it was mustered into service September 18, 1862, and joined General Davies at Columbus, Kentucky. Our subject served in the capacity of colonel all through the war, his services showing that he was a man of much military courage and genius, having from time to time led his men into the brunt of the fighting. During 1863 he was in command of the post at Columbus and later at Paducah, Kentucky. From there he went to Florence, Alabama, whither he was ordered by General Sherman, and he later went into winter quarters at Pulaski, Tennessee. From March 16, 1864, he served with the Sixteenth Army Corps, until the close of the struggle, having seen much hard service during that time, being with Sherman on his march to the sea and having led his regiment at the great battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Fort McAllister and received the surrender of the commander of this fort. He was brevetted brigadier general in July, 1864, and participated in the grand review in Washington City, and was mustered out in Springfield, Illinois, in June, 1865.

After the war General Martin plunged into the active affairs of civil life and won signal distinction in the field of politics and business. He launched into banking in Salem, building up the nucleus of a large fortune through his wonderful executive ability. Taking an interest in Republican politics after the war he was elected County Judge in 1866, overwhelming a Democratic majority of six hundred. He was nominated for Congress in 1872 and was elected over Judge Silas L. Bryan, father of Hon. William J. Bryan. He ably served one term in Washington.

General Martin was appointed Commissioner of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary by Governor Cullom, September 4, 1879, which position he creditably served for four years. He served as a member of the Republican State Central Committee for a period of nearly twenty years, and was chair-

man of the same during the canvass which elected Governor Fifer. He was a delegate to the National Convention in 1876, when he voted for the nomination of James G. Blaine for President. As might be expected he was an interested member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was honored in the same by being elected department commander of Illinois for two terms. He was largely instrumental in 1882 in organizing the Southern Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Reunion Association, of which he continuously served as commander. In all the official positions, General Martin conducted himself as a most able and worthy exponent of the country's good, and proved at all times to be an unselfish public servant of the most humanitarian and altruistic motives and principles.

The domestic life of our subject dates from 1852, when he was united in marriage with Jane Elston, of Salem, Illinois, to whom four children were born, three surviving. They are: Grace M., the wife of George O. Webster; Luther and John E. A complete history of the last child named is to be found on another page of this work. The subject's first wife passed to her rest in 1889, and in 1903 General Martin was married to Margaret Savage, of Ashland, Kentucky, who, with their daughter, Daisy, a cultured and refined lady, survive in 1908. Three brothers of the subject, Robert, Benjamin and Thomas, are also living in Salem.

Thus after a most active, useful and exemplary life which the kind Heavenly Father greatly prolonged he passed to his rest, November 20, 1907.

The city of Salem owes a great debt of gratitude to General Martin for he aided in many ways in its upbuilding and general development as he did also Marion county, where he was for many decades held in the highest esteem by all classes, for he was universally regarded as a hero both in war and in peace, one of the component parts of the nation's substantial pillars, and the reverence with which the citizens of this locality cherish his memory will serve as a greater monument than marble shaft or bronze obelisk. He was truly a brave and good man whose life was a continued sacrifice for others, a benefactor in the true sense of the term. His career was fraught with untold blessings to the world, and when in common with all things human his earthly course was ended and he was called to a higher plane of action, the memory of his noble deeds and honorable achievements continued to constitute a record to which each passing year will give additional luster.

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## ADAM H. BACHMANN.

The United States can boast of no better or more law-abiding class of citizens than the great number of German people who have found homes within her borders. Though holding dear and sacred the beloved mother country, they are none the less devoted to the fair country of their adoption. Among this class is the subject of this sketch, who for a number of years has been one of the foremost citizens of Marion

county, Illinois, where he has labored not only for his own advancement, but also for the good of the community, his efforts having been amply repaid with abundant financial success and the esteem of his fellow men.

Adam H. Bachmann, the well known and popular president of the Salem National Bank, was born in Saxony, Germany, November 28, 1845, the son of George Bachmann, a man of sterling qualities, who was also a native of Germany, and who died there in 1860. The mother of the subject was known in her maidenhood as Mocklin Sputh, also of the Fatherland, who was called to her rest in 1866. Of the six children born to the elder Bachmann, there are living the following in 1908: Mrs. Lizzie Sputh and Ernest Bachmann, both of Germany, and the subject of this sketch. These children received every care and attention possible by their parents who were people of industry and uprightness.

Adam H. Bachmann left Germany in March, 1866, landing in America the following April, having barely attained his majority. He had received eight years of schooling in his native land, receiving a fairly good education for he was an ambitious lad and diligently applied himself to his school-books and this careful foundation has since been greatly strengthened and built up through his contact with the world and his habits of home reading, so that Mr. Bachmann's conversation is at once learned, interesting and instructive. Our subject located at Lebanon, Illinois, shortly after coming to the New World, where he worked as a cabinet maker. In the spring of 1868, he came to Salem, this state, and engaged in the furniture business with which he has since been identified, and which was a successful venture from the first and by reason of the subject's careful attention to duty, his natural ability as a far-sighted and cautious business man, coupled with his kind and courteous treatment of customers, his trade has gradually grown all these years, his place of business being generally known as one of the safest, most reliable as well as up-to-date furniture establishments in this locality. After building the business up to its present high state of efficiency, Mr. Bachmann turned it over to his two sons, Frank and Charley, both very able and progressive young men, who are conducting a modern and well stocked store, being numbered among the leading young business men of the county, to whom the future holds unbounded success and honor, since they are not only young men of sound business principles, but also of the finest personal traits.

Mr. Bachmann was united in marriage November 15, 1868, to Mary Alkire, the representative of a highly respected and influential family of Lebanon, Illinois, who was born in Pennsylvania. Eleven children have been born to the subject and wife, seven of whom are living at the time of this writing, 1908, named in order of their birth, as follows: Mrs. Lizzie Kolb, of Lebanon, Illinois; Frank, of Salem, this county; Mrs. Amy Stonecipher, also of Salem; Maud, living at

home: Charley, Adam H., Jr., and Paulina, all live with their parents in Salem.

Mr. Bachmann deserves much credit for the well defined success he has attained since casting his lot among Americans, partly because he has been the architect of his own fortunes, beginning his business career absolutely empty-handed, and with no one to encourage or assist in any way, and partly because he has made his competency by honest, straight-forward business methods that no one can question. When he first landed on our shores he had a capital of only three cents and today he is the wealthiest man in Marion county. He had the insight, the rare sagacity and perceptive instinct to grasp situations as they arose and the splendid business acumen to turn seeming obstacles into ultimate sucess. Such men are born leaders in the financial world and they are not any too frequently met with.

Mr. Bachmann is president of the Salem National Bank, president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at St. Peter, Illinois; besides being an extensive land owner, having nine large farms in Marion county. They are all very valuable, well drained, securely fenced, the soil being highly productive and the buildings on each modern and convenient. Besides these he has much other real estate. Also owns about as much property in East St. Louis as he has here. Mr. Bachmann has large property interests at Mattoon and Oakland, this state. His large real estate holdings and financial loans occupy the major part of his time and attention, however, he finds time to assist in forwarding any movement for the betterment of his community. In fact, he is a pioneer in the development and progress of Marion county. He came to Salem, when there was only one brick house here, but he had the sagacity to note the possibilities in the place and soon decided to cast his lot here with the result that he has benefited not only himself, but also the entire community, more, perhaps, than any other man has done or is likely to do in the years to come. In other words, the wonderful things that the future held seemed to be within Mr. Bachmann's horoscope, and he began on the ground floor, developing with the country, which is wonderfully rich in resources and possibilities. While Mr. Bachmann has been too busy to devote much time to political matters, never having entertained an ambition for political preferment, he has ever assisted in any way he could the development of the community whether political, educational, moral or civic, and he did much in making the city a clean and desirable place in which to live, principally while ably serving it as Alderman. In his fraternal relations our subject is a Mason.

The Bachmann residence, which is one of the finest, most modern, substantial and beautiful in Salem, is elegantly furnished and a place where the many friends and admirers of this popular family delight to gather, being presided over with rare grace and dignity by the subject's wife who is a charming hostess, congenial and talented.

Mr. Bachmann is a pleasant man to meet, jovial, and at all times agreeable, never

pompous or phlegmatic. His is a well rounded character, in which the different interests of life are given their due proportion of attention. One line of thought or work to the exclusion of all others produces an abnormal development and makes the individual narrow in his views of life. Mr. Bachmann has never followed such a course for while giving his chief attention to his business, as do the majority of men, he finds time and opportunity to take an interest in matters pertaining to the progress and growth of his county, state and nation, and to mingle with his friends, enlarging the circle of his acquaintance and broadening his mind through the interchange of thought with others.

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## E. LOUIS BLEDSOE.

The names of those men who have distinguished themselves through the possession of those qualities which daily contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those about them, should not be permitted to perish. Such a one is the subject of this review, one of the leading lumber dealers in Marion county.

E. L. Bledsoe, president of the Bledsoe Lumber Company, of Salem, was born in Bradford, Indiana, in 1858. His father was William J. Bledsoe, a native of Tennessee, who came to Indiana when a young man. He was a United Brethren minister. William J. Bledsoe was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, having been a member of the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He died in a hospital in St. Louis, Missouri, from illness contracted while in line of duty. Two sons, William J., Jr., and James W., were also in the army, having enlisted in Company H, Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. They fought side by side in twenty-seven battles. Both re-enlisted after their time was up and served until the close of the war. James W. was wounded twice. Both were with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. They are both living. The father died May 5, 1867.

The mother of the subject was Martha Ridgeway, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, who married the subject's father in Franksville, Indiana. She was a woman of many fine traits and was called to her rest in 1883 while living at Rock Island, Illinois. The following children were born to this union: James W., of Rock Island; William J. Jr., also of Rock Island; George B. died at Rock Island in 1906; J. P., of Davenport, Iowa; E. L., our subject; Frank A., of Rock Island; Mark S., of St. Louis; Mattie J., who is a physician located at Chickasha, Oklahoma. Our subject was taken to Iowa by his parents when about three years old. The family located at Washington, but most of the subject's boyhood was spent in Marshall. He received only a common school education, his course of study being interrupted by reason of the fact that his father frequently moved from town to town in car-

rying on his ministerial work, but he is a well educated man, nevertheless, having gained it first handed from the world.

Mr. Bledsoe has been twice married, first in 1876 to Minnie Dizotell, of Eldon, Iowa, the ceremony having been performed in that city. She was born in Canada. Her father was of French lineage and her mother was Irish. After bearing the subject one child, she was called to her rest in 1901 at St. Louis, Missouri. The child born to this union is Truman C. Bledsoe, manager of the Bledsoe-McCreery Lumber Company, of St. Louis. He married Stella Farrell, of that city, and they are the parents of two children, Barbara Louis, and Truman C., Jr. The subject was married in 1903, his second wife being Lillie Mattox, of Terre Haute, Indiana. One son has blessed this union, Maurice William, who was born on September 2, 1904.

The following history of Mr. Bledsoe's railroad career, which forms the lengthiest and one of the most important chapters in his life history, is based on a sketch which the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway system issued in book form, containing a history of the road's representative employes, which article shows the high regard this company had for Mr. Bledsoe.

When only a lad of fifteen our subject began working as a water boy for Howell's corps of engineers in 1870. A survey was then being made from Washington, Iowa, to Princeton, Missouri, the line being an extension of the Chicago and Southwestern Railway, which was later absorbed by the "Rock Island System." The lad was familiarly known as "Squire," which soubriquet has clung to him through life. He worked his way to more important positions in this corps, having remained with them until the survey was completed and the corps was disbanded at Princeton. Our subject then returned to Eldon, Iowa, to which point his mother had moved during his absence. In the fall of 1872 he determined to become a brakeman, to which idea his mother strongly protested, arguing that such a life was too hazardous for her son to undertake, but the son began his career as head brakeman on a very cold night the following winter, his duties being partly to watch for dangers ahead and to watch the lights on the caboose. The rear cars had broken loose on this particular occasion and were running down grade as if about to crash into the section of the train ahead. There were no air brakes on freight trains at that time, and the old square draw bar was dangerous and hard to handle. It was up grade and down grade from Eldon to Washington, but the boy stuck faithfully at his post and all came out well, and from that night of somewhat exciting initiation to the last one on which he pulled the brakes, he proved loyal to his trust, having laid off only about ten days during his entire service. Mr. Bledsoe was a model young man and soon all who formed his acquaintance learned to admire him, and up to this writing, 1908, not a drop of intoxicating liquor has ever touched his lips or a profane word ever passed them, and up to the time of the death

of his first wife he had never used tobacco, but since that time he has been accustomed to smoke, having been greatly shocked at her demise from which he has never fully regained his former vivacity. His word has always been as good as his note and he has been all his life an exemplary character, which is the result of careful teachings by a Christian mother. He has always been a modest and retiring man, unassuming and never in the least pompous or found seeking notoriety, according to the friends who know him best. He has always been cool and calculating and this fact has doubtless saved him accidents while in the railway service, however, death stared him in the face twice during his service on the road; once when he was assisting the fireman in taking coal at Perlee, Iowa, he was caught between the cob and the apron of the schute, but the engineer, Frank Hudler, prevented the accident. At Washington, Iowa, while making a coupling he was pressed into a very close place by the giving way of a draw bar, but the rear car received the impact and rebounded away preventing an accident. In due time Mr. Bledsoe was promoted for his faithful service and wore the badge of conductor. When he resigned it was after nine years of freight runs on the first Iowa division of the southwestern branch of the Rock Island System, his resignation taking place in 1881, which was tendered for the purpose of retiring permanently from railroad life, but he was induced to accept a position on the St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with which he remained for three years, and then resigned to accept a position as sleeping car conductor for the Pullman Palace Car Company. He remained with that company for four years, during the latter part of which he was inspector of all the company's cars entering St. Louis. He had the distinction of placing in the union station at St. Louis the first Pullman vestibuled train, it being under his personal inspection. He subsequently resigned this position to accept an offer from the Huttig Sash & Door Company, of St. Louis, and in 1900 he was traveling representative of this firm in southern Illinois. He remained with this firm for eighteen years, during which time he rendered them services of the most efficient type and was the cause of their business rapidly increasing. And during his long services with the above mentioned companies he was held in the highest esteem by his employers who placed in him implicit confidence and had unqualified faith in his ability and integrity.

Mr. Bledsoe came to Salem, this county, in 1904 and organized lumber companies here and at Sparta, Illinois, known as the Bledsoe Company, retail yards, wholesale; the Bledsoe-McCreery Lumber Company, being interested in all of them, and by reason of his knowledge of this line of business and his reputation for square dealing, coupled with his courteous manners, he has built up a very extensive business throughout this locality which is constantly growing. In his fraternal relations our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to

a lumber dealers' association, the Concatentated Order of Hoo-Hoo, and both Mr. and Mrs. Bledsoe are members of the Christian church, and they are among the popular and highly respected residents of Salem.

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## JOHN W. LARIMER.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this biographical review is now recognized as one of the leading organizers, promoters and all around business men and representative citizens of Marion county, Illinois, where he was born in what is now Stevenson township, May 14, 1852. John W. Larimer's father was Smith Larimer, a native of Ohio who came to Marion county, this state, about 1846. He devoted his life very largely to agricultural pursuits. He was elected Treasurer and Assessor of Marion county, serving twelve years with great satisfaction to his constituents. He moved to Salem in 1858. He was a loyal Democrat and was elected to office on this ticket. The offices of Treasurer and Assessor were conducted as one at that time. Smith Larimer died in Salem in 1887, at the age of seventy-six years, after a useful and very active life. Robert Larimer, grandfather of the subject, was a native of Ireland who emigrated to America when a boy, devoting his life to the farm. He lived to be an old man.

The mother of the subject was known in maidenhood as Sarah Brown, a native of Ohio, who traced her lineage to Scotland. She was a woman of fine traits of character and she passed to her rest in 1861, when the subject of this sketch was nine years old. Mr. and Mrs. Smith Larimer were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, namely: Andrew Jackson, who was first lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered largely in Marion county, and this brave young officer met his death in the great battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864; Wilson S. was a member of the same company, having gone through the war, dying in the spring of 1888; Mrs. Sarah M. Hite, of St. Louis; Mrs. Nancy J. Moore, of Salem, Illinois; W. F., of Denver, Colorado; John W., our subject; Ann E. Irvin, also living in Denver; and Mrs. Kagy, wife of L. M. Kagy, president of the Salem State Bank.

John W. Larimer, our subject, was born on the farm, and when six years old moved with his parents to Salem where he attended school and when fourteen years old went into the court house with J. O. Chance, who was engaged in the abstract business and who afterward became Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Our subject began learning the abstract business at this early age, and in 1870 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk for one year under J. O. Chance, who was then Clerk. Shortly afterward Mr. Chance and Mr. Larimer formed a partnership in the abstract and real estate business, which partnership continued for about four years, when Mr.

Chance was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court, then Mr. Larimer continued the business himself up to the present time, becoming known as one of the ablest, most accurate and reliable abstracters in this part of the state and his office is always a busy place.

Our subject was married May 6, 1871, to Rosa Andrews, daughter of Seth S. Andrews, now deceased, formerly a representative citizen of Salem. Three bright and interesting children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: Dwight W., who is associated with his father in the abstract business; Sarah Louise and Kathryn.

Mr. Larimer has ever taken an active part in politics and as a result of his innate ability and his loyalty to his party's principles he has been chosen to positions of public trust by his fellow voters, having been elected Town Clerk in 1877. He has also been City Clerk, and he represented the old third ward as Alderman, also was honored by one term as Mayor. He served as a member of the Board of Education for four years, and in 1896 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization, serving four years. This was an elective office and Mr. Larimer carried Marion county by over one thousand votes, which speaks for his popularity in his home county. He received ten more votes than William J. Bryan. He was Secretary and a member of the Board of Directors of the Salem Building and Loan Association, having organized this association of which he has been secretary for twenty-five years in 1908, or ever since its organization. Our subject is also president of the Business Men's Association, and president of the Marion County Agricultural Board. Thus we see that our subject has the confidence and good will of the public who have entrusted him with these various positions of honor and trust, and that he has conscientiously and ably discharged his duties at all times goes without saying, in fact, no man in the county is more popular than Mr. Larimer, who is regarded as one of the county's most valuable men and one of its foremost citizens.

His business interests have been varied; he is one of the stockholders in the Salem State Bank. He is a prominent Mason, having been through all the offices in both the lodge and the chapter, being a Thirty-second degree member. He is also a member of the Knights Templar. Both Mr. and Mrs. Larimer are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside at Walnut and Church streets in a beautiful modern home which they own.

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## JOHN H. VAWTER.

Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of our subject, and he has not only been interested in the work of advancement in individual affairs but his influence is felt in upbuilding the community, where he has always resided. Mr. Vawter has been a very industrious man all his life, striving to keep abreast of the times in every respect, and

as a result every mile post of the years he has passed has found him farther advanced, more prosperous, more sedate and with a larger number of friends than the preceding.

John H. Vawter was born in Salem, Illinois, in 1860. His father was Reuben T. Vawter, a native of Tennessee who came to Marion county about 1850, when he was yet a young man, settling in Salem, where he established a tailor shop, having always been a tailor by trade and a first class workman in this line. He lived here and met with worthy success until his death which occurred in 1862. The mother of the subject was known in her maidenhood as Eleanor M. Kimball, a native of Tennessee, who was a woman of many beautiful traits, who was called to her rest in 1903. Besides the subject of this sketch Mr. and Mrs. Reuben T. Vawter were the parents of another child, A. K. Vawter, now living in Oklahoma, where he is known as a man of good character and much business ability. The subject's mother's second marriage occurred about 1867, to William Metcalf. John H. Vawter made a splendid record while attending the common schools in Salem. After reaching maturity he went into the coal and teaming business, later entered the produce business, prospering at each of these, but he decided that the hardware business was more to his liking and consequently he entered this field in his home town in the spring of 1901. His success was assured from the first, and his business has rapidly grown, making it necessary for him to gradually increase his stock, which he has done until at present he has one of the most complete and carefully selected hardware stocks in Marion county. He has been in his present location ever since he entered the business and he numbers his customers from all parts of the county, and owing to his courteous treatment and the excellent quality of goods he handles, together with the fact that they are always sold at reasonable figures, his reputation has been firmly established and gained for him not only hundreds of loyal customers, but at the same time hosts of friends.

Mr. Vawter was married in 1883, to Maggie T. Garner, the refined daughter of Albert C. Garner, a well known and highly respected family of Salem, and to this union four interesting children have been born, as follows: Lillian G., whose date of birth occurred in 1886; Hattie N., who was born in 1889; Marietta's birth occurred in 1891; and Irene first saw the light of day in 1901.

Mr. Vawter has always taken a conspicuous part in public affairs and as a result of his humanitarian impulses his fellow citizens have honored him by electing him Mayor of the City of Salem, which responsible office he at present (1908) holds, the duties of which he ably performs to the entire satisfaction of this vicinity, and during his administration he has done much for the betterment and material progress of the city, with the result that Salem is one of the cleanest, most inviting and well governed cities in this part of the state. He also served faithfully for four years as Alderman.

Mr. Vawter is a staunch Democrat and well fortified in his political beliefs, being at all times ready to lend his support to the party's good, and his counsel is often sought and always heeded in local conventions and elections, for the public knows that Mr. Vawter always stands for the best man possible in local offices, and whoever he places the stamp of approval on is sure to be acceptable to the public at large. In his fraternal relations, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen. Salem is glad to number him as one of her leading merchants and among its representative citizens. The record of his busines career might be summed up in the terse expression that he is "above want and below envy."

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## J. D. TELFORD.

In such men as Mr. Telford there is peculiar satisfaction in offering their life histories justification for the compilation of works of this character—not that their lives have been such as to gain them particularly wide notoriety or the admiring plaudits of men, but that they have been true to the trusts reposed in them, have shown such attributes of character as entitle them to the regard of all.

J. D. Telford was born in Marion county, Illinois, September 2, 1848. He is the son of Samuel G. Telford, a native of Jefferson county, Illinois. Grandfather James Telford, a native of South Carolina, came to Jefferson county as early as 1822, and moved to this county in 1836, when the father of the subject was nine years old, and like most of the sturdy pioneers of that early time, was compelled to undergo many privations and do much hard work in establishing a home, but being a man of sterling qualities and indomitable energy he conquered the many obstacles that confronted him and led a useful and influential life as a farmer there, as did also his son, father of our subject, who seemed to inherit much of the older Telford's better traits, and, indeed, the family characteristics have come on down to our subject, who is carefully ordering his life so as to carry out the early praiseworthy characteristics of his ancestors. Samuel G. Telford spent his life on the farm, having lived on the same farm for sixty years. This was taken out of the new prairie land, but the wild soil was soon transformed into highly productive fields. He was a soldier in the Union army, having enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and rendered gallant service until the winter of 1864. He is still living in 1908 near Cartter, Marion county. The mother of the subject was called to her rest in 1882. Her maiden name was Mary Baldridge. She was a native of Illinois, but her people came from North Carolina.

James Telford was an Abolitionist and was an historic character in his day, having played an important part in the famous underground railway when Illinois was ad-

mitted as a free state in 1818. He came to this state because he was opposed to slavery. His wife's maiden name was Kell, and she was also a native of South Carolina. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living at this writing, the father of the subject being the only one of the boys living.

Samuel G. Telford and wife were the parents of nine children, named in the order of their birth as follows: J. D., subject of this sketch; Joseph, of Alma township, Marion county; Margaret J., deceased; Eva, who is married and living in Ashville, North Carolina; Alice, the wife of William Wyatt, of Durant, Oklahoma; Kate, wife of Doctor Richardson, of Union City, Oklahoma; George B., who is living in Kansas; Arthur, a farmer of Marion county; Belle, who became Mrs. Arnold, is deceased.

J. D. Telford, our subject, lived with his father until he was twenty-three years old, assisting with the work on the old homestead and attending the country schools during the winter months. Having applied himself well to his text-books he became fairly well educated, and later has added to this by home reading and coming in contact with the world. The happy and harmonious domestic life of the subject dates from January 19, 1872, when he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Wyatt, the estimable daughter of John and Margaret Wyatt, a highly respected family of Marion county, natives of Tennessee, who came to Marion county in 1860.

The following children have been born to the subject and wife, all of whom are well established in life and give promise of successful futures: Dr. A. T., who lives at Olney, Illinois; E. D., is an attorney at Salem, this county; Ula, is a stenographer in the Life Savings Station at Chicago; Omer F. is a farmer in Marion county; Oran is a member of the family circle at their home in Salem, as is also J. D., Jr. The Telford residence is modern and always cheerful.

The subject is engaged in farming and real estate, largely interested in fruit growing, at which he is highly competent, having long taken an abiding interest in horticulture. He has two large orchards containing six thousand and five hundred apple trees of excellent variety and quality. He devotes much of his time to the care of his orchards, which are among the most valuable in this part of the state, and useless to add that the financial returns from the sale of his fruit are usually quite satisfactory. Politically Mr. Telford is a stanch Republican and having been actuated by a laudable desire for political preferment, his friends elected him to the important office of Sheriff of Marion county, the duties of which he faithfully performed to the satisfaction of all concerned for a period of four years, having been elected in 1882 and serving until 1886. He is well grounded in his political convictions, and always lends his aid in supporting his party's principles, endeavoring to place the best men possible in local offices. He is a well informed man, not only on political matters and current

events, but he is well read on scientific, literary and diverse subjects which make his conversation interesting as well as instructive, and he is generally regarded as one of the substantial men of Marion county.

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## M. W. MICHAELS.

Mr. Michaels, of this review, is one of those strong, sturdy characters who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the community and township in which he resides, being a modern agriculturist and a business man of more than ordinary sagacity and foresight, and as a citizen public-spirited and progressive in all that the terms imply. For a number of years he has been an important factor in promoting the progress of Marion county.

M. W. Michaels was born near Sumner, Lawrence county, Illinois, May 19, 1861, the son of Samuel Michaels, a native of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1815, and came to Illinois when a young boy, before Chicago was known. He was a sturdy pioneer and braved the dangers, inconveniences and obstacles of the early days, securing a wild piece of land which he transformed into a valuable and highly productive farm, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits. He came to Marion county in 1880 and was called from his earthly labors in Romine township, Illinois, in 1897. The mother of the subject was also a woman of the strongest mould and possessed the sterling qualities of the typical pioneer woman. Samuel Michaels was three times married and had a family of twenty children, eighteen of whom are living in 1908, a somewhat remarkable record. His first wife was a Eakas, who became the mother of six children, all now living, as follows: Mary A., wife of W. J. Jones, of Iuka, Illinois; Anna, the wife of Joseph Clevy, of Pomona, Kansas; Adline, the wife of Isaac Williams, of Browns, Illinois; Mrs. Lafe Jones, of Calhoun, Illinois; Mrs. Martha Jones, of Sumner, Illinois; William B. lives at Kremlin, Oklahoma. The second wife of Samuel Michaels was Mary A. Collins, daughter of William Collins, who was murdered near Lawrenceville, Illinois, in the seventies. The following children were born to this union: M. W., the subject of this sketch; Samuel, of Gettysburg, Washington; L. G., of Franklin, Alaska; C. J., of Iuka, Illinois; R. B., of Centralia, Illinois; W. N., of Iuka, Illinois; Rose, widow of John Meadows, living in St. Louis, Missouri; Charlie, who is living in one of the Western states. The mother of these children passed to the other shore December 13, 1879. The third wife of the subject's father was Caroline Turner, a native of Illinois, who became the mother of the following children: Cora, wife of Charles Bryan, of Iuka, Illinois; Elizabeth, who was the wife of Charles Williams, is now deceased; Alvin, Ida and Minnie all live in Romine township; Albert died in infancy. L. J. Michaels, brother of the subject, has been in Alaska since about 1897, and has made a great success at placer min-

ing, refusing fifty thousand dollars for his claims.

The subject of this sketch lived with his father, assisting with the farm work and attending the neighboring schools in the winter, until he became a young man, when he went west, where he spent several years in the railroad business, gaining a fund of valuable experience and information. He finally returned home and married, November 6, 1883, Maggie Taylor, daughter of P. A. Taylor. Both he and his wife were natives of Kentucky. Mr. Michaels went west again in 1887 with his family and worked from Colorado to New Mexico, but was in California most of the time. He returned to Illinois in 1897, and began farming in Romine township. He made a signal success of farming, having improved a good tract of land and skillfully managed the same until he soon had not only a comfortable living, but quite a competency laid by. Mr. Michaels is a stockholder in the First National Bank at Salem, however, he devotes his attention to farming interests principally and is known as one of the best and most painstaking agriculturists in the township and his farm shows unmistakably that a man of thrift and industry manages it.

Mr. Michaels is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also the Woodmen, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian church. The subject and wife are the parents of two children, namely: Clarence, who was born July 18, 1885. He is a bright young man who gives promise of a brilliant and successful future. The second child, Everett, died in infancy.

Mr. Michaels has always taken considerable interest in political matters and of recent years has been influential in local elections, being well grounded and well read in his political opinions and on political subjects. Having a laudable ambition for official preferment, and being a popular man in his party, his Republican friends selected him for Sheriff, having been elected to this important office in 1906, by a big majority in a county nominally Democratic, which shows that he is regarded as a strong man in his community. He also served as a member of the County Board for two terms, representing his township. He has shown himself eminently capable in all the offices or positions of public or private trust that have been proffered, giving entire satisfaction to all his constituents and, in fact, everyone concerned.

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## ROBERT O. BRIGHAM.

No business man of Centralia is regarded with higher favor than is the subject of this sketch, who, while looking to his own interests does not neglect to discharge his duties in fostering the upbuilding of the community in general.

Robert O. Brigham, manager of the Centralia Envelope Company, was born in Clinton, New York, May 23, 1861, the son of Lewis and Sophia (Johnson) Brigham, the former having been born in Vernon Center, New York, December 4, 1820. His parents were of English extraction on both sides of the house. Lewis E. Brigham

CENTRALIA ENVELOPE CO.

R. O. Bigham

was a contractor and carpenter, and was educated in the public schools of his native state. The subject's parents reared a family consisting of eight sons and one daughter, Robert O., our subject, being the seventh in order of birth. The subject's father died in Clinton, New York, February 22, 1907, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife was born in that city April 29, 1825. She was educated in the common schools in her native community. The parents of the subject were married in 1843 in the state of New York. The mother of our subject, an elderly woman of beautiful Christian character, is still living in Clinton, New York.

Robert O. Brigham received his early education in Clinton, New York, in the public schools. He quit school when fifteen years of age and went to Boston to learn the machinist's trade. Here he took advantage of the Boston night schools and applied himself with his accustomed vigor to technical drafting and the necessary commercial branches. He served his apprenticeship with the National Sewing Machine Company, for which he worked for ten years, at the end of which time he was called to take charge of the Whitmore Sewing Machine Company, in the employ of which he continued for one year; the then went to Los Angeles, California, then to Denver, Colorado, and worked for W. E. Scott, machinery company, having charge of the model and repair work, after which he worked for the J. C. Teller Envelope Opener Company, of Denver, Colorado.

Robert O. Brigham invented an attachment to an envelope machine for placing a string in the envelope and then formed a company to put such an envelope on the market. The manufacture was continued with much success until 1896, when he and two other men bought the interest of the former manager, forming the Western Envelope and Box Company. They continued for one year in Denver, but finding that they were too far west for the successful working of such a plant, they moved to Omaha, Nebraska, remaining there one year, after which they moved to Centralia, Illinois.

After operating the plant for eight years in Centralia, it was reorganized and called the Illinois Envelope Company, and moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan. After one year's residence in Kalamazoo, Mr. Brigham resigned his position with the Illinois Envelope Company and returned to Centralia and helped to organize a new envelope company with only Centralia capital. This company is known as the Centralia Envelope Company, and is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, fully paid in. This company is now only two years old and is doing a thriving business. Its capacity at the beginning was one and one-quarter million envelopes every ten hours, and has been increased to one and one-half million per day. The order for the machinery for the plant was the largest ever given at one time for a like enterprise.

The view accompanying this article is of thirty of the latest improved envelope ma-

chines in the plant of the Centralia Envelope Company mill. These machines are marvels of ingenuity. The paper is cut to the proper size and shape, then taken to these machines in which they are gummed, folded, dried and counted at the rate of one hundred to one hundred and thirty per minute, according to size. The picture shows only the envelope machines. There is also a large printing department equipped with latest improved printing machinery and all the necessary equipment that goes to make a complete printing establishment, cutting department, box department, case department, handfold department, machine shop, in fact, everything that goes to make up a complete envelope mill.

The capacity of the mill, as already stated, is one and one-half million envelopes every ten hours, making it one of the largest in the United States, and one of the leading industries of Southern Illinois. Its goods are known far and wide for their high quality.

This mill is owned and controlled by Centralia capital. Its directors are composed of the following well known business men: C. C. Davis, Ferdinand Kohl, Jr., Harry Warner, F. F. Noleman, Jacob Erbes, Ed Cornell, J. G. Goetsch, R. O. Brigham, W. E. O'Melveny. Officers: C. C. Davis, president: F. Kohl, Jr., vice president; H. M. Warner, secretary; Harry Kohl, treasurer; R. O. Brigham, general manager.

Our subject is particularly well fitted to be manager of such a gigantic and successful enterprise. His native constructive ability for technical mechanics and intricate machinery has eminently fitted him in this special line. His economic foresight of proper management, good machines, good workmen, good material all contribute to the success of the company.

All the machinery in the plant is modern, up-to-date in every respect, and high grade work is turned out rapidly. Our subject has had a wide experience in the management of such concerns. He is the originator and inventor of many of the improvements to be found in the present highly developed envelope machine. This company under his superior management now operates thirty envelope machines, ten printing presses and ten box machines. The factory also has a complete machine shop and repair department, also a complete case department. The buildings are two stories high, built of brick and frame. The main building is two hundred feet long and fifty feet wide. The shipping and stock room is one hundred and thirty-five by eighty-five feet. A switch from the main track of the Illinois Central Railroad runs to the door of the big shipping room, all under cover of spacious sheds. The Illinois Southern tracks also run into the sheds of the shipping department. The machines of the plant are run and the buildings are lighted and heated by a one hundred and sixty-horse power steam plant and a sixty horse power engine. A four hundred light dynamo furnishes the lighting of the great plant. Eighty girls and twenty-five men and boys are constant-

ly employed to operate the plant, the daily capacity of which is one million and five hundred thousand envelopes.

This new but successful enterprising company was started by thirty-five of the business men of Centralia, and it is owned by Centralia people, being capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, which was raised in a very short time. The capacity of each machine runs from sixty-five to seventy-five thousand each ten hours. It is an interesting plant in every detail and one of the rapidly growing large industrial concerns of Southern Illinois.

Robert O. Brigham was married to Minnie G. McDonald, the accomplished daughter of James and Rebecca (Nicholson) McDonald, a well known family of Quincy, Illinois, to which family there were four children, Minnie being the youngest. To our subject and wife one daughter was born, who passed away when eighteen years old.

Our subject is a member of Centralia lodges, Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He served as a member of the school board for one term. In politics he is a Republican, and he was reared a Baptist, but he at present worships with the Christian Scientists, and is president of the Church Board of Centralia. His beautiful home just west of the Public Library is nicely furnished, being also well filled with choicest books of an excellent variety, also a large number of beautiful oil paintings by his sister and daughter. He is a genial gentleman of good habits and modest demeanor.

## CHARLES E. BUNDY.

Among the men of influence in Marion county, who have the interest of their locality at heart and who have led consistent lives, thereby gaining definite success along their chosen lines, is the subject of this sketch, being regarded as one of the leading farmers of Raccoon township, where he has a valuable and highly productive landed estate, which he manages with that care and discretion that stamps him as a twentieth century agriculturist of the highest order.

Charles E. Bundy was born in Marion county, Illinois, on his father's old homestead in the above named township, February 3, 1862, the son of George Bundy, who was born December 25, 1837, and who married Elizabeth Hiltibidal. He was born in Raccoon township and his wife in Centralia township, the former on August 9, 1838, the son of John, known as Jack, Bundy. The subject's father grew up and married in Raccoon township and lived there all his life. He was one of the prominent farmers and stockmen. He was a Republican, was Justice of the Peace and served in many minor township offices. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. He died July 1, 1904, and she died January 30, 1900. He was not only popular but highly esteemed. The subject of this sketch was their only child.

George Bundy was one of the patriotic citizens of the Prairie state who responded to the call for volunteers to save the nation's integrity during the sixties, having enlisted in the Union army, August 12,

1862, and served faithfully in Company H, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he was mustered out June 19, 1865. He was a flag bearer. He met with an accident while on duty in the service. While carrying the flag, he caught his foot on a grape vine, fell and was very badly injured. After the war our subject returned to Raccoon township and being a hard worker he secured two hundred and thirty-nine acres in this township. He had only a common school education in the home schools. He has always lived on a part of the old homestead.

Our subject, Charles E. Bundy, was united in marriage October 29, 1885, to Effie Jane Prather, who was born in Raccoon township, the daughter of Joseph Prather, a native of Indiana. He was one of the old and favorably known residents of Raccoon township. Eleven children have been born to our subject and wife as follows: Sarah Gladys, Earl, Iva May, George Ashton, Carroll Ashton, Thomas Oren, John Guy; Lola Elizabeth; Ula Violet; Paul Sherman, and Charles Deward.

Our subject has always been a man of industry and has made many valuable and lasting improvements on his place. He remodeled his fine home in 1908, making it a very attractive, substantial and comfortable one. He has a most excellent and valuable orchard of forty acres. He carries on general farming and stock raising with that rare foresight that insures success.

While Mr. Bundy is a loyal Republican, and anxious to see his county develop along all lines, he has never aspired for public office. He is a member of the Farmers' Union. He is known to be a man of thoroughly honest principles, public-spirited and agreeable to all his neighbors and many friends.

## JOSEPH A PRATHER.

This venerable citizen of Raccoon township, Marion county, has been a very active man in the development of this part of the Union, having spent his long life in this and her sister state on the east. He has seen the wonderful growth of the country from its wild prairies, dense forests, inhabited by red men and wild beasts to one of the richest and best countries in the world.

Joseph A. Prather was born in Clark county, Indiana, January 31, 1824; the son of Sihon and Elizabeth (Williams) Prather, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. The subject's father grew up in the Tar Heel state and moved to Clark county, Indiana, where he lived on a farm and where he and his wife both died. He was a Democrat and held the office of Justice of the Peace several years. He was a member of the Methodist church, well known and influential. They were the parents of the following children: Louisa, deceased; Samantha, deceased; Thomas, deceased; John, deceased; Joseph A., our subject; William, deceased; Margaret lives in Clark county, Indiana. Several children died young.

Joseph A. Prather, our subject, had few

opportunities to become educated, however he attended subscription schools for a time and lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Floyd county, Indiana, and in 1844 married Sarah Ann Patrick, a native of Clark county, that state, where she was born December 3, 1827, the daughter of William and Nancy (Harris) Patrick, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Virginia. They lived and died in Clark county, Indiana, on a farm. There were twelve children in their family as follows: Jeremiah, Rebecca, John, Elizabeth, Mary, William, Solomon, James, Nancy, Lewis, Sarah Ann, and Eliza. They are all deceased except the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Prather became the parents of nine children, three deceased, namely: Nancy, who married Roland Warren, lives in Centralia, Illinois, and is the mother of eight children: Margaret, who is now deceased, having died January 24, 1908, married Lewis Patton, having become the mother of ten children, one of whom is deceased: John, who married Belle Oldfield, is a farmer and teamster at Centralia, and has for children: Eliza J., who married Thomas Shaw, of Centralia township, is the mother of eight children: Emmons R., a farmer in Raccoon township, first married Mollie Gaston and later Lillie Blair, of Raccoon township, having had four children by his first wife and two by the second; Etha is the wife of Charles Bundy, of Raccoon township, a full sketch of whom appears in this work: Orville, who is living on part of the old home place in Raccoon township, married, first Laura May, and his second wife was Annie Howard, had three children by each wife; William died at the age of seven years; George died when two years old.

The subject has fifty-three grandchildren and thirty-four great-grandchildren. After his marriage our subject lived in Floyd county, Indiana, having come to Marion county, Illinois, in 1854, where he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land in sections 29 and 32. He made all the improvements on the place, there having been but very little when he took charge, but being a good manager and a hard worker he soon developed a most excellent farm and established a comfortable home. He carries on general farming, raising all kinds of grain, fruit and stock and making a success of all that he undertakes. He is a Democrat in politics and has held some of the offices in Raccoon township, always taking much interest in the affairs of his township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Walnut Hill. He has always been a hard working man and is still very well preserved for a man of his years, having a good business mind and able to manage the many details of his fine farm with profit from year to year. He is a very well read man, keeping well posted on all current topics. As a result of his life of industry, honesty and kindness he has scores of warm friends and if a single enemy he does not know it. Everybody in this part of Marion county knows "Uncle Joe" Prather, as he is familiarly called and everybody respects him very highly.

## JOHN M. ADAMS.

It is pleasing to find the energy and industry which characterized the old pioneer families manifesting itself in the children of succeeding generations. The subject of our present sketch was born on June 10, 1848, in Raccoon township. He was the son of Martin Adams, who was born October 10, 1820, in West Virginia, and who married Elvira Richardson, of Tennessee. Martin came with his father, Nathan Adams, and his mother to Marion county, Illinois, some time about 1835, and they settled in Racoon township, where his father got half a section of land on which he made many improvements. Grandfather Nathan Adams was an industrious and hardy pioneer with great powers of endurance. He was equipped with the trade of carpenter, being a skilled workman. He had two saw and grist mills on the old-fashioned water mill system which were the first of their kind in this part of the country. A man of remarkable traits and cheerful disposition he was favorably regarded by his neighbors. His wife was a capable and amiable woman. Martin's mother died on the farm after raising a family of nine children. The children were: Nancy, Minerva, Emily, Harriet, Martin, Nicholas, Joseph, Fletcher and John, Martin, as we have stated, being the father of the subject of this sketch.

Martin's future father-in-law, Thomas Richardson, of Tennessee, and his wife, Sarah, having caught the pioneering spirit had also come westward. They were pioneer residents of Raccoon township where they obtained a large tract of land and where they died. They raised the large family of twelve children, of which the eldest was Elvira, the future wife of Martin and the mother of John M. Adams. The children were named Elvira, Mary, Martha, Jannette, Eliza, John, Montgomery, McKindry, James D., Emily and George. Martin Adams, as may well be supposed, owing to the primitiveness of the times had little chance to attend school. He lived on the farm with his parents, and his education was of desultory character. Much use was found for him on the farm helping his father at his trade and working on the farm which at that time needed much attention. Upon his marriage to Elvira Richardson he moved to the farm he occupied for many years and where the subject of our sketch was born. The family reared there consisted of seven children, four of whom are dead. Thomas, the eldest, enlisted in Company F of the Forty-eighth Regiment during the Civil war and was killed in action. The second son, Nathan, also joined the same regiment. Having passed through the war he contracted a severe chill at Little Rock, Arkansas. Upon obtaining a discharge he returned home only to die the second day of his arrival. John M. Adams, the subject of our present sketch, was the third. Emily, who still lives with her parents, was the next; Maggie, who was Mrs. Millard Gillette, of Marion county, now dead, was the fifth. The sixth was Ella, whose first husband was William Lydick, whose second was William

Tate, and who is now Mrs. Harvey Meisemheimer, living with her husband in Salem township. Another member of the family, Mahalia, who was single, is deceased.

John M. Adams, whose name heads this sketch, received a good sound education, living with his parents until his marriage on December 24, 1868, to Alice Ennis. On his marriage he located on another property in the township of Raccoon. In 1877 he migrated to Texas where he remained a year, leaving there owing to his wife's ill health. At a later period he settled in Missouri, where he spent two years at railroad work. His wife, who belonged to a Virginia family, died January 17, 1879, leaving a son and daughter. They are: Otta R., a rug manufacturer of Louisville, Kentucky, and the father of two children, Kenneth and Harry M. Adams. Clara, married Charles Clark and resides in Cheyenne, Wyoming. They have had three children: George, Alice and Verne.

John M. Adams married secondly on May 5, 1880. His second wife was formerly Amanda Carr, the daughter of Elijah and Eliza (Ferguson) Carr, a history of whom will be found on another page. Three children were born to this union. Elsie, the wife of Charles Farthing, of Salem, and the mother of two children, Olive and Mildred. Ethel, the second daughter, married M. C. Warren, of Coffeyville, Kansas, and has been blessed with two children, Earl and Victor. The third born was Everett, who still remains in the parental home.

John M. Adams was back again in Raccoon township when his second marriage took place, and he still lives upon the land which has been his for years. A farmer for the greater part of his life, he is a skilled agriculturalist and a far-seeing man. Though now in his sixty-first year he is still as hale and vigorous as ever. He has ever taken an active interest in all questions which come up for adjustment in the life of the town and especially in educational affairs. He has been for three terms a Director of Schools in the township.

In the political line John M. Adams has ever favored the Republican party, and is a man looked up to by that party in the township. He is not indifferent to church and social work, is a respected member of the Methodist Episcopal congregation, and has always been in demand in the social life of the neighborhood. He is also well known throughout the county where his friends are legion. John M. Adams's life has not been without its quota of trials and crosses. He has been able to surmount all obstacles, however, and to arrive in the autumn time of life in prosperous circumstances. This he has been able to do through his inherent energy and industriousness.

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## SCOTT M. CARR.

A surprisingly large number of the folk who moved westward into portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois during the early part of the nineteenth century were natives of the

state of Virginia and of the Carolinas. The Carr family, who came to Illinois as early as 1801, were of this stock. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch entered the state of Illinois at this period. Henry Carr was a Virginian of pioneer instincts. On arrival in Illinois he settled in St. Clair county, and here his son Elijah, the father of Scott M. Carr, was born. Elijah spent his boyhood and youth in St. Clair county assisting his father at the homestead. Afterward he moved to Jefferson county, and finally to Marion county, Illinois. In the year 1834 he married Mary Ray, of Milledgeville, Georgia, the marriage taking place on January 6th. His wife's father, William Ray, was well known in North Carolina, of which state he was a native. He married Nancy Merritt, who lived near Macon, Georgia. William Ray came in 1839 to Marion county and there settled in section 8, Raccoon township, where he obtained a large tract of land. Here on the farm their lives, which were not uneventful, were spent, and here they died. At one period of lawlessness they were attacked by robbers who rendered them helpless by roping them up after which they robbed them. This occurred in 1871. The children of their marriage were as follows: Alfred, Burris, William, Martha and Mary.

Elijah Carr was a blacksmith by trade and had the reputation of a very industrious and efficient workman. His career was not without seeing warlike service. He joined a military company and took a hand in the famous Black Hawk war. In his boyhood he had only a limited term of schooling, and his education was therefore necessarily incomplete. However, his natural talents overcame any difficulties met with in this line and it was no bar to his success. He was twice married, his first wife bearing him six children. They are (in regular order): Lavina, who married Ely McMeens, of Jefferson county; Frances, who was Mrs. Cubberly, and who with her husband is dead; Sarah, who married Thomas Hails, of Centralia; Robert M., who first married Nancy Crain, and afterwards Laura Dollins, and who is a traveling salesman at Carterville, Illinois; Louettie, who married J. W. Willis, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church; Amanda, who is the wife of John M. Adams, of Raccoon township. Elijah Carr died August 19, 1890, and his second wife on November 13th, of the following year. The children by the second marriage are: William B., who was born in Centralia, Illinois, April 26,1865, who married on March 4, 1896, Cora Alice Phillips, of Centralia, and who is a farmer in Raccoon township. Scott M., the subject of our present sketch, was the other.

Scott M. Carr was born in Centralia on October 12, 1869. He received the best education the home schools could give him and he remained under his parents' roof until his twenty-second year. On September 8th, of the year 1892 he married Ida Alice Wooters, also of Raccoon. She was the daughter of Noah and Emily (Crane) Wooters, her father being of North Carolina origin, and her mother a native of Rac-

coon township. Noah Wooters came to Illinois at the age of six with his parents in 1835. He died in 1881. His wife, born December 26, 1839, is still alive in Raccoon township. He was married twice, his first wife being Martha Phillips, of Tennessee. He is remembered as a farmer of industrious habits and as the driver of the old time stage-coach from Mount Vernon to Salem, his prowess and bravery in those days being much commented on. The latter part of his life was spent in Raccoon township. The four children born to him by his first wife were: Lizzie, who is Mrs. Farthing, of Odin township; Lou, who married A. J. McClelland, also of Odin; Bell, who married Andrew Stevenson, of Odin township; Shirley, who married Nannie Southerland, and who lives in Muskogee, Oklahoma. His children by the second marriage were: Elmer, a farmer of Dix, Illinois, who married first Ida Copple, and secondly, Della Caldwell. The wife of the subject of our sketch was the second. The third, John, of Odin, Illinois, married Abbie Ray, and is a farmer. Scott, of Odin, married Ollie Stater. Ellis V. is also a farmer in Odin, and he is the husband of Carrie Stater. Mrs. Carr's mother was married first to J. L. Adams. They had two children, one of whom lives in the person of Ella, who is married to E. A. Davis, of Raccoon township.

Scott M. Carr has been located in his present substantial holding since the commencement of his married life. He and his wife started there in a small way and their present prosperous condition is the result of a hard-working career. Their family life is a happy one. Mrs. Carr has done much in the way of assisting her husband. The couple have two sons: Floyd, born June 17, 1893, and Robert D., born July 21, 1898. The family are members of the Christian church and are firm believers in the advantages of church work. Mrs. Scott and her husband are well regarded socially and have a host of friends. In politics he is a Democrat. He has never aspired for any political office as he prefers to confine himself to business life.

An idea of the life work of Scott M. Carr may be gained from the fact that the farm in section 17, Raccoon township, has been brought to its present state of perfection through his own efforts. He has been untiring in the work of improving the property, built a home and barn in 1892, and has now one of the finest homes in the district. On the farm which consisted at first of eighty and later reinforced by forty acres in section 20, Raccoon township, he has raised cattle of the Jersey and hogs of the Poland China breeds, and also horses and mules. In addition he carries on a successful general farriery business in which first class work is skillfully done. Scott M. Carr is still in the best of health, and as he is in the prime of life greater things may be expected from him in the future. He can point with pride to his achievements in his line of endeavor and his honest, frugal and active life make him a good model for the young men of the community.

## REUBEN J. BASS.

Mr. Bass is eminently worthy of representation in a volume of the province of the one at hand owing to the life of industry and honesty which he has lived and the work he has done in upbuilding the county of Marion since coming here.

Reuben J. Bass was born October 7, 1845, in Trousdale county, Tennessee, the son of John D. and Betsey (Saterfield) Bass, both natives of Wilson county, Tennessee, where they grew up and married, the subject's mother having passed to her rest in 1852. His father married a second time, his last wife being a widow, Annie Purdy, of Wilson county, Tennessee. They moved to Smith county and later to Trousdale county, that state. He died at the age of seventy-five years and his second wife died in that county. The subject's father was always a farmer and a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Primitive Baptist church. He had five children by his first wife, namely: Reuben J., our subject; John E., who is now deceased, lived in Kentucky; Mollie, who married James Holt, resides in St. Louis; Elizabeth, who married W. L. Puryear, is deceased; Daniel, who lived in Trousdale county, Tennessee, is deceased. The following children were born to the subject's father by his second wife: Shelby, who lives in Wilson county, Tennessee; Maranda, who lives in Trousdale county, Tennessee; Linnie is deceased; Sion D. lived in Macon county, Tennessee, is deceased; Sidney lives in Wilson county, Tennessee; Edward lives in Trousdale county, Tennessee; Lucy, who was the fourth child in order of birth, lives in Nashville, Tennessee.

The subject of this sketch had only a limited chance to attend school. However, he gained some education in subscription schools. He was married April 26, 1868, to Annie Gaddy, a native of Smith county, Tennessee, the daughter of George and Leacy (Bass) Gaddy, the former a native of Smith county and the latter of Wilson county, Tennessee. In the fifties Mr. Gaddy came to Williamson county, Illinois, and got wild land and made a home on the same where he died. His wife died in Tennessee. Four children were born to the subject and wife as follows: Mollie, deceased; Learner D. lives at Walnut Hill, this county, having married Marvin West, a farmer; Lulu is deceased: Florence is the wife of A. T. Harmon, a farmer in Raccoon township, and the mother of these children, Opal, Ruby, Anna P., Beatrice and John D. After his marriage our subject located in Marion, Williamson county, Illinois, living there for two years when he went back to Trousdale county, Tennessee, and on December 19, 1881, he came to Marion county, locating in Raccoon township, having rented land until 1888, when he bought sixty acres in section 28, where he now lives. It was formerly known as the Willis place. The subject has prospered since coming here, being a hard worker and a good manager. He has made many extensive improvements and carries on a general farming business. He

raises hogs, horses and cattle. He also raises a great deal of fruit of all kinds. He is a modern farmer in every sense of the word and has one of the best farms in the township. He has devoted his life work to farming. He is a Democrat in politics and in religion a Free Will Baptist. He is a member of the Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union of Raccoon township. He is well posted on current topics and is pleasant, agreeable, honest and a fine gentleman in every respect, consequently everybody is a friend to him.

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## FRANK LOOMIS.

Among those men of Marion county, who by the mere force of their personality, have forged their way to the front ranks of that class of citizens who may justly be termed progressive, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, who has a fine farm in Tonti township, which he has taken a great interest in and which he has improved in a most systematic way until it is the equal of any in the vicinity where it is so admirably located.

Frank Loomis was born in this township, March 20, 1865, the son of S. E. and Margaret (McMurray) Loomis, a highly respected family and for several generations well known in Marion county. S. E. Loomis was a native of Ohio, where he was born October 12, 1841, and came with his parents to Marion county, Illinois, in 1846, and after a life of hard work in practically a new country, he passed to his rest in 1885. Almon Loomis, the grandfather of our subject, also came to this county from Ohio, settling on the farm where Frank Loomis now lives. He was one of the pioneers in this part of the county and reclaimed the farm in question from the wilderness. He is remembered as a hard worker and a good man in every respect. He passed to his rest in this township July 26, 1893.

S. E. Loomis was married in Marion county, his wife having come to this country from Scotland, where she was born. Four children were born to this marriage. Three sons are now living, namely: Frank, our subject; Byron C., and Louis L. Frank Loomis was reared upon his father's farm in Tonti township and worked during the summer months on the farm, attending the district schools during the winter months until he had a fairly good common school education. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, and at the age of twenty-three was united in marriage with Ida M. Martin, the affable and congenial daughter of Caleb and Martha J. (McHeney) Martin. Her father was born in North Carolina, and he moved to Tennessee, later coming to Marion county, Illinois. The mother of Mrs. Loomis was born in Tonti township, this county. Ida M. was the sixth child in order of birth in this family. She was educated in the district schools, where she applied herself in such a manner as to become well educated. Two children were born

to the subject and wife, namely: Glen M., born September 12, 1890, and Omer F., who was born April 23, 1895. They are both bright boys, and will, no doubt, make their mark in the world. Mr. Loomis is the owner of a farm consisting of one hundred and twenty acres on which he carries on general farming which yields him a comfortable living from year to year and at the same time permits him to lay up a competency for old age and to give his children every necessary advantage in launching them successfully in the battle of life. His fields are well tilled, the crops of heavy grain being rotated with clover so as to retain the strength of the soil. He has a comfortable and substantial residence which is well furnished and nicely kept. Many and convenient out buildings also stand on the place, and much good stock of various kinds is to be found in his fields and barns.

In politics Mr. Loomis is a staunch Republican, but he does not take a very active part in party affairs, being contented to spend his time on his farm. Fraternally he is a member of the Ben Hur lodge, Odin, No. 226. Mrs. Loomis is also a member of this organization. He is regarded as one of the substantial and best citizens of Tonti township.

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## DAVID HERSHBERGER.

The subject of this sketch was reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm and during all the succeeding years of his life he has not wavered in his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture. To the public schools he is indebted for the early educational privileges that were afforded him, and he duly availed himself of the same, while he has effectually broadened his knowledge through active association with men and affairs in practical business life. He has become the owner of a fine stock farm and devotes his attention to diversified agriculture with the discrimination, energy and constant watchfulness which inevitably make for definite success and prosperity. He has spent practically all of his life in Marion county.

David Hershberger, living two miles west of Salem, Illinois, was born October 20, 1865, in Crawford county, Ohio, the son of Henry and Catherine (Snavely) Hershberger, the former being a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was born February 14, 1824, and the latter of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, both having been reared in the Keystone state. They moved to Crawford county, Ohio, where they farmed for several years and then in 1866 moved to Marion county, Illinois, settling in Salem township where Henry bought a large tract of land, becoming the owner of about two thousand acres in Marion county. He improved this land and it became very valuable. He died August 29, 1898. He is remembered as a thrifty farmer and a highly respected citizen. Both he and his wife were members of the German Baptist church, or Dunkards. Jacob Hershberger, grandfather of the subject,

was also a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the great-grandfather of the subject, Henry Hershberger, was also a native of that place. Henry, the father of the subject, and Catharine Snavely were married February 10, 1848. They were very active in the church and Henry was a preacher for many years, having done a great amount of good in his work. He was a Republican in politics. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, named in order of birth, as follows: Jacob, a prominent farmer in Marion county; Samuel, deceased; Mary, widow of John Schanafelt; Elizabeth is the wife of W. J. Martin, a prominent farmer in Marion county; Anna is the wife of S. A. Schanafelt; Sarah is the wife of C. W. Courson, who lives in Marion county; John lives in Salem township on a farm; Henry lives in Centralia, Illinois; David, our subject, is the youngest child. The mother of the subject passed to her rest April 14, 1906.

The subject remained at home on his father's farm until he married. He was one year old when he came to Marion county, he was married December 31, 1888, to Lida Dickens, the daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth (Tate) Dickens, both natives of Tennessee, but pioneer settlers of Marion county, Illinois, both now deceased. The subject's wife was born in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hershberger six children have been born as follows: Leland, deceased; Walter E., Lottie M., Loren D., Henry R., and Wayne D.

The subject and family are members of the German Baptist church in Salem township, and the subject is a deacon in the church. He is a loyal Republican, having served his township as Highway Commissioner in a most acceptable manner. He lives on the old home farm, this together with his own farm constitutes two hundred and eighty acres. He is regarded as one of the leading farmers of Marion county, and always keeps excellent stock. He has a beautiful home which is elegantly furnished, and everything about the place is kept in first class order.

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## GEORGE J. HEAVER.

The gentleman to whom the biographer now calls the reader's attention was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life, and is well and favorably known throughout Tonti and surrounding townships, Marion county, as a result of the industrious life he has lived there for over a half century.

George J. Heaver was born in Crawford county, Ohio, December 8, 1838, the son of George Jacob and Christena (Fritz) Heaver, both natives of Wertenburg, Germany. They married in the Fatherland where two children were born to them. Deciding that greater opportunties were to be found in the United States they landed

at Sandusky, Ohio, July 3, 1838, and before becoming hardly established in the new country the father died December 1, 1838. His widow re-married in 1841, her second husband being Levi Kline, of Crawford county, Ohio, and in 1849 they emigrated to Marion county, Illinois, locating west of Salem, where they lived until 1854, when Mr. Kline died, and his widow was again married, her third husband being George Kline; both are now deceased.

The first marriage of Christena Fritz resulted in the birth of four children, two boys and two girls, all deceased but the subject of this sketch. George J. Heaver remained at home under the parental roof-tree until he reached maturity. His educational advantages were very limited but he early acquired enough schooling to read and write, but being by nature an intelligent man, he has succeeded admirably well without technical training. Our subject was one of those loyal sons of the North, who, when the fierce fires of rebellion were raging in the Southland, felt it his duty to forsake home ties and offer his services in behalf of the stars and stripes, consequently he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on August 12, 1862, under Capt. Amos Clark, of Salem, Illinois, and was in camp at that place. He was called to Camp Marshall where he remained until October 31, 1862, when his company was sent to Columbus, Kentucky, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, later taking part in the battle at Resaca, Georgia, and the strenuous Atlanta campaign, also in Sherman's famous march to the sea. Our subject also came back with Sherman's army through the Carolinas to Washington City. He was mustered out here after rendering conspicuous and valuable service, and returned to Springfield, Illinois, on June 6, 1865. He was wounded on May 13, 1864, which resulted in his being absent from duty for some time. He rejoined his regiment at Rome, Georgia, after he had recovered. After his career in the army our subject returned to Salem, this state, and engaged in farming.

Mr. Heaver was united in marriage in 1866 to Maggie Williams, of Salem, who was born in Ohio, February 13, 1838. She was a woman of many fine characteristics, and after a harmonious wedded life of twenty-six years she was called to her rest in the fall of 1902. Four children were born to our subject and wife as follows: George W. was born February 19, 1870; Louie C. was born September 29, 1874; William W. was born October 1, 1869, died aged seven years; Charles W. was born in 1879.

Mr. Heaver was in Texas for a period of eight years where he made a financial success of his labors, but he returned to this county in 1885. He is now the owner of sixty-five acres of land in Tonti township which he farmed with the greatest results attending his efforts, for he understands well all the details of managing a farm successfully. His fields are well fenced and cleanly kept. Most of the corn the place produces is fed on the farm to various kinds of stock.

He has a nice and comfortable dwelling and plenty of good out buildings. His son, George W., and daughter, Louie C., live with him.

In his social relations our subject is a member of the Salem Post, No. 202, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he takes a great interest, as might be expected. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, a regular attendant at the local gatherings of this denomination in which he has long taken a delight. In his political affiliations he is a loyal Democrat, and faithfully served the public as Commissioner of Highways and Road Supervisor. He is regarded by every one who knows him as a man of sound business principles, honest and kind.

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## JOSEPH K. McLAUGHLIN.

Our subject is the present Supervisor of Raccoon township where no man is better known or is held in higher respect than he, for his life has been led along honorable lines and he has always had the interest of his county at heart.

Joseph K. McLaughlin was born in Walnut Hill, Marion county, September 26, 1850, the son of James and Ann E. (Lyons) McLaughlin, both natives of Ireland, where they married. They came to the United States in 1845 and settled in Randolph county, Illinois, later came to Marion county and in 1848 settled near Walnut Hill, about 1855 locating in Raccoon township. They were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. The subject's father was a Republican. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Ann Eliza, Elizabeth, Nancy, Thomas J., Joseph K., our subject; Annie E., Jane, James A. and Annette E. The subject's father devoted his life to farming. He died February 7, 1878, at the age of sixty-two years, and his wife died February 14, 1908.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the home schools. In 1882 he bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Raccoon township. He carries on general farming and stock raising in a most successful manner, being a man of sound judgment and a hard worker. His farm is highly improved and very productive. He raises much good stock and his dwelling and other buildings are substantial and comfortable.

Mr. McLaughlin was united in marriage in 1870 with Tirzah E. Morton, who was born in Raccoon township, the daughter of James and Mary Morton, a well known family in their neighborhood. Nine children have been born to the subject and wife: Charles, who married Dorothea Huff, has three children, Merlyn, Paul, Dorothea; James C. married Mora Bennett and they have two children, Bennett and Collin C.; Harry married Kate White; Stella married Willis R. Burgess and they have two children, Buford and Nellie; Hugh Archie married Lulu Kell; Joseph is a law student at Champaign, Illinois; John is a member of the family circle and is a teacher; Walter

is also teaching and living at home; Elma lives with her parents. These children are bright and have received good educations.

Mrs. McLaughlin is a member of the Presbyterian church and a faithful attendant upon the same. Mr. McLaughlin is a Democrat and is serving his second term as Supervisor, giving his constituents entire satisfaction in this capacity.

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## Z. C. JENNINGS.

The life history of the subject of this sketch goes back to the pioneer days, since which Mr. Jennings has been a very potent factor in the affairs of Marion county, in which he is regarded as a foremost citizen in every respect, therefore, for many reasons, it is deemed entirely consistent to give him conspicuous mention in this volume.

Z. C. Jennings was born February 14, 1838, in Marion county, Illinois. Israel Jennings, the subject's grandfather, was a native of Maryland and when he reached young manhood went to the state of Kentucky and while at Marysville married Mary Waters in 1808. In 1818 he came to Marion county, Illinois, and settled six miles southeast of Centralia, being among the very first settlers there, having Indians as his neighbors, and the dense woods abounded in an abundance of wild game. He was one of the squatters at Walnut Hill until 1827. This section was then a part of Jefferson county. It was here that Mr. Jennings entered land, which he developed and where he died in 1860. His first wife passed away in 1844 and he married a second time, his last wife being Lear Sterling, of Centralia, this county. There were no children by his second wife. The following are the names of the children by his first wife: Israel, Jr., who married a Miss Davidson, was the father of eleven children; Charles W., the subject's father; William W. left home in 1847 and went to Wisconsin. He was in the mining, mercantile and grain business, in which he made a fortune. In 1853 he went to California and engaged in gold mining, but on account of failing health and trouble with his eyes, came back to Marion county where he remained for several years, at one time engaging in railroad contracting in northern Missouri. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army and served during the war, after which he settled in Marion county and in 1875 he went to Austin county, Texas, where he lived until 1890, when he came to Alvin, Illinois, and built a modern home, having become prosperous. He first married Margaret Noleman. The date of his death was 1904. He was highly respected by all. Ann, the third child of the subject's grandfather, married Rufus McElwain, a farmer in Centralia township, who later lived at Salem, this county. Mary, the fourth child, who was known as "Aunt Polly," married a Mr. White. They lived near Walnut Hill where he conducted a tanyard. John, the fifth child, died when he reached maturity. The sixth child died when young. In Marion county, in the

MR. AND MRS. Z. JENNINGS.

early days, no citizen was more prominent than Israel Jennings, who was one of the largest land owners of the county. He was a faithful member of the Methodist church, and a good Democrat. In 1827 he was elected a member of the Legislature when Vandalia was the capital of the state. He was a member of the house contemporaneous with Peter Cartwright. He was postmaster at Walnut Hill, Illinois, for many years, beginning in 1834. He was a slaveholder and owned the only male slave ever held in this county. He came here before there were any steam railroads, but during his life he noted wonderful changes, being instrumental in bringing about much of the progress of the county. He opened a store and gave dry goods and groceries in exchange for produce which he hauled to St. Louis by wagon, bringing back supplies. At the time of his coming to this county he had two daughters who had reached maturity. They were taken sick while he was away in Shawneetown on one of his usual trips and one of them died. There was no lumber in the community, so a white-oak tree was cut and a coffin hewn from it, in which to bury the young lady, whose grave is on the old place he owned. He was known to be a very eccentric man, and ten years before his death he bought a metallic coffin, which he kept in the house until his death, and he was buried in it, dying April 20, 1872. His wife died April 3, 1885.

Charles W. Jennings, the subject's father, was born in Kentucky, and he came to Marion county, Illinois, with his parents, settling one-half mile from his father, where he made a home, and became owner of nine hundred acres of land. He married Mariah Davidson, a native of Kentucky, and the following children were born to them: Sarah, deceased, married Capt. R. D. Noleman, who is also deceased; Josephus W., deceased, was born October 29, 1827, lived on the old place and was educated in the district schools. He was a merchant at Walnut Hill, Illinois, until 1856, when he moved to a farm one-half mile west of that place, where he died November 20, 1890. He married Amanda Couch, who was born January 8, 1834, the daughter of Milton and Mary (Beard) Couch. They were the parents of the following children: Edgar, Frank, Mary, Lizzie and Nancy. Harriett, the third child, married B. F. Marshall, who lived at Salem, Illinois. They are both deceased. Maria E. married Silas Bryan, who was county Judge, and lived at Salem, Illinois; Z. C., the subject of this biographical sketch, was the fifth in order of birth. Nancy married James Davenport, who is deceased. She is living at Salem, this county. America married William C. Stites. Both are now deceased. Docia married Alram Van Antwerp, who is deceased. She is living in St. Louis, Missouri.

The subject's father was a man of excellent business ability and a good manager, he having become wealthy. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics was a Democrat.

Z. C. Jennings, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood on the old home place and

was educated in the home schools and the high schools at Salem and Centralia. When twenty-two years old he married Mary J. Baldridge, daughter of James C. Baldridge, of North Carolina, and Margaret (Rainey) Baldridge, a native of Kentucky. At the age of nine years, James C. Baldridge came to Marion county with his parents. Dornton and Mary (Boggs) Baldridge, who settled near Walnut Hill, Illinois. James Baldridge and wife died in Jefferson county, Illinois. He married a second time, his last wife being Tabitha, the widow of Isaac Casey.

The subject started on the place where he now lives to make a home. He first owned forty acres of land, but being progressive he added to it from time to time until he now owns a fine farm of four hundred and twelve acres, which is in a high state of cultivation and one of the best stock farms in the county. He has raised some high-grade horses and cattle and has made all the improvements on the place himself, being regarded as one of the foremost agriculturists of the county, holding high rank among the stockmen of this locality.

Six children have been born to the subject and wife, as follows: Dr. Dwight was born September 1, 1860, and he graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in 1890, having previously attended the Carbondale Normal School, and he read medicine with Dr. Richardson, of Centralia, Illinois. He took up his practice at 4101 Washington avenue, St. Louis, where he has since been residing and has built up a large practice. He married Cora Locy, of Carlyle, Illinois, and three children were born to this union, Beatrice, Dorothy and Dwight L. Charles Emmett, the subject's second child, was born January 4, 1862. He is a farmer at Mosco, Washington, also a dealer in stock and grain. He married Angeline S. Creed, of Centralia township, and they have one son, Fred Allen. Maggie D., the subject's third child, was born December 17, 1863, and married Lewis E. Thomas, of Centralia, Illinois. He is a carpenter in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad. Their only son, Charles, is deceased. Samuel R., who was born December 24, 1865, has always been a farmer and lived at home. Maria, who was born January 22, 1871, died in August the same year; Harriett G., who was born October 7, 1873, married E. M. Jones, of St. Louis. He is traveling freight agent for the Southern Railroad. They have three children, namely: Leona, Dwight and Grace.

The subject of this sketch lived at home until 1859, and was in the lumber business with his father for awhile, then he located on his present place. During the past few years he has devoted a great deal of his attention to raising fruit. For two years he successfully manufactured crates and berry boxes at Walnut Hill, Illinois.

Mr. Jennings has always taken a great deal of interest in politics. He ably filled the office of Supervisor for four years and other minor offices in the Democratic party, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a well read man on all leading topics.

He has a substantial, beautiful and well furnished home, presided over by a most estimable helpmeet, his wife being a woman of culture and refinement. Our subject is an uncle of Hon. William Jennings Bryan. He is well and favorably known throughout the county, being regarded by all classes as a man of force of character, stability, industry and honesty.

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## JOHN H. GRAY.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated is a member of one of the oldest and most honored pioneer families of Marion county, Illinois, and he has personally lived up to the full tension of the primitive days when was here initiated the march of civilization, so that there is particular interest attached to his career, while he stands today as one of the representative citizens of Tonti township, for his life has been one of hard work which has resulted in the development of a good farm which he owns and which yields him a comfortable living.

John H. Gray was born in this county January 14, 1839, and believing that he could succeed as well here as anywhere decided to stay in his native community where he would have the added advantage of home associations. He is the son of James and Mariah E. (Nichols) Gray. Both the Gray and Nichols families were born in Tennessee, being of that hardy pioneer stock that invades new and unbroken countries and clears the wilderness, developing farms from the virgin land. It was for such purpose that they came to Illinois. The parents of the subject came to Marion county in their youth and were married here, having first settled in this locality during the Black Hawk war. James D. Gray, our subject's father, moved to Tonti township in 1851. He was a man of many sterling qualities, a good neighbor and citizen, and, as already intimated, was industrious and a hard worker. He was also a minister of the Methodist church for many years. His family consisted of nine children, three boys and one girl living at this writing, 1908, all fairly well situated in reference to this world's affairs.

John H. Gray, our subject, received a limited schooling in his native community. However, he applied himself well and did the best he could under the circumstances. He remained at home, working on his father's place until he reached maturity. He was united in marriage in 1860 to Susan Ballance, a member of a well known family. After a brief married life she passed to her rest in 1864. This union resulted in the birth of one child, which died in infancy. In 1866 the subject was again married, his second wife being Rebecca A. Boring, who is still living, having proven to be a most faithful and worthy helpmeet and a woman of gentle disposition. She was born in 1848 and attended the district schools in her maidenhood.

Four children have been born to the subject and wife, three girls and one boy,

whose names follow: Susan E., Mattie E., Etta and William A. They have received what schooling that is available in their community and are all interesting children with every prospect for future success.

Mr. Gray in his political affiliations is a loyal Democrat and has taken considerable interest in local political affairs, his support always being on the right side of all questions affecting the public good. He has ably served as Highway Commissioner, giving entire satisfaction in this work, and he is known to all as a man of industry, honesty and integrity, thereby winning and retaining a large circle of friends.

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## MRS. JUDITH SINGER.

Words of praise or periods of encomium could not clearly convey the personal characteristics of the noble woman of whom the biographer now essays to write in this connection, for only those who have had the good fortune to know her personally can see the true beauty of her character and individual traits, which have been the resultant, very largely, of a long life of devotion to duty, a life filled with good deeds to others and led along worthy planes. Mrs. Singer lives in Tonti township, Marion county, where she successfully manages a fine landed estate, exercising rare sagacity of foresight and business acumen, which always result in definite success, and as a result of her commendable characteristics she enjoys the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances in this community.

Mrs. Judith Singer was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1838, the daughter of Peter and Lyda (Mildenberger) Beisel. The Beisel family came to America from Germany in an early day and settled in Pennsylvania, where they developed farms and made comfortable homes. The parents of our subject always lived on a farm, and when her father died, Grandfather Beisel moved to Illinois, and the mother of the subject was married and came to Illinois in 1867, settling in Marion county. She was a good woman and her home life was calculated to foster right principles in her children. The father of the subject was a man of many sterling traits of character, always bearing a good name.

Judith Beisel was given every advantage possible by her parents, and while her early educational training was not extensive, she applied herself in a diligent manner and has since been an avid reader of the best general literature with the result that she is an entertaining and instructive talker, especially when she elucidates on the pioneer days and the aftermath of commercial development of this section of the country.

Our subject was married to Oscar Singer January 2, 1858, the ceremony having been performed in Northumberland county, Pensylvania. Mr. Singer was born in Germany on June 18, 1834. He was educated in the Fatherland, and came to the United States with his parents when eighteen years old, where he learned to be a mechanic of no

mean ability. He worked at his trade in Centralia, Marion county, Illinois, being regarded as one of the best men in the institution where he was employed. He later moved to St. Louis, where he went into business on his own account, and in which city he was living when he was called from his earthly labors on November 20, 1882. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Salem, Illinois. He was a good business man, honest and industrious and made friends wherever he went. He was a public spirited man, being a loyal Republican in politics.

Mrs. Singer purchased an eighty acre farm in Tonti township, Marion county, in 1883, and moved thereto soon afterward, having resided there ever since. It is a splendid place, well managed and highly improved in every respect, producing excellent crops from year to year and yielding a comfortable income for the family. Mrs. Singer's home is one of the most attractive in the community. Good stock of various kinds and a fine variety of poultry are to be seen about the place.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Singer. Two boys and three girls are living at this writing, namely: Ida is the wife of Will W. Langridge, who lives in Terre Haute, Indiana; Lillie is the wife of Lewis Parks, who lives on a farm; Ollie travels for an Indianapolis firm; Oscar married Maude Kline and lives on a farm; Rose L. is a bookkeeper at Salem, Illinois. All these children had careful training and all received a good common school education.

## JAMES R. RICHARDSON.

One of the sterling citizens of Marion county is he whose name initiates this paragraph, being engaged in farming in Tonti township. As a result of his industry, integrity and genuine worth he is held in high esteem by the people of this vicinity, mainly as a result of his principal life work—the noble profession of teaching.

James R. Richardson, the son of John and Sarah A. (Chandler) Richardson, was born in Williamson county, Illinois, at Bolton, December 19, 1841. The Richardson family are of Irish descent. John Richardson was born in Licking county, Ohio, and he was eight years old when his parents died. He was reared by a family named Decker, a farmer at Groveport, Ohio. He received his educational training in the public schools in the Buckeye state, which was somewhat limited, owing to the primitive condition of the public schools of that early day. He was a man of no extraordinary ability but he was a hard worker and succeeded in making a comfortable living. He came to Illinois about 1838, settling near Peoria, where he remained a few years. He moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, and thence to Williamson county and later he came to Marion county in 1853, buying a farm in Tonti township, where he lived until his death in March, 1856.

The Chandler family came from Pennsylvania. The father of Sarah A., our subject's mother, came to Ohio and engaged in farming, but not on an extensive scale.

The mother of the subject was educated in the public schools of Franklin county. She was a woman of many estimable qualities. Eleven children were born to this couple, ten girls and one boy. Sarah A. was married to John Richardson about 1838, and she passed to her rest in 1870. Mr. Richardson was a large land owner in Marion county, this state, and he was regarded as a man of many sterling qualities.

James R. Richardson, our subject, was the second child in a family of eight children. He remained under the parental roof tree until he was seventeen years old. He received his education in the district schools and later at Salem. He was an ambitious lad from the start and outstripped most of his contemporaries. After finishing the public school course, he was not satisfied with the amount of text-book training he had received and consequently entered the State Normal School at Bloomington, Illinois, where he made a splendid record for scholarship, and where he graduated in the class of 1871, with high honors.

After leaving school Mr. Richardson at once began to teach, first in the county schools, having soon become principal, and he was principal in several places. Becoming known as an able instructor, his services were in great demand. He was principal of the schools at Woodson, Franklin, Stanford, Morton and Marseilles, all in Illinois, and he also taught a year in Kansas. He gave the greatest possible satisfaction as an instructor, being well grounded in the texts then included in the public school curriculums, and he was very popular with his pupils, owing to his friendliness and kindness. His teaching extended over a period of twenty-six years during which time his reputation extended not only to adjoining counties but he attracted the attention of the ablest educators of the state, receiving much laudable comment on his work in the school room.

Mr. Richardson could not restrain the wave of patriotism that pervaded his whole being when, in the dark days of the sixties, our national integrity was threatened, and, believing that it was his duty to sever home ties, leave the school room and offer his services in defense of the flag, he accordingly enlisted in Company G, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the regiment assigned to Grant's army during the first part of the war. He was in the great battle of Stone River and the still bloodier conflict of Chickamauga, and many other smaller engagements. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and was in prison at Richmond and Danville for six months. He effected his escape, but was recaptured, and later exchanged. After performing gallant service for a period of three years, he returned home and entered the University of Illinois in 1864, where he completed his education.

Our subject's domestic life dates from December 25, 1876, when he was united in marriage with Sarah Martin Williams, a highly educated woman, a native of Cass county, Illinois, where she was born March 10, 1856. She lived in Morgan county, this

state until seventeen years old, when she entered the State University at Bloomington, and was a student there for several years, where she made a brilliant record for scholarship. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson is a faithful member of the Christian church in Salem. Our subject is a Prohibitionist in his political affiliations.

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## GEORGE W. HILTIBIDAL.

The subject of this biographical review has well earned the title to be addressed as one of the progressive, self-made men of Marion county, being the owner of a very valuable landed estate in Raccoon township, where his labors have benefited alike himself and those with whom he has come in contact.

George W. Hiltibidal was born in Grand Prairie township, Jefferson county, Illinois, March 15, 1867, the son of George and Elizabeth Bradford, both natives of Indiana. They moved to Marion county, Illinois, and finally located in Raccoon township. After building a dwelling house and making extensive improvements on his farm here he moved to Grand Prairie, Jefferson county, where he died in 1869, on a farm which he had improved, and where his wife also died in 1876. He was a strong Republican and he and his wife were members of the Christian church. They were the parents of five children, namely: Mary is living in Washington county, this state, having married Neil Kingsley; Ella, who married Robert Birge, lives at Walnut Hill, this county; John died young; Sarah, who married James Sprouse, lives in Jefferson county, Illinois; George William, our subject, was the youngest child.

The subject's mother died when he was nine years old. He had not been to school up to that time. He then went to live with his uncle, George Bundy, in Raccoon township, with whom he remained for eleven years. He then located on his present farm in Raccoon township, section 28, having secured forty-five acres known as the May place. It had an old log house and stable on it. The subject has been a hard worker and a good manager and he built his present fine substantial and modern home in 1907, and his excellent barn in 1906, and he has made all the extensive improvements on the place.

Mr. Hiltibidal was united in marriage April 5, 1888, to Josie Heyduck, the daughter of Jacob and Phillimina Heyduck, natives of Germany, having lived in the River Rhine country. They came to America and secured wild land in Raccoon township, which they developed and on which they made a good home where they lived until 1903, when Mr. Heyduck retired and moved to Centralia. The subject's wife was born in Raccoon township, this county. Mrs. Heyduck died in 1890. Ten children were born to them as follows: Lizzie, who lives in Decatur, Illinois; Ricca is deceased; Lucy is deceased; Kate lives at Odin, Illinois;

Josie, wife of our subject; John is deceased, Emma lives on the old place in Raccoon township; Henry lives at Centralia; Bennie lives in Centralia; Laura also lives in Centralia.

Five children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: George, Gracie, Esther, Bertha, Julius. The subject carries on a general farming business with great success. He is considered an excellent judge of live stock and raises some good horses. He has always been a farmer, but for many years has worked at the carpenter's trade. He has put up all his own buildings and done all his own work. He is regarded as an excellent carpenter and his services are frequently sought by those desiring to build.

Our subject has faithfully served as a member of the local school board for six years. He is a Republican in his political affiliations. He is a member of the Farmers' Educational Co-Operative union at Bundyville, Illinois. He has gained his success not through the assistance of relatives or friends, but by his own efforts.

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## ISHAM E. HODGES.

Among the sterling Tennesseans who have settled in Marion county since the pioneer days, none have shown more worthy traits of character or been more active in the development of the county than the gentleman whose biography we herewith present. Mr. Hodges is the owner of a fine farm in Raccoon township which has been brought from a wild state to one of the best in the locality through his skillful management.

Isham E. Hodges was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, July 30, 1840, the son of Marcus A. and Elizabeth (Marcum) Hodges, the former a native of Sumner county, Tennessee, where he grew up, made a farmer and where he died, and the latter a native of Abbyville Court House, Virginia, who died in Montgomery county, Tennessee. They were members of the Christian church. Our subject was their only child. His father married a second time, his last wife being Susan Hodges, of Sumner county, Tennessee. She is still living there on the old place. Nine children were born to the subject's father by his second union. He was a soldier in the Indian war in Florida in 1836, being a prisoner of that struggle. Our subject's great-grandfathers on both sides served in the Revolutionary war, being in General Starke's and General Green's command.

Isham E. Hodges had little opportunity to attend school. However, he obtained some education in subscription schools of the early days. He left home when seventeen years of age and came to Marion county, Illinois, where he worked out and carried the mail from Fairfield to Salem. He also farmed in Salem and Raccoon townships. On October 31, 1865, choosing as a life partner Frances Hays, of Raccoon township, the daughter of Elijah M. Hays, whose sketch appears in full on another page of this work.

Eleven children have been born, eight of whom are living: Effie, deceased, married Harvey England, who lives in St. Louis, Missouri. She was born August 23, 1866, and died August 8, 1883. Iva E., the second child, was born October 28, 1867, married Harvey Mercer; they live in Sadora, Arkansas, and are the parents of five children, Clinton, Sylvia, Stewart, Howard and Opal. Clara B., the third child, was born March 11, 1869, died February 8, 1892, married Charles Anderson, of Chicago, Illinois; John D., who was born March 21, 1873, first married Lucy White and second Lydia Kell, having had two children by his first wife, Clayton and Robert, and one child by his second wife, named Donald. He has been postal clerk for several years on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. He was first on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, his first run being between McLeansboro and Shawneetown, Illinois. He runs between Marion and Villa Grove. Ralph Waldo, the fifth child, was born June 6, 1874, and died October 25, 1875; Mark Ainsly was born January 2, 1877, married Indiana Stonecipher, and they have four children, Delta, Isham, Charles and Mary; Grace was born September 13, 1878, married Levi Bigham, a farmer in Raccoon township; Mabel J. was born August 28, 1880, married Henry F. March, station agent at Cartter, Illinois, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and they are the parents of three children, Everett, Franklin and Marie; Minnie Blanche, born September 26, 1882, married Elisha Harmon, a carpenter of Raccoon township; Blaine E., born November 8, 1884, who married Clara Pitts, is a farmer in Raccoon township; Dwight E., born October 28, 1886, is an operator on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Herrin, Illinois, married Nellie Dukes, and they have one child, Clara.

The subject's children have been educated in the home schools, John D. and Iva went to Carbondale, and Blaine attended the agricultural department of the University of Missouri at Columbia.

In 1865, after the subject of this sketch was married, he rented land in Raccoon township. After farming here for a while he went to Idaho, also the state of Washington, also the Shoshone agency and the Red Cloud agency in Wyoming. He was in the West from 1869 to 1871. He was a clerk and did office work most of the time. After 1871 he worked in the United States Pension Agency at Salem, Illinois, under Gen. J. S. Martin, from March 4, 1872, to March 4, 1873, having given entire satisfaction in this capacity, after which he entered the railway mail service on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad and run between Cincinnati and St. Louis for three years, when he was transferred to the Illinois Central Railroad, his run being between Cairo and Centralia for three years, and on the northern division from Centralia to Chicago until April 20, 1889. During this time he lived in Centralia, from 1878 to 1880. In 1869 he bought the farm he now lives on in Raccoon township. In 1880 he built his fine brick house and made all the other

improvements on the place which is one of the choice farms of this locality. It consists of one hundred and forty acres in sections 24 and 25, Raccoon township. One hundred and twenty-five acres are under a high state of cultivation. He has a very valuable orchard of one thousand apple trees, three hundred peach trees as well as pears, cherries and small fruits. He also raises much good stock, horses, mules and cattle and fine Chester White hogs. His farm is also well stocked with fine chickens, White Wyandotte and Rhode Island Red chickens.

Mr. Hodges was one of the patriotic sons of the North who fought to preserve the Union during the dark days of the sixties, having enlisted July 4, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. S. Jackson and Col. Henry Dougherty, having been mustered in at Casseyville, Illinois. He and his company were sent to Birds Point, Missouri, and was in the engagement November 7, 1861, at Belmont, Missouri. They joined General Pope and was at the surrender of Tiptonville, Tennessee, where they captured about seven thousand prisoners. They then went down the Mississippi river to Ft. Pillow and after the battle of Ft. Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, they went up the Tennessee river and were at the siege of Corinth, and, after several skirmishes, marched to Nashville, Tennessee, and occupied that city until December 26, 1862. Our subject was in General Sheridan's division, McCook's corps, General Rosecrans commanding. They were in the marches and battles from Nashville to Murphysboro, Tullahoma, Bridgeport, Alabama, and Chickamauga, Georgia, being wounded in the latter battle September 20, 1863, where he was shot in the thigh and sent to the field hospital at Crawfish Springs, where all the wounded men captured were paroled next day and sent to Nashville and Louisville, later to Quincy, Illinois, and then to Benton Barracks. Then the subject was on detail duty and in the commander's office until July 1, 1864, and he was sent to Springfield, Illinois, and mustered out July 7, 1864.

Mr. Hodges is a loyal Populist. He has been Supervisor of his township for two years, has also been School Director and held minor offices.

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## HENDERSON BOYAKIN WHAM.

A native of Haines township, Marion county, and having spent the sixty years of his life there, naturally the subject of this sketch is known to every man, woman and child in that section of the state. Mr. Wham has been very much in the public eye, in various capacities, having on more than one occasion been closely identified with the affairs of the township in an official way, and it may not be amiss to state, in this connection, that his constituents never had cause to regret the fact of having conferred upon him their suffrages. He is known as a devoutly religious man.

Mr. Wham was born in Haines township March 25, 1848, being the offspring of William and Louisa (Rainey) Wham, the former a native of Tennessee, while the latter was born in Kentucky. The grandfather of the subject was a native of Ireland, and came to America shortly after the Revolutionary war, settling in South Carolina on a farm. Later he went to Tennessee, where he died, and the father and grandmother of Mr. Wham moved to Marion county, settling in Haines township, where later the former was married. The couple entered a farm of prairie and timber land in Haines township that was purchased from the government. He broke the land and built upon it what was then considered a very commodious dwelling. He was a very progressive man, and did much to develop the region. After improving his own land he did much work for his neighbors in the way of breaking the sod, using an ox team, and to him was also due the construction of many good roads. He was a Whig and later a Republican. His wife died in 1883, and he survived her ten years. He was born in 1817, and his helpmate in 1818. They were both devout members of the Presbyterian church for many years, but in later years became members of the Methodist denomination. There were born to the couple eight children, namely: Margaret Ann, widow of James M. Mount; Martha, widow of William K. Storment, living at Cartter, Illinois; Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of John R. Morrison; Minerva, deceased, was the wife of Thomas J. Holt; Jerusha, deceased, was the wife of Mathew M. Gaston; H. B., our subject; Mathew R., deceased, and William R., living at Cartter, Illinois.

The early life of the subject was spent on a farm in Haines township. He attended the common schools and later the high school at Centralia, Illinois. In 1871 he married Nancy Jane Stonecipher, daughter of Joshua and Nancy A. (Hall) Stonecipher, both being natives of Tennessee and early settlers of Marion county. The subject and his wife had ten children, viz.: Prof. George D., a teacher of pedagogy in the State Normal School at Carbondale, who married Edith Page, of Olney, Illinois, and who is the father of one child, John Page Wham; Nellie Eunice, wife of T. E. Maulding, East St. Louis, has one child, Howard B.; Phœbe, wife of E. P. Gaston, Centralia, Illinois, has one child, Helen, Edgar B., a successful merchant of Cartter, Illinois, married Anna Blair; Frederick, senior in law department of the University of Illinois at Champaign, Illinois; Charles, in school at Champaign, taking a literary course; Florence, at home; Benjamin in school at Carbondale, normal course; William J., died in infancy; infant, unnamed, deceased.

Joshua Stonecipher and wife, parents of Mrs. Wham, had fourteen children and they are all dead but five, Hiram, Phœbe, Mary, Curtis and Mrs. Wham. The Stonecipher family is very highly respected in Marion county. William Wham, grandfather of the subject, was the father of eight

children, Joseph, John, Benjamin, William, Isabella, Ann, Jane and Elizabeth. Mathew Rainey, the maternal grandfather of the subject, also had eight children, all of whom are dead. They were: Louisa Ann, Jerusia, Jane, Sarah, Patsey, William, Robert and Samuel.

The subject has one of the most attractive farms in Haines township. He has constructed a spacious dwelling and ample barns. He has been a stock raiser for many years, and handles the very best grade of horses, mules, cattle and sheep. Although he is a very busy man Mr. Wham has a great love for literature, and spends much time among his books. The subject began teaching school in 1867, and spent altogether twenty-five years as a pedagogue. He was a successful instructor and did much for the cause of education in Marion county, and particularly Haines township. He early became an enthusiastic champion of the State Normal School located at Carbondale, and it is a matter of record that Marion county stands first in the state outside of the county in which the school is located in the number of students attending that institution. It is also a fact, of which Mr. Wham may feel justly proud, that Haines township, where he taught for so many years, has furnished more students for the State Normal than any other township in Marion county. He is a Republican and has been Supervisor of Haines township twice, Town Clerk one term, besides serving as Assessor. As an evidence of his popularity it may be stated that Haines township is Democratic normally, but Mr. Wham received an unusually large plurality. He has rarely been defeated for public office, but when he ran for County Treasurer in 1906 he was defeated by forty-two votes. Mr. Wham has been a Sunday school teacher and superintendent for a number of years, and has taken a great interest in church work.

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## JAMES M. DACE.

Among the representative business men of Marion county is the subject of this sketch, who is at present proprietor of a well known and flourishing restaurant in Odin, and who is carrying on his line of business with that enterprise and discretion which are sure to find their sequel in definite success.

James M. Dace was born in Monroe City, Monroe county, Illinois, on April 18, 1861, but was educated in the public schools of this county, where he applied himself in a careful manner and received a good education. He later took a commercial course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College of St. Louis. After leaving school, our subject devoted himself to farming, having while attending school worked on his father's farm. This he followed with success attending his efforts until 1888, then he traveled for a period of seven years for the D. M. Osborn Company, successfully handling a line of agricultural implements, and

obtaining a large amount of trade for them. In 1895 Mr. Dace gave up his position on the road and opened his present business in Odin, that of conducting a restaurant. His success was instantaneous, and he has since conducted the same with much satisfaction attending his efforts, his neat, well equipped and carefully managed restaurant being known far and wide to the transient visitors to Odin, as well as to numerous local patrons. Here is served the very best grade of materials that the market affords and all guests are accorded the kindest consideration and most courteous treatment, so that a customer is never lost, but all speak in praise of our subject's place of business, which would be a credit to any town, much less one the size of Odin.

Mr. Dace has long taken considerable interest in public affairs, his unusual talents having been recognized early by his many political friends, so that he was sought out for public office, with the result that he has been Supervisor of his township for the past twelve years which position he has held with great credit to himself and with satisfaction to all concerned. In politics he is a loyal Democrat.

The married life of Mr. Dace dates from 1884, when he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Lulu Charlton, a native of this county and a daughter of Sidney and Henrietta (Gaines) Charlton, natives of this county. The paternal grandfather of our subject's wife came to this county in an early day, taking up twelve hundred acres of land, which he developed and on which he raised his family and where he died, having lived to an old age. His wife, who is still living, is very old.

The subject and wife have no children living. Mrs. Dace belongs to the Christian church. Our subject in his fraternal relations is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen, having filled many of the chairs in the latter. He at present holds offices in two of these lodges. He also belongs to the Red Men. Mr. Dace has always been known as a man of sound business principles, kind hearted, liberal and pleasant to all.

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## BENJAMIN F. NORFLEET.

This venerable and highly honored citizen of Raccoon township, represents that class of noble American citizens who spend their lives in the rural districts, the great producers, on whom the rest of the world depends, and his life has been so active and carefully lived that success has attended almost his every effort.

Benjamin F. Norfleet was born in Montgomery county, Tennessee, May 29, 1832, the son of Marmaduke and Malinda (McFadden) Norfleet, natives of Montgomery county. The subject's grandfather was James Norfleet, a native of North Carolina. He married in that state, but lived in Montgomery county, Tennessee, most of his life. He was a farmer and raised a good deal of

fruit. He was noted for the fine apple and peach brandy which he made. He and his wife died in that county. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters. He was of Welsh descent. There were three brothers of the Norfleet family who came to America, namely: James, Marmaduke and Starkey. They settled in North Carolina. The subject's grandfather, David McFadden, was a native of Ireland. He married Elizabeth Elliott. He came to America shortly after they were married. He came first to this country and in six months sent for his wife. He settled in Montgomery county, Tennessee, on the Red river. He got six hundred and forty acres of government land. He cleared a great deal of the land and built a fine home on it. He was a farmer and a successful business man. They lived the rest of their lives in Montgomery county and reared a large family. The subject's father and mother were both born in Montgomery county, Tennessee. The former was educated in the home schools and was a self-learned man and became a good scholar. He was a carpenter and farmer. In 1855 he went to Stewart county, Tennessee, and bought a farm there. He was Justice of the Peace, was active in Democratic politics. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Norfleet died in Stewart county, Tennessee. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: Benjamin Franklin, our subject; David, a farmer in Stewart county, Tennessee; Henry A., a farmer in Stewart county, Tennessee; George, a farmer in the same county; Virginia, who lives in the same county; Josephine L. also lives in that county; Mary Elizabeth became a resident of Williamson county, Illinois, where she died. The rest of the children are all deceased.

The subject of this sketch had only a limited education, obtained in the subscription schools. He lived at home until he was twenty-two years of age. He was united in marriage October 10, 1855, to Josephine Hamlett, of Montgomery county, Tennessee, the daughter of James and Jane (Atkins) Hamlett, the former of North Carolina, and the latter of Montgomery county, Tennessee, to which county the former went when ten years of age. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker, and he and his wife lived in that county the rest of their lives. They were the parents of eight children, namely: James, deceased; Frank is a carpenter in Marshall, Texas; Mary Jane is deceased; the fourth child died in infancy; Jackson is deceased; Josephine, the subject's wife; Maria, of Nashville, Tennessee; Margaret, of Clarksville, Tennessee.

Eleven children have been born to the subject and wife, one of whom is deceased, namely: Emma is the wife of F. G. Boggs, of Raccoon township, whose sketch appears in full on another page of this volume; Marmaduke, a farmer in Raccoon township, married Lucy Boggs; Edgar, who is connected with "The Houston Post," at Houston, Texas, married Belle Clayburn; Ella died young; Jefferson, who married Minnie Brown, is a farmer at Springfield,

Illinois; Dora, who married Ira Richardson, lives at Muskogee, Oklahoma; Thomas M., who is an engineer in a coal mine at Springfield, Illinois, married Hattie Few; Sidney, a carpenter living at St. Louis, Missouri, married Nettie Stader; Beulah, the widow of William Stewart, lives at Centralia, Illinois; Benjamin F., Jr., who lives in Lexington, Kentucky, married a Miss McMurphy. He is a well known professor in that city, being connected with a correspondence school there. Starkey, the youngest child, who married Ava Davis, is a farmer at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

After our subject married he and his wife lived in Montgomery county, Tennessee, until 1865, when he went to Trenton, Kentucky, where he purchased a farm. He also worked at the carpenter's trade until 1870. He came to Marion county, Illinois, locating in Raccoon township, on Tennessee Prairie, where he rented land for one year and bought eighty acres in section 22 and twenty acres in section 27, on which he built a house and lived there for twenty years, when he bought his present place of forty acres known as the Wesley Willis place in Raccoon township. He has worked at the carpenter's trade since he was sixteen years old, and, being thus naturally gifted, he became a very fine workman. He has worked at his trade with much success. He has been a most excellent farmer. He retired in 1905. He learned his trade from his father. A great deal of the time he preferred to rent his land and follow carpentry.

Mr. Norfleet has served as Highway Commissioner for five years, and two terms as school trustee; also two terms as director. He is a Democrat in his political relations. Mrs. Norfleet is a member of the Christian church and the subject is a member of the Free Will Baptist church. Members of the Norfleet family are well known in Marion county and they have a modern and nicely furnished home.

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## THOMAS B. NEAL.

The gentleman whose name heads this review is one of the leading farmers in his community in Marion county, and this volume would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of him and the enterprise with which he is identified. Tireless energy and honesty of purpose are the chief characteristics of the man.

Thomas B. Neal, a native of Marion county, Illinois, was born October 31, 1830, the son of Thomas and Rossanna (Walters) Neal. The former came to this county from Kentucky about 1828 and located near Owens Hill where he spent the remainder of his life, having made a comfortable living from his farming pursuits, being a hard worker and a man of highest integrity. The Walters people were born in Georgia and came from that state to this county. The father and mother of our subject were married in Kentucky.

Thomas B. Neal, our subject, was reared on a farm which he helped develop from

the wild country into which the father had moved, but this was an industrious family and soon a good and productive farm was developed. His early schooling was somewhat limited owing to the fact that it was necessary for him to work on the farm and schools were of the most primitive type in those days, taught only a few months out of each year. Our subject showed his loyalty to the "old flag that has never touched the ground" during the forties when this country was in war with Mexico. Being unable to restrain his patriotism when he heard the call for troops to fight the descendants of the Montezumas, and he is today one of the few highly honored survivors of that famous conflict in this country, and it is indeed a privilege to meet and to show proper courtesy to such heroes. Mr. Neal enlisted in Company C, First Illinois Volunteer Regiment, and served with marked distinction in the same throughout the war. He is now remembered by his government with a pension of twenty dollars per month, as the result of his valor in this war. The only other living Mexican war veteran in Marion county besides our subject is William Bundy.

After his experience in the army, Mr. Neal returned home and was married in 1851 to Julia H. Chandler, whose people were from Wilson county, Tennessee. To this union eight children were born, all deceased but four. Mr. Neal's first wife passed away May 2, 1898, and he was married again April 10, 1900, to Manda S. Cozad. No children have been born to this union. The names of the subject's children by his first wife follow: Alexander, deceased; John A., deceased; Etta, Della, Rose A., deceased; Cora, Charley and Ben, deceased.

Our subject has six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, of whom he is justly proud. Mr. Neal owns a fine farm of forty acres in Tonti township, which he has developed to a high state and which has yielded him a comfortable living from year to year and enabled him to lay up a competency for his old age. This place shows that a man of good judgment has had its management in hand, and while he is now in the evening of life he is able to still successfully manage his affairs. He lives in section 9 of Tonti township in a substantial farm house which is surrounded by convenient outbuildings, and his farm is properly stocked with various kinds of live stock and poultry. He delights to see the advancement of his community and county, and he formerly took an active part in the affairs of the Democratic party.

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## THOMAS A. PATTON.

For various reasons the subject of this sketch is deemed eligible for specific mention in this volume, not the least of which is the fact that he was one of the brave "boys in blue" who offered his services in defense of his country during the dark days of the sixties. His life has been one of honest endeavor and filled with good deeds

throughout, and now in its golden evening he is enjoying a respite in his serene home in Centralia township, Marion county.

Thomas A. Patton was born in Mt. Vernon township, Jefferson county, Illinois, December 8, 1837, the son of Austin and Angeline (Thorne) Patton, the former a well known physician, both natives of Virginia, of which state William Patton, the subject's grandfather, was also a native. Austin Patton grew up in Virginia, receiving only a limited education, but he was ambitious and became self-educated, reading medicine with Dr. Frost, of Jefferson county, Illinois, beginning practice at Walnut Hill, where he located about 1830. He secured a farm of three hundred acres, but devoted most of his time to his practice, which was always large. He became widely known, and is remembered as a very jolly man, resulting in his winning hosts of friends. Although a good Democrat, he never held office. His death occurred in 1896. His first wife died December 24, 1837, and he was married a second time to Ann Bateman, a native of Jefferson county, Illinois. She is now living at Walnut Hill. Austin Patton and wife were the parents of three children, namely: William, deceased; Mary, also deceased; Thomas A., our subject. Nine children were born to Austin Patton and his second wife, as follows: James L., deceased, was a farmer at Walnut Hill; Livona J., deceased; Lewis J. is a farmer, living at Newton county, Kansas; Joseph T. is a farmer in Harvey county, Kansas; Iduma A., deceased; George B. is a farmer, living in Jefferson county, Illinois; Carula, who first married Bell Talbott and then Frank Gore, of Walnut Hill; Ila C., who married Willa Copple, of Centralia township; Omer P. is farming on part of the old homestead in Centralia township. He married Helen Telford.

Our subject had only a limited chance to attend school, having studied in a subscription school for a time. Living at home until he was twenty-three years old, he then started in business for himself in Centralia township, section 36, and farmed there with great success for seven years, when he bought a farm in Raccoon township, consisting of forty acres of new and unimproved land on which he remained for four years, then selling it and renting near Walnut Hill in Jefferson county. In 1881 he bought one hundred and fifty acres in Rome township, Jefferson county, which he worked with most gratifying results until he retired in 1902, when he sold out and moved to Walnut Hill, having since lived retired.

Mr. Patton was first united in marriage in 1861, to Alena Smith, of Walnut Hill, and she passed to her rest May 19, 1901. He married again, his second wife being Augusta Maltimore, whom he married October 5, 1905. She was the widow of Christopher H. Maltimore, of Ohio, and she was the daughter of Benjamin F. Nelms, who married Nancy Bailey, the former was of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. Benjamin Nelms was the son of Jerry Nelms, a native of Virginia. His father

was also a Virginian. The first of the family to come to Illinois was Jerry's wife, Mary A. He died in St. Genevieve, Missouri, and his wife, in 1854, came to Marion county, Illinois, and located on a farm near Walnut Hill, where she died, in 1897. He now lives at Decatur, Illinois. Mrs. Patton had one daughter, Mary L., by her first marriage.

Five children were born to the subject by his first wife, namely: William L., who is living in Centralia township on a farm, and who married Cordelia Snow; Zina D. married Alta Kell, and is living on a farm in Jefferson county, Illinois; May married Oscar Breeze, of Jefferson county; Mary married Edward Watts, of Centralia, Illinois; Frank L. is a stationary engineer in the mines, now located in North Dakota.

Our subject has always been a farmer, and being interested in public affairs, he has been entrusted with various local offices. He was Highway Commissioner at one time and School Director for twenty years. He has always voted the Republican ticket, having cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been identified with lodge No. 710, at Walnut Hill for the past thirty-five years. Our subject enlisted August 12, 1862, in Company H, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Centralia, under Colonel Allen. He was sent to Louisville, and later to Perryville, Kentucky, being in the battle there, October 8, 1862. He was in the battle of Stone River, also at Knoxville, and at Chattanooga in the spring of 1863. He was picked out of a division of men to go on an expedition into Georgia. At Rome the whole number of men on this expedition, consisting of fifteen thousand, were captured and sent to Belle Isle Prison, where they were held for fifteen days and paroled. They went to Camp Chase, Ohio, where they remained for ten days, when they were sent to St. Louis, Missouri, where they remained fifteen days. On July 4, 1863, they reorganized and went to Nashville, Tennessee. They opened up the valley leading to Lookout Mountain, and after remaining there for about forty days, they went to Missionary Ridge and engaged in the battle there, also at Lookout Mountain, after which they went into winter quarters in Chattanooga. The subject contracted rheumatism and could not go on the Atlanta campaign, consequently he was transferred to the veteran reserve and was detailed to the hospital steamer for Washington City, District of Columbia, and was sent to City Point, Virginia, to look after the sick and wounded of Grant's army. Part of the time the subject was located in Washington City, New York, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, having served in this capacity until the close of the war, and was discharged June 15, 1865, at Washington City. He received two scalp wounds and was shot through the hat once. These wounds have troubled him a great deal since the war.

Mr. Patton is a good scholar, is well posted on current topics and is a fine conversationalist. He is held in high esteem

by the people of Marion county for his life of industry, his honesty and friendly manners.

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## LUTHER HOLT, M. D.

Although but in the meridian of life the subject of this sketch has had wonderful success in alleviating the ills and sufferings of his fellow men, and in Haines township, Marion county, he is regarded as a credit to the noble profession in which he has been engaged for more than twenty years. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, but early in life he showed a desire to become a medical practitioner, and when his school days came to an end his parents decided that the longing of his heart should be realized.

Dr. Holt was born in Haines township, May 14, 1862, the son of Charles Wesley and Violindia (Wilkins) Holt. The father of the subject first saw the light of day in West Virginia, November 20, 1834, and was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Jackson) Holt, the latter a native of South Carolina. Joseph, after going South, where he was married, settled in Virginia, and finally removed to Tennessee, where he lived until 1837, when he decided that he could better his condition by moving further west, and as a result, emigrated to Marion county, settling at Centralia. Later he took up his residence in Washington county, Illinois, and remained there until the death of his wife, Elizabeth (Jackson) Holt, which occurred in 1847. After this sad event he went to Texas, and died there a few years later. The couple were survived by eleven children, Joseph, John, Eliza, Gordon W., Lee, Sarah J., Thomas J. Charles W., Nathaniel, Albert and Fletcher L.

Charles W. Holt, father of the subject, has spent all of his life in Marion county, Illinois. He was only three years old when the family removed to the state, making the trip with an ox team and pack horses. When a young man he worked on farms, and was employed at times as a laborer on public improvements. He helped to grade the Illinois Central road when it was constructed, and this work was done with shovels and wheel-barrows. Later he began farming for himself on forty acres in section 12, settling on his present farm in section 15, in 1865, which was almost an unbroken prairie at the time. This farm now consists of 220 acres of well tilled land.

The mother of the subject is a native of Marion county, being the daughter of Benjamin and Cloanna (Brewer) Wilkins, the latter a native of Kentucky. Her parents were early settlers of Marion county, and are both dead. The father and mother of the subject are members of the Baptist church at Pleasant Grove. Mr. Holt is a Democrat and has served in the capacity of school director. In connection with the cultivation of his farm, he gives considerable attention to stock breeding, raising a high grade of mules, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs. Dr. Holt, the subject of this sketch, lives on the farm with his father and mother, upon

which is a building which is utilized by him as an office. He received a common school education, and in 1884 entered the St. Louis Medical College, and three years later graduated in medicine and surgery. He then returned to Illinois and began practicing with Dr. A. P. Kell, at Fortville, but after a short time went to Xenia, Illinois, where for one year he practiced with Dr. Shirley. At the end of that interval he returned to his father's farm, and since then has conducted his practice from that place.

In 1889 the subject was married to Josie Huff, who was born and raised in Haines township, and is the daughter of Thomas and Emma (Fulton) Huff. Seven children were born to the subject and his wife, six of whom survive. They are Hallie, Althia, Edna, Earl, Edgar, Ida and Roy. Althia is dead; Edna lives with her parents, and Hallie is a teacher in the Marion county schools. Dr. Holt is a member of the Marion County Medical Society, and in politics he is a Democrat. He has served as School Director, and is a stockholder in a Salem bank. He has always taken a great interest in public affairs.

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## WILLIAM K. PARKINSON.

The subject of this sketch comes from a family whose name has been linked with the progress of the township in which he lives for several decades. He was born on the 10th of February, 1858, on the family farm in section 14, Raccoon township, Marion county, and was the son of Brown and Mary J. (Leuty) Parkinson. Brown Parkinson was a native of Lincoln county, Tennessee, where his wife was also born. John and Elizabeth (Clark) Parkinson, with their son Brown, came to the county in the early part of the nineteenth century from Tennessee. The elder Parkinson was born on February 1, 1782, and his wife on April 6, 1787. The following children were born to them: James, born March 1, 1807, lived in Raccoon township; Mary, born November 6, 1809, married James Morton; Catherine, born on August 9, 1812; Hugh, born June 1, 1814, married Margaret Morton, lived in Raccoon township; John, born on December 10, 1815, married Mary A. Paul and lived in Raccoon township; Elizabeth, born September 16, 1818, lived a single life; Brown, father of the subject of our sketch, was born September 1, 1820; Martha Jane was born January 6, 1823. Brown Parkinson helped his parents during their early struggle in Illinois. His education was received in the old time subscription schools and was somewhat limited. Upon his marriage to Mary J. Leuty he moved into Raccoon township and began farming on his own account in section 14, later buying land and removing to section 23. His father died September 30, 1860, and his mother in the following year on July 31, 1861. Brown Parkinson's married life was a very happy one. He raised a family of ten children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. In consecutive

order they were: Elizabeth A., born February 2, 1848, died in infancy; John, born February 11, 1849, married Bertha Burgess, and is a farmer in Raccoon township; James T., born November 27, 1850, died at the age of eighteen years; Loretta L., born January 24, 1855, married B. F. Mercer, of Raccoon township; William Knox Parkinson, who is the subject of this sketch, came next; Azariah H., born March 13, 1853, died young; Rebecca Annabel, born December 29, 1860, also died in infancy; Rachael Annetta, born January 21, 1863, died unmarried; Charles Andrew, born March 15, 1865, was twice married, first to Ida Little, and afterwards to Bettie Stone, he is a teacher in Madison county; Joseph C., born February 23, 1869, married Flaura March and is a farmer in Raccoon township. Brown Parkinson until his death was an influential member of the Reformed Presbyterian communion. He led an industrious life, built the house he lived in, and otherwise improved the farmstead. He died on the 21st of October, 1883; his wife's demise occurring August 24, 1905. The couple were well known and respected, and are affectionately remembered by their old neighbors.

William Knox Parkinson, the subject of our present sketch, attended the common schools and lived at home with his father until his twenty-first year. July 15, 1880, marked the occasion of his marriage to Mary E. Smith, the favorite daughter of Buckner Smith and his wife, whose maiden name was Ibbie Jane Wyatt. The Wyatts originally belonged to Lincoln county, Tennessee, coming to Marion county about 1860. Mrs. Parkinson's father was all his life engaged in the farming business. He died in 1866. His wife, who bore him five children, survived him for many years, eventually marrying a second time, William M. Morton. She had two children by this marriage, Oscar W. and Elvin R.

Upon his marriage in 1880, William K. Parkinson left the family farm and settled in Haines township. In the year 1884 he changed to Raccoon township, there buying eighty acres of good land which formerly belonged to William Rainey. Here he was not content with the state of the property as he found it. He set about making an improvement with a will. In 1900 he built a substantial house for his family and put up a barn in 1905. All through life he has been a farmer and has had much success in his calling. His energies in that line have been principally directed towards general farming and stock raising.

William K. Parkinson's family life has flown onward with the swiftness and placidity of a summer stream until April 9, 1906, when an infant son but a few days old died; his wife's death which caused him much sorrow occurring on the 17th of the same month. The other children born to their marriage were: Burgess, born April 4, 1881, who died on August 4, 1900, at the family residence; Lena Fern, born August 10, 1886, still lives with her father; James Leonard, born July 7, 1896, also lives on the homestead.

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

In religious life William K. Parkinson is a member of the United Presbyterian church, his religious activity dating back to 1879. He is a forceful and influential member of that persuasion. In politics he is a Prohibitionist and is filled with all the youthful vigor and enthusiasm which marks the greater majority of this newly developed party in our political arena. In past years as a tribute to his personal and public worthiness as a citizen he held different offices in the gift of the township.

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## DAVID M. HESTER.

Among the men of Marion county who have appreciated present day opportunities and have profited by his ingenuity and persistency in the business world as a result of the favorable conditions existing in the great commonwealth of Illinois, is the subject of this sketch, David M. Hester, who was born in Centralia township, this county, August 16, 1841, the son of Milton P. Hester, of Clark County, Indiana, who married Christina Copple in 1840 in Centralia township. Matthias Hester, the subject's grandfather, was born in Hanover, Germany, and came with his parents to America. He married a Susannah Huckleberry. He was a farmer and he and his wife lived and died in Clark county, Indiana. They were the parents of twelve children. Grandfather David Copple lived near Walnut Hill, Illinois, on a farm. The father of the subject came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1839 when he was still single and settled near Centralia on a farm, remaining here until his death in 1905. His first wife died in 1855 and he was again married, his second wife being Martha O. Johnson, of near Mt. Vernon. She died in 1890. He was noted as a great stock raiser. In politics he was a Republican, and was active in church work. He was also a promoter of the general good of the public. There were eight children born to him by his first union, namely: David M., our subject; Julia, deceased, who married Mark Young, who lived in Salem township; William A. is living on a farm near Mt. Vernon; John C. is a farmer near Jefferson, Kansas; Sarah E. married A. H. Young, of Centralia; Isaac is single and living on a farm in Centralia township; Samuel M. is living on a farm in Clinton county, Illinois; Mary is single and living on the old place. Four children were born to Milton P. Hester by his second wife, namely: Ella is single and living in Centralia; Albertus V. is farming near Dallas, Texas; Carrie married Mark Anthony, who is a lumber dealer in Streator, this state; Lillian, the fourth child, is the wife of George Carns, a locomotive engineer, living in Centralia.

As already intimated the subject's father located on a farm which he secured from the government near Walnut Hill, Marion county, in 1839, securing from five hundred to eight hundred acres. Our subject lived at home attending the common schools in the winter months until he was twenty-one

years of age. He then went to Kansas and located in the eastern part of that state, where he remained a short time. When the call for troops was issued to put down the rebellion he was one of the patriotic sons of the North who responded, having enlisted in November, 1861, in Company H, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, under General Blunt, remaining in this branch of the service for two years. He was in many battles and skirmishes in Arkansas and Missouri, being wounded in the left arm and shoulder at Cain Hill. He was laid up at the camp hospital for some time and came home on a furlough, but returned to the service, remaining three years and three months, having re-joined his regiment at Duvalls Bluffs, Arkansas. He served in such a gallant manner that he became first lieutenant. After the war Mr. Hester returned to Kansas and resumed farming for one year then he came back to Centralia. He had a farm in Kansas consisting of eighty acres.

Our subject married Sarah A. Young, of Salem township, in 1867. She was the daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Ware) Young. Nine children have been born to the subject and wife, four of whom are deceased. Their names are: Ella, who married J. P. Rogers, of Salem township; Rose, who married William Gaines, of Stevenson township; Mathew married Pearl Hopkins and is living in Salem township; William is living on a farm, having married Effie McCoy; Daisy is living at home. These children received good educations at the home schools. Mr. Hester is considered one of the best farmers in his community, having made all the improvements on the excellent farm which he has owned for two score years. He successfully carries on general farming and raises some excellent stock of all kinds. He has about five hundred acres of excellent land all in Salem township. He is a loyal Republican, but has held no offices, being content to lend his influence in placing the best men available in the local offices, but prefers to manage his business affairs and keep out of politics as much as possible.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Chandler Post, at Salem. Both he and his wife attend the Christian church. They are both pleasant people and they have a comfortable home.

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## JOHN H. WYATT.

The subject of this sketch joined the silent majority March 20, 1886, in the forty-sixth year of his age, at a time when he was beginning to enjoy the fruits of a life of unusual activity, and great industry. The history of Mr. Wyatt's career is that of a man inbued with a determination to make a success in the world, and that he forged his way to the front despite all obstacles there is no question. The greater portion of his life with the exception of three years that he spent in the service of his country during the war of the Rebellion was devoted to agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Wyatt was born in Lincoln county,

Tennessee, August 15, 1840, being the son of John and Margaret (Hamilton) Wyatt, both natives of the same state. In 1860 his parents moved to Marion county, Illinois, settling in Raccoon township, and at once allied themselves with the Reformed Presbyterian church, of which they remained active members until their deaths. The father of the subject died in 1869, and the mother survived him but five years. There were born to them nine children, James, Richard C., John, Martha, David, Thomas, Ann, Robert and William.

The subject was about twenty years of age when his parents moved to Illinois, and what education he possessed had been procured in the old subscription schools of Tennessee, and all of his time outside of school was spent in doing odd jobs upon the farm. He was an exceptionally apt scholar, and before he attained his majority taught one term of school. Mr. Wyatt was intensely patriotic, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the great struggle came to an end. He entered as a private, and was mustered out as a sergeant. He took part in all of the engagements in which his regiment participated, with the exception of a few weeks, when he was in the hospital on account of sickness.

Mr. Wyatt was wedded December 22, 1870, to Catherine Morton, daughter of James and Mary (Parkinson) Morton. Six children were the result of this union, namely: Mrs. Carrie Murray, widow of the late William Murray, a native of Randolph county, Illinois; Fred, who married Ola Skinner, and is the father of five children; Opal, Eva, Russell, Ruth and Donald; Ida, the third child, died in infancy; Mabel, the wife of Robert McLaughlin; John, married Anna Creel, and Iva, wife of Victor Boggs.

Shortly after his marriage the subject and his wife moved to Missouri, but in 1882 came back to Haines township, and settled upon the two hundred acres upon which his widow and daughter, Carrie, now live. This land was unimproved, and the work of clearing it was a gigantic task, but under the skillful hand of Mr. Wyatt it was developed into one of the finest farms in that section of the state. The farm is situated about two miles northwest of Kell, Illinois, and is very productive. A beautiful modern dwelling stands upon the farm, being equipped with all of the latest conveniences to be found in the up-to-date country home. Both the widow and her daughter are highly intelligent and cultured ladies, and have the respect of the entire community.

Mr. Wyatt had a warm spot in his heart for his comrades of the strenuous days of the civil strife, and was a most active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a regular attendant of all the meetings and reunions of the post to which he belonged. While a life-long Republican, he was not a partisan in any sense of the word so far as local politics was concerned, and always voted, as he deemed, for the best interests of the township and county in

which he lived. The death of the subject was greatly deplored by the people of Haines township, and Marion county for they realized that they had lost a most honorable and valued citizen.

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## HON. THOMAS E. MERRITT.

During the dark days of the Revolution, the colonies had no defender more loyal than Ebenezer Merritt, our subject's grandfather, who served with valor until captured by the British when he was placed in an old hulk of a ship in New York harbor. In after years he was wont to say that the sweetest morsel of food he ever tasted was a rotten Irish potato, which he found in his prison.

The father of our subject, Hon. John W. Merritt, was born in the city of Albany, New York, July 4, 1806, and in his early youth evinced a very decided literary taste, contributing articles to many of the most prominent magazines of that day. Entering the practice of law, he built up a lucrative business in that line in connection with J. J. Brady. Meantime he also invested in real estate and so fortunate was he in his speculations that he became independent at a comparatively early period of life. However, the crisis of 1837 destroyed the value of his investments and made him a poor man once more. Deciding to seek a home in the West, Mr. Merritt came to Illinois in 1840, and settling in St. Clair county established The Belleville Advocate, which he successfully conducted from the year 1848 until 1851. Meantime he also superintended the management of his farm and contributed to eastern magazines and New York papers. He also wrote and published a novel called "Shubal Darton." Coming to Salem in 1851, he established The Advocate, of which he was proprietor and editor for many years.

In 1861 he was elected Assistant Secretary of the Constitutional Convention and in the following year became a member of the Legislature.

The State Register at Springfield having lost its prestige, Mr. Merritt with his son, Edward L., assumed editorial charge of the paper in January, 1865, and attempted to place it upon a substantial footing. The enterprise though not prudent proved a success. For some years Mr. Merritt conducted its editorial columns with great ability and during a portion of that time supplied The St. Louis Republican with its Springfield correspondence. As an editor he justly attained celebrity throughout the country and was one of the most successful journalists of the day. His county may well feel proud of his life and labors. He was modest, unassuming, never ambitious for worldly distinction and preferring the success of his friends to his own. In politics he was an old-school Democrat and was one of the most influential workers in his party throughout the state. He was devoted to the doctrines of the Episcopal church and was a faithful member of that denomination.

In disposition mild, he never used profanity and was also a man of temperate habits, never tasting intoxicating liquor throughout his life. He married in Rochester, New York, in August, 1827, Julia A. De Forrest, who was born in Oswego, New York, and there received a good education. Ten children blessed this union, of whom five are now living.

During his residence in New York, John W. Merritt served as Alderman and aided in formulating a new plat of the Fifth Ward, which he represented in the Council. In 1860 he was a member of the state delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, South Carolina, later was present at the recall of that convention in Baltimore, Maryland, where Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for the Presidency. He was president of the first Press Association held in the state of Illinois, and was at the time of his demise the oldest Odd Fellow in Salem. While uniformly successful in business enterprises, he nevertheless met with reverses and at one time lost by fire two valuable blocks of buildings in Brooklyn. By his long and virtuous life he left a name to which his descendants may point with pride and when, November 16, 1878, he departed this life, he left many warm friends to mourn their loss. The funeral services were largely attended by the citizens of Salem and Marion county, as well as many friends from a distance.

Thomas E. Merritt, our subject, was born in the city of New York, April 22, 1832. He was brought in childhood to Illinois and received a good education in the schools of Belleville. Before attaining his majority he went to St. Louis, where he learned the trade of carriage and omnibus painting in the shops of Theodore Salom, serving a three years' apprenticeship at the trade. Afterward he followed the occupation for four years in St. Louis. He then came to Salem and in 1859 began to read law with P. P. Hamilton, an attorney of this place, now deceased. In 1862 he was examined before the Supreme Court and was admitted to the bar, after which he opened an office in Salem and has since made this city his home. Always a stanch Democrat, reared in the faith of that party, Mr. Merritt early became an active worker in its ranks. In 1860 in Romine township, Marion county, he made his first political speech and since then has participated in every campaign. Until 1875 he stumped every township in the county each campaign year.

The first National Democratic Convention that he attended was held in St. Louis when S. J. Tilden was nominated President in 1876. Later, he was sent as a delegate for the state-at-large to the convention that nominated Gen. W. S. Hancock, in 1880, and the night before the convention met he made a speech in favor of Col. W. R. Morrison on the steps of the Burnet House, Cincinnati. At the next national convention he was alternate-at-large, and as Col. W. R. Morrison, who was delegate-at-large, was appointed on the Committee on Resolutions, and obliged to give his entire time to the work of that body, Mr. Merritt took his

place in the convention. It was this assembly that nominated Grover Cleveland at the time of his first term. Our subject was a delegate from the Nineteenth Congressional District to the convention at St. Louis that nominated President Cleveland the second term. In 1892, he attended as a citizen the convention at Chicago which nominated Cleveland the last time. During the three campaigns in which that famous man was the presidential candidate, our subject made fifty-six speeches in Illinois, and at the time believed that his party promised more than it could fulfill.

In 1868 Mr. Merritt was elected to the State Legislature and was a member of the House of Representatives for fourteen consecutive years. In addition he served as State Senator for eight years, from 1882 to 1890, thus making a legislative experience of twenty-two years. He was a member of the joint session which elected John A. Logan three times and defeated him once, also the joint session that elected Richard Oglesby United States Senator and those that elected Shelby M. Cullom and John M. Palmer. In 1875, he was a leading member of the House when the city judge of East St. Louis was to be impeached, and through his influence the measure was reconsidered and laid on the table. During the same year he secured the passage of the first coal mine bill through the legislature, which was the first act ever passed in the state in the interest of the coal miners. Hon. John M. Palmer, State Auditor and Secretary of the State, gave to Mr. Merritt the honor of passing the bill assessing the capital stock of corporations, and he was banqueted afterward. In 1871, he introduced and secured the passage of the bill compelling railroads to pay for burning property along their lines, which has since been warped by the construction placed on that act by the Supreme Court. He was prominent in the attack made upon state officials for extravagant expenditures, and in that way saved to the tax payers of Illinois more than enough to pay the entire expenses of that General Assembly. His services in that capacity were so greatly appreciated throughout the state, that many of the papers advocated his nomination as Governor of Illinois. Another bill introduced by Mr. Merritt was that of allowing parties to sue before the Justice of the Peace for killing stock along the railroads. The anarchist bill introduced by him in 1887, and passed June 16th of that year, was the cause of the greatest fight of his life. Afterward it was published by Great Britain, France and Russia, while at the meeting of the United States National Bar Association at Saratoga, New York, the President gave one hour to its consideration before that body. Mr. Merritt worked long and faithfully upon the bill which finally passed, receiving one hundred and eighteen votes in the House.

The Anti-Trust bill, January 22, 1889, was the first ever introduced in the state. This passed the Judiciary Committee by one majority, and the House by one hundred votes, but was hung up in the Senate by the two-thirds rule. While a member of the

Senate, Mr. Merritt introduced a bill to compel insurance companies to pay the full value of the policy for destruction of property. This he passed twice through the Senate, and it was defeated in the House. He passed it twice in the House and it was as many times defeated in the Senate. In 1868 he introduced in the House a bill securing the investigation of the proceeds for the sale of lands and other moneys connected with Irvington Agricultural College. After investigation, the State Auditor and Secretary of State took possession of the institution, and from the wreck saved to the state a large amount of money.

In 1868 Mr. Merritt introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to account for the interest received by him on about three million dollars of surplus money. that was lying idle in the treasury and could be used only to pay off the old state indebtedness which was held by English capitalists in the shape of state bonds, this money being set aside to pay the bonds as they became due. It had been collected from the Illinois Central Railroad as seven per cent. of its gross earnings, and was invested in United States ten per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds. The resolution introduced by Mr. Merritt was to the effect that the Governor and Attorney-General of Illinois should look after the interest of this money and report their action to the next session of the General Assembly. He passed the resolution through the House, but by a strong lobby it was defeated in the Senate. In 1872 three million dollars' worth of these bonds became due and were paid in New York in gold, to the English bondholders, the Secretary of State having to purchase the gold in New York. He notified Gould and Fisk that he would require so much gold on that day. By bulling the market, gold advanced one-third of one per cent., so that the three million dollars paid that much premium. The State Treasurer making by this deal the interest on United States bonds that this money was invested in, came out four hundred thousand dollars ahead; which was a loss to the people of the state by the defeat of the resolution in the Senate.

During Mr. Merritt's entire legislative experience, covering a period of twenty-two years, it cannot be shown that he ever cast a vote against the interests of the people. As one of the delegates of the state-at-large, he attended the conventions at St. Louis in July, 1892, and at New Orleans in February, 1893, in reference to the Nicaragua canal. At the latter place, he made a speech for Illinois before the convention. He was one of the commissioners to locate the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Quincy, Illinois (now at Lincoln), also the Asylum for the Incurable Criminal Insane at Chester. For ten successive years he served as Alderman of Salem.

From the above account it will be seen that Mr. Merritt has been one of the most prominent Democrats in Illinois, and he still occupies a foremost position among the leaders of that party. His work in behalf

of the people of the state entitles him to a high place in their regard, and his name will be deservedly perpetuated in the annals of the state as a loyal, able and eminent man. From the press of the country he has received the highest of commendation for his unwearied services in the interests of the people as well as for his great ability.

The State Register said of him that, "The man who wields the keenest satire is Merritt, of Marion". The Mount Vernon Free Press paid him the following tribute: "He is always awake to the interests of southern Illinois, and no influence, let it come from what source it may, is ever able to swerve him from the path of duty to his constituents and the people generally". Another paper says of him: "Merritt is a wit, besides he is a good fellow and everybody likes him. He never rises but he commands the attention of the House. He is a Bourbon of Bourbons". In addition to his other services, previously mentioned, he was a member of various committees of importance. To him belongs the honor of having nominated both William R. Morrison and John M. Palmer for United States Senator.

On the 3d of February, 1862, Mr. Merritt was married to Alice McKinney, a native of Jefferson county, Illinois, and a daughter of William McKinney, who was killed in battle in the Civil war. Four daughters and three sons have blessed this union, as follows: Addis D., Frank F., Clara, Harriet, Lottie, Edith and Harold. In religious belief Mrs. Merritt is a devoted member of the Episcopal church.

## JOHN M. SCHULTZ.

No man in Marion county is more deserving of the success he has attained in business and political circles than John M. Schultz, not alone because of the splendid results he has achieved, but also because of the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed.

John M. Schultz, Circuit Clerk, was born in Salem, Illinois, January 30, 1867. He is the son of Ephraim Schultz, a native of Kentucky, who came to Illinois when a young man, first settling in Alma township on a farm. He moved to Salem a short time before the Civil war, and continued to live in this place up to his death about 1895. He was successful farmer and business man and retained the well-wishes of those who knew him. David Schultz was the subject's grandfather, a native of Germany. Mrs. Becky Frizzell, who is living in Foster township, an aunt of our subject, has reached the advanced age of ninety years. She is a sister to Ephraim Schultz. The subject's father was twice married, his second wife being the mother of the subject of this sketch. His first wife was a Miss Crawford, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland. Five children were born to his first wife, two of whom are living at this writing. The mother of the subject's father was Hannah Hull, who was born in Hull, England. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Kissie Marshall, a native of Tennessee, who came to Marion county in an early day. She was

called to her rest twenty years ago, in 1888. Eight children were born to the father and mother of the subject, four of whom are living, namely: Mrs. Millie Siefman, of Centralia, Illinois; Mrs. Charles Martin, of Davenport, Iowa; Elizabeth Schultz, who is living in Salem; Joseph Schultz, deceased; Christian and Mary died in infancy. David and Samuel Schultz, of Salem, Illinois, who were both in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, were sons of a former marriage, also John Schultz, who was killed when seventeen years old on the battlefield of Resaca, Georgia. He was in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. William Schultz, another son of the first marriage is deceased; also a daughter, Lydia, who married George Jennings, of Patoka, this county, and died several years ago. Hannah Belle, another daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Schultz, and sister of our subject, who became the wife of L. G. Finch, was a teacher in the public schools of Salem for several years. She passed to her rest two years ago, in February, 1906.

Joseph Schultz, a brother of the subject's father, was captain in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was afterward Sheriff of Marion county, also postmaster of Salem and Revenue Collector. David Schultz, another brother of Ephraim Schultz, was wagon master in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

John M. Schultz, our subject, spent his boyhood days in Salem, attending the local schools in which he made a splendid record, receiving a fairly good education.

Mr. Schultz was an industrious lad and soon cast about for the best way in which to direct his life work. He decided to be a mechanic. He is always a very busy man, for his work is satisfactorily done and his business has steadily grown, owing to the fair treatment he accords his customers. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen. He is a loyal Democrat, and was nominated and triumphantly elected Circuit Clerk in 1908, his election being regarded as a most fortunate one by his many friends. Mr. Schultz has remained unmarried. His sister, Elizabeth, keeps house for him. He is well known in Marion county, being interested in whatever has tended to promote the interests of the county in any way. He is accurate, persistent and painstaking in his business affairs.

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## H. N. WOODWARD.

The subject of this sketch is a man of courage, self-reliance and of the utmost integrity of purpose, as a result of which he has, during his entire life stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and friends and is therefore deserving of a place in this book.

H. N. Woodward was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, in 1855, the son of Abner M. and Silvia (Scogin) Woodward. His paternal grandfather was born in New

Jersey. He moved to Ohio and devoted his life to farming. Like all his people, he was a Quaker in his religious affiliations. Grandmother Scogin was born in Kentucky, and lived to be eighty-two years old, rearing a large family of fifteen children. She was twice married. Grandfather Scrogin was born in November in the memorable year in our country's history—1812.

The father of the subject of this sketch was born in Ohio and received his early education in the public schools there and after that he received an academic education. He left Ohio before he was twenty-one years of age and went with his mother to Iowa, and settled on a farm near Burlington, where he remained for some time. He later went South about the close of the war to the Polk plantation, for the purpose of managing negroes under the Freemen's Bureau, and from there he went to Mississippi, later spending two years in Tennessee, having spent one year in Mississippi in a very responsible position, which was filled to the entire satisfaction of the Bureau. They gave him fine letters commending his course and the results of his work while there. He then bought a farm in Marion county, Illinois, in 1866, and farmed with much success for a period of thirteen years. He then formed a partnership with Colonel Morrison, in Odin, for carrying on a grain business which partnership continued for a period of eight years, when he bought out Colonel Morrison's interests and Mr. Woodward retained his interest until his death.

In 1886 the Odin Coal Company was put in operation, and Mr. Woodward financed the corporation. He was secretary and later treasurer of the same and always a director, having remained such until his death which occurred in 1890. He was a loyal Mason. The mother of the subject is living in 1908, at the age of eighty years. She is a fine old lady with many beautiful attributes. There are six children in this family, four of whom lived to maturity.

H. N. Woodward, our subject, first attended the public schools in Marion county, but thirsting for higher learning he entered the University of Illinois, where he made a splendid record for scholarship. After leaving college he decided to continue the work which he knew the most about—farming, and he followed this until he was twenty-seven years old. He went into the grain and hay business by purchasing Colonel Morrison's business. He was successful in this from the first, more so, in fact, than at farming; however, every year he devoted to farm work added to his competence, for he was a careful and conservative manager. He has enlarged his latter line of business until he now carries on a general merchandising establishment. In 1902 the same was incorporated since which time Mr. Woodward has been president and is the largest stockholder, being the active manager, under whose able direction the business has increased to a satisfactory state and is rapidly growing.

After the death of his father, our subject

was director and treasurer of the Odin Coal Company, which position he ably retained for a period of twelve years. He is at present connected with the Marion County Coal Company, of Junction City, a corporation. Mr. Woodward was a director in the same, but is not at present. In all his business dealings he has been regarded by every one as a man of unusual tact and shrewdness and ever fair and honest. Success seems to attend his efforts in whatever line he undertakes.

Mr. Woodward was united in marriage in 1883 with Agnes Ferguson, daughter of William and Eliza (Hildreth) Ferguson, natives of Ohio, where they lived on a farm. Five children have been born to the subject and wife, named in order of birth as follows: Grace, born in 1884, is living at home with her parents; Lucile, the second child, was born in 1886, is single and living at home; Nelson was born in 1888, and is deceased; having died in 1890; Edwin was born in 1893, and is attending high school in 1908; Agnes, who was born in 1897, is also a pupil in the Odin schools.

Mr. Woodward, in his fraternal relations, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Woodmen. In politics he is a Republican, taking considerable interest in the affairs of his party, especially in reference to the local officials. Both he and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist church. The former takes a great interest in educational matters. He is known as a man of industry and frugality. He has a beautiful home at Odin.

## SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

Among the members of the many families of early settlers who have forged to the front in the realm of public life and in their daily avocations in Marion county, Illinois, few indeed, have reached a higher standing than the subject of this sketch, whose long life has ever been associated with the progress of the county, especially in the township where he resides.

Samuel F. Phillips was born October 20, 1829, in the vicinity of Clarksville, Montgomery county, Tennessee. His father, Jonathan Phillips, came of a well known family in the state where he resided, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Fowler, who came of a family equally well connected. Jonathan Phillips' father was Samuel Phillips, who, together with his wife, Nancy (Crow) Phillips, born in Virginia, were among the earliest settlers in Tennessee. The elder Phillips was a hardy and industrious farmer and he and his wife lived a long life on their farm in Davidson county, Tennessee, where they reared a family of eight children; four sons and four daughters. The sons were David, Thomas, George and Jonathan, the father of Samuel F.

Jonathan Phillips spent the early part of his life on his father's farm, and he received a limited education in the common schools in the neighborhood of his home. When he had reached manhood he married and in 1831 he and his wife drove in the antiquated vehicles of the period across the long stretches of country, starting from

MRS. NANCY. PHILLIPS.

S. F. PHILIPS.

Montgomery county, Tennessee, finally landing and settled in section 1, Centralia township, Marion county, Illinois. At this time he obtained one hundred and sixty acres of government land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which farm he added to at different times until he had six hundred acres, becoming a farmer of more than average industry and he succeeded in improving and changing the appearance of the property. Though well known and widely respected in the locality, he never aspired for public patronage. In politics he was first a Whig and on the disappearance of the older party became a Democrat. He was a member of the Presbyterian brotherhood in religious life and a sturdy upholder of that belief. As a man and an active farmer, he was well known and widely esteemed. The date of his birth was in the year 1799, and his death occurred on April 2, 1856. His wife was born July 20, 1806, and died July 10, 1893. Her father, William Fowler, lived in Montgomery county, Tennessee, where he died. He had married a Miss Fyke and their union brought forth four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Drury, Richard, Sarah, the mother of the subject of our sketch, and Mary.

Jonathan Phillips and his wife reared six children, James George Washington, died 1856, was a farmer, married Margaret Sugg, and lived at home until his death. Another was Samuel F., the subject of this sketch. William, who married Rebecca Allen, was a farmer in Centralia township where he died in 1859. Joseph R. died April 2, 1862. Nancy married Isaac Phillips and lived at Cobden, Illinois. She, as well as her husband, is dead. John P., a farmer in Centralia township, married three times: first, Vitula Cazy; second, Martha Norfolk; and third, Ida Johnson.

As a boy, Samuel F. Phillips had little chance to go to school. However, he attended the local subscription schools at infrequent intervals. The circumstances of his youthful schooling did not affect him in after life, for he was always of an observant and intelligent turn of mind and in this way assimilated much useful information. He was of much assistance to his father in improving the paternal residence, and he remained there in a useful capacity until his thirtieth year. In 1859 in Davidson county, Tennessee, he married the daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Chadwell) Phillips, of the same county and name, his wife's first name being Nancy Jane. This Phillips family had come to Marion county, Illinois, settling there in section 12, Centralia township, in 1852. The father spent his life on the farm in his new surroundings where he died; his wife died in Odin, Illinois. The children of the marriage were: Nancy Jane, the wife of Samuel F. Phillips, the subject of this sketch; Martha E., who married Noah Wooters, both deceased: Mary K., who was the wife of James Stroup, both of whom are dead; Minerva T., the wife of Dr. J. J. Fyke, of Odin; Sarah B., the wife of W. D. Farthing, attorney-at-law, at Odin; George died young, at home; William H.,

druggist at Iuka, Illinois, lives in Centralia township. He married Frances Summerville; Samuel D., druggist at Odin, married Jessie Lester; John G. married Laura Johnson, and lives in Oklahoma.

Samuel F. Phillips and his wife lead a happy domestic life and have had nine children. His sons and daughters are mostly all married and are important factors in the life of the community. William W. is a farmer in Centralia township and is married to Malissa Rial. Sarah E. married John H. McGuire, engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad at Centralia; they have two children, Tressa and Erma. Etta, the widow of G. W. S. Bell, lives near Centralia. Patra married John F. Guymon, of Centralia, and they have one daughter, Beulah. Martha B. is the wife of Charley Whitchurch, of Centralia township, and the mother of three children, Carl, Boyd and Harry. Allie married W. B. Carr, of Raccoon township. Alphia married Joseph L. Hill, of Ewing, Illinois. Samuel T. married Nora Sutherland, of Centralia township, and has two children, Hazel, born October 17, 1905, and Samuel Howard, born March 7, 1907. Samuel T. is a farmer in Centralia township. George Robert, another son, who is at home working with his father, is unmarried.

In the year 1860, Samuel F. Phillips located on his present property. Since then he has striven to enhance the value of the land. It consists of two hundred and fifty acres. He principally engages in stock raising and does a general farming business.

Samuel F. Phillips is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and is influential in church advancement matters. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party. The first time he exercised his right to vote he recorded it for Granville Pierce.

The subject of this sketch has received fitting public recognition. His record as Justice of the Peace is of forty-four years' standing, and he has been a Notary Public for fourteen years. He has been associated with the Board of Trustees of Centralia township for twenty years. For sixteen years he has been Township Assessor. He is also a member of the board of township high school. He is still in harness, his seventy-nine years weigh but lightly upon him, and it is the wish of a large circle of friends that he be long spared to his affectionate family, and to the people of his township for whom he has worked so diligently.

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## ANDREW SHANAFELT.

Among the well known citizens of Marion county who have finished their labors and gone to their reward, the name of Andrew Shanafelt is deserving of especial notice. He was a pioneer himself and the son of a pioneer. He was one of the sterling yeomen, whose labors and self-sacrifice made possible the advanced state of civilization and enlightenment for which southern Illinois has long been noted.

Andrew Shanafelt was born August 5,

1821, in Licking county, Ohio, where his parents, Peter and Catherine (Cover) Shanafelt, settled in a very early day, making the journey from their native state of Pennsylvania by means of a sled and experiencing many hardships and suffering on the way. Peter Shanafelt purchased a tract of heavily timbered land which by dint of hard work he finally succeeded in clearing and reducing to cultivation and on which he died, shortly after becoming situated so as to live comfortably. His wife, who survived him a number of years and for some time prior to her death, which occurred in Marion county, Illinois, at the age of seventy-seven, made her home with her children. The family of Peter and Catherine Shanafelt consisted of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the number. Both parents were of German extraction and representatives of old families which immigrated to the United States in an early day and settled in Pennsylvania, where numerous descendants still live.

Andrew Shanafelt was reared on the home farm in Ohio, early learned by practical experience, the true meaning of hard work and grew up strong and vigorous and well able to cope with the difficulties and discouragements which life had in store for him. After remaining in his native county until 1847, he disposed of his holdings there and came to Marion county, Illinois, where for some time he labored as a farm hand, subsequently renting a farm near the village of Odin. On March 22, 1849, he was united in marriage with Katherine Johnson, of Licking county, Ohio, and two years following that event, purchased forty acres of land near Odin, on which he lived and prospered until the summer of 1856, when he sold the place and bought one hundred and twenty acres, which he made his home to the end of his days and on which his widow still resides.

Mr. Shanafelt labored long and diligently to reduce the latter place to cultivation and make it profitable, the land being about half timber and half prairie, on which no improvements of any kind had been previously attempted. He addressed himself resolutely to his task, however, and after working for a number of years and experiencing many hardships and privations, finally succeeded in developing a fine farm and placing himself in independent circumstances. Methodical in directing his labors and eminently progressive in his methods of cultivating the soil, he became widely known as a model farmer while in business matters his sound judgment and wise forethought enabled him to take advantage of unfavorable conditions and mould them to suit his purposes. As a citizen he ranked high and was ever public spirited in matters relating to the material improvement of the county and the moral progress of those about him. Few men in the community were as much esteemed or showed themselves more worthy of the regard of the people of the community and throughout a long and eminently useful life he discharged his every duty as he would answer to his conscience and his God.

Mrs. Shanafelt, who is still living at the

ripe old age of seventy-eight years, is a daughter of William and Rachel (McClelland) Johnson, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Licking county, Ohio. She shared her husband's fortunes and vicissitudes, encouraged him by her wise counsel and judicious advice and being in every sense of the word a helpmeet, contributed not a little to the success which he achieved. Ten children were born to this couple, three of whom are deceased, viz: Elizabeth, William and Isaac; those surviving are Adam, a farmer of Salem township; Rachel, wife of T. M. Branch, of Salem township; Mary, who married John R. Branch, of Marion county; Susanna, now Mrs. Riley Farthing, of Salem; Martha J., wife of Frank Young, also of Salem; Samuel and David, prosperous farmers of the township of Salem.

In his political views, Mr. Shanafelt was a Democrat, but aside from serving as School Director and Supervisor, never aspired to public position. He was always interested in what made for the advancement of the county and the development of his resources, believed in enterprise in all the term implies and had great faith in the future of Marion county and the progress of its people. He lived with the greatest good of his fellow men ever in view and reached the advanced age of eighty years, retaining to a marked degree, the possession of his physical and mental powers. On May 1st of the year 1901, he died very suddenly of heart failure, and it goes without the saying that his loss was deeply felt and profoundly regretted by the large circle of neighbors and friends with whom he had been so long associated. Since his death, his widow has resided on the family homestead and although nearly eighty years old, she feels few of the infirmities incident to advanced age, having remarkable action, and able to attend to all her household duties, besides manifesting a lively interest in the labors of the farm. She has spent her entire life within the geographical limits of Marion county and has yet to take her first ride behind a locomotive. Although circumscribed within a narrow area, she is quite intelligent and well informed and keeps in touch with the times on all matters of general and local interest.

William Johnson, father of Mrs. Shanafelt, was taken to Ohio when thirteen years old, and grew to manhood in Licking county. He was reared a farmer and in due time married Miss Rachel McClelland, who bore him four children before he disposed of his interests in Ohio and moved, in 1842, to Marion county, Illinois. He made the journey to his new home by wagon and after purchasing eighty acres of wild prairie land, addressed himself to the labor of improving a farm and providing for those dependent upon him. His first dwelling was a hewed log building with a large fire-place for heating and cooking, such modern articles as stoves and carpets being unknown in the pioneer homes of those days and the good wife and mother was obliged to attend to her many duties with but few of the conveniences now found in the humblest of households.

Mr. Johnson and family lived after the manner of the typical pioneers of the early times and experienced not a few hardships and privations ere the farm was fully developed and capable of producing a comfortable livelihood. In the course of time, however, he added to his original purchase and became one of the enterprising and well-to-do farmers of his township, besides taking an influential part in the development of the community along other than material lines. He lived to see Marion county grow from a sparsely settled prairie to one of the most enterprising and progressive sections of Southern Illinois, and with strong arm and clear brain, contributed his share towards bringing about the many changes that are now apparent. He departed this life at the ripe old age of eighty-one, his wife dying several years later, when seventy-eight years old. A daughter, Mrs. Lavina Ross, lives on the family homestead at the present time and a son by the name of Isaac served in the late Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, Mrs. Shanafelt being one of the seven surviving members of the family.

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## FRANKLIN GILBERT BOGGS.

The subject was born November 30, 1854, on the old Boggs homestead in Raccoon township, Marion county, the son of James Clark Boggs, who was born in Jefferson county, this state, April 3, 1828, and reared, educated and married in Marion county. He married Margaret Hicklin, who was born February 23, 1834, in Lincoln county, Tennessee. James C. Boggs was the son of Spruce Boggs, who married Martha H. Kell, January 21, 1825. They were of North Carolina. They were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and gave the land on which to build the church, and were active in church work. He was born May 9, 1808. They came to Jefferson county, Illinois, in the early twenties and were the first settlers in Rome township, the north part. He got wild land here, and in those days the Indians were quite troublesome and ate most of his crop the first year. There was an abundance of wild game then. He was a hard working, rugged man, and won success despite obstacles, through his agricultural labors. He and his wife died on the place. They were the parents of fourteen children, seven of whom grew to maturity. They are all now deceased. Those who grew up were: Thomas, Clark, William, John, Sarah, Joseph and Hugh. The subject's grandfather, William Hicklin, was a native of South Carolina. He married Ann Sloan, of that state. They went to middle Tennessee where they remained for a number of years after their marriage, and they went later to Randolph county, Illinois, and then to Marion county, settling in Raccoon township, where they secured wild land in section 27, having got eighty acres of government land, which they developed into a good farm, and on which they died. They were the parents of four

children, John, Margaret, Betsy J. became the wife of T. B. Parkinson, of Raccoon township, this county; Florida A. lives in Raccoon township, the widow of Benjamin Cook. The subject's father received only a limited education. However, he was self-learned. When a young man he taught school. He was reared on his father's old homestead and lived at home until he was twenty-one years old, after which he was at different places for awhile. When he bought eighty acres of land in section 34, Raccoon township, on which he made his home until in April, 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in several engagements, among which was the great battle of Stone River. In fording the river there the troops had to wade the water up to their arm pits. The subject's father was very warm at the time, and the cold water caused him to take a severe cold, which resulted in his death on April 6, 1863. He was buried in the National cemetery at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. His wife remained on the place until her death, September 3, 1893. They were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. Mr. Boggs was a Justice of the Peace and a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. James Clark Boggs were the parents of four children, namely: William, who died single at the age of nineteen; Franklin Gilbert, our subject; Mary A., the wife of E. R. Davis, who now lives on the old Boggs place in Raccoon township; Florida married Joseph C. Telford, a farmer in Raccoon township.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the home schools and lived at home until he reached the age of twenty-four years. He was united in marriage December 6, 1877, to Emma Norfleet, who was born in Tennessee, the daughter of Benjamin F. and Josephine (Hamlett) Norfleet, who now live in Raccoon township, and whose sketch appears in full in this work. Three sons have been born to the subject and wife, as follows: Vivian O., was born December 25, 1878. He is in the mercantile business in Mounds and Dongola, Illinois, making his home in the latter town. He married Anna May Eimer, of Bellville, Illinois, and they have one son, Leland. Vivian O. was a stenographer and teacher previous to going into the mercantile business. He attended school at Carbondale, Illinois, and took a business course at Centralia. He is a bright young business man. Victor, the subject's sdneco child, was born September 30, 1880. He attended school at Carbondale, Illinois, and at the University of Valparaiso, Indiana, where he made a brilliant record for scholarship. He is a graduate in pharmacy. He is now in St. Louis, engaged in carpentry and building, also real estate. He buys lots and builds on them for investment purposes. He married Iva Wyatt on September 24, 1908. Earl, the subject's youngest son, was born August 22, 1887. He is a farmer and carpenter at Fruti, Colorado, where he is doing well. He attended the Centralia schools.

After 1877 the subject located on his present farm in section 34, Raccoon township, where he purchased forty acres. It was a

new place, but the subject was a hard worker and soon developed a fine farm, well improved in every respect, and his home is one of the finest in Raccoon township. He does most all his own carpenter work, being naturally a skilled workman. He also owns one hundred and thirty-one acres of well improved and very productive land in sections 27, 34 and 35, in this township. He has a very valuable orchard. He raises fine fruits of all varieties, and he used to raise a great many strawberries. No small part of Mr. Boggs' income is derived from his live stock. He always keeps a good grade, his Duroc and Jersey hogs being especially well bred. He has also been extensively engaged in the poultry business for the past seventeen years, raising mostly Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. He carries on a general farming, and his place shows thrift, good management and industry, being all in all one of the most desirable farms in the township.

Mr. Boggs is a stanch Republican and a faithful member of the United Presbyterian church. He is well read on modern topics, and he makes all his friends and acquaintances feel at home when they visit him.

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## HARRISON G. HIZLIP.

The subject of this sketch was a native of Virginia and a worthy type of the courteous, high minded and honorable class of gentlemen for which the Old Dominion state has long been distinguished. Harrison G. Hizlip was born in the year 1805, and grew to manhood in his native commonwealth, receiving the best educational advantages the country at that time afforded, and remaining on the family homestead until attaining his majority. When twenty-one years of age he severed home ties to make his own way in the world, and thinking to improve his interests in the West, he came to Illinois in 1826 and settled at Vandalia, where he helped lay the brick in the first capital building of the state. After a brief residence in that town he went to Missouri, where he invested his ample means in slaves, but the troublous and unsettled times preceding the Civil war caused him great anxiety, and with other slave holders he was made the object of persecution by the Union element of the country, not infrequently experiencing rough treatment and much suffering at the hands of those fanatical disturbers of the peace. The war coming on and freeing his slaves, he was seriously crippled financially, but with the small residence, his fortune, which he succeeded in saving, he returned to Illinois and purchased a farm in Marion county, several of his erstwhile bondsmen accompanying him north, so greatly were they attached to him by reason of his kind treatment. Some of these ex-slaves still live in Marion county and are greatly esteemed by their white neighbors and friends, being peaceable, law-abiding and industrious, and a credit to the communities in which they reside. By industry and good management Mr. Hizlip succeeded in

recuperating his fortune in part, and during his residence in the country he was considered one of the successful farmers and enterprising citizens of the township in which he lived. After a few years, however, he discontinued agricultural pursuits and removed to Salem, where he lived in honorable retirement until his death, which occurred in 1893, the meanwhile attaining to high standing as a neighbor and citizen, and wielding a strong influence in behalf of whatever made for the advancement of the community and the welfare of his fellow men.

Mr. Hizlip was a Democrat in the broadest meaning of the term, and stood ready at all times to make any sacrifice within his power to promote the interest of the party, in the principles and doctrines of which he was a sincere and uncompromising believer. A southern man in sentiment and sympathy, he nevertheless accepted with good grace the results of the war, and thereafter was firm in his devotion to the Union, and a great admirer of the free institutions which have had such a marked influence in reuniting the former hostile sections and making the American government a model of its kind. Mr. Hizlip was a man of strong and sincere religious convictions, and for many years a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, contributing freely of his means to the support of the Gospel, and by his upright and manly conduct doing much to induce others to abandon the way of sin and seek the higher life. A marked characteristic of his personality was his fearlessness in his devotion to what he considered the right, although it often subjected him to much contumely and disfavor, but his sincerity and honesty were beautiful and in every respect admirable. During the period of disintegration preceding the great Civil strife, he clung tenaciously to his principles, and though frequently menaced with suffering and death, he manfully faced his persecutors and in not a single instance did he yield to their threats or abandon a cause, which by nature and training he deemed just, and for which he would make almost any personal sacrifice.

Mr. Hizlip in the year 1882 contracted a matrimonial alliance with Mrs. Rachel Robbins, a widow of the late Joseph Robbins, and daughter of John and Jane B. (Gardner) Worthington, of North Carolina, who proved a true wife and helpmeet as well as an able and judicious counsellor to the end of his days, the union being without issue. After a long and useful career extending over a period of eighty-eight years, the life of Mr. Hizlip came to a close in 1893, the event being deeply lamented by the people of Salem, and greatly regretted by all who felt the influence of his personality. Those who knew him best felt most keenly the loss which the public at large sustained, for in his death there passed from earth a man of sterling worth. A sincere Christian gentleman and a citizen who did much for his kind, and made the world better by his presence.

Joseph Robbins, the former husband of Mrs. Hizlip, was a North Carolinian by

birth, and a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity and high social standing. Shortly after his marriage with Miss Worthington, he migrated to Kansas, and owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in that territory, growing out of the slavery question and other political matters, he remained but a short time, removing at his earliest convenience to Parke county, Indiana, where he resided for several years as a tiller of the soil. Disposing of his interest in the latter state, he subsequently moved to Fayette county, Illinois, where he purchased land and engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which he devoted the remainder of his life, dying in the year 1874, respected and honored by all who knew him. Mr. Robbins was a man of influence in his community, possessed many sterling qualities and his character and good name were ever above the suspicion of dishonor. He measured up to a high standard of citizenship, discharged faithfully and well every duty incumbent upon him, and will long be remembered for his activity in behalf of justice and right and for the influence he always exerted for the good of those with whom he mingled. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, namely: Ephraim, of Vandalia, Illinois; John, deceased; Perry, a mechanic of Salem; Shubal, also a resident of Salem; Claudie and Lizzie, the last named dying at the age of nine years.

Since the death of Mr. Hizlip his widow has made her home in Salem where she has a large circle of friends who prize her for her many estimable qualities. A devoted friend and sincere Christian, her life has been filled with good, while her acts of kindness and encouragement towards the poor and distressed, and her liberality in behalf of all worthy objects for the amelioration of human suffering have endeared her to the large number who have profited by her bounty.

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## ELIJAH M. HAYS.

Tennessee has furnished many sterling citizens to Marion county, Illinois, and none who have come here benefitting themselves and the community alike, have stood higher in the estimation of the people than the subject, for his life has been so lived that it not only resulted in good to himself and family, but to all his neighbors and the general public as well, and although it has been brought to a close by the "grim reaper," his influence still lives.

Elijah M. Hays was born January 15, 1818, in White county, Tennessee. He was the son of Samuel Hays, a native of Tennessee, of Irish descent, who came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1829, and went to Missouri on a business trip and died in that state. He married Rachel Huff, a widow, who died in Raccoon township, this county. They were the parents of the following children: Nicholas, who married Zula Crabtree; Aley married William Hays; Mary married Nathaniel Fields; Samuel married

Betsy Hendricks; James married Jemima Chance; Alex married Sarah Crawford; William first married Delila Crawford and later a widow of Thomas; Elijah, the subject of this sketch; Stephen D. married Nancy Evans.

Our subject had but a limited schooling in the pioneer schools. He lived with his parents and came with them to Marion county, Illinois, in 1828, the Lovell family also came with them. Samuel Hays located in Haines township. Our subject lived at home until he married, April 12, 1838, his wife being Denisha Deadmond, who was born April 12, 1817, in Orange county, North Carolina. He purchased the farm where his wife and son Charles now live in Raccoon township, in 1837. He purchased two hundred acres on which was a small house built of split logs. He first built a double log house, eighteen feet square and later one eighteen by twenty-two feet. He built a chimney and fire-place between the two houses. They had no stoves in those days. He built his brick house in 1873, and made all the extensive improvements on the place. He devoted his long life to farming and was always considered a most excellent one. He was a loyal Republican, but held no office. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. Mrs. Hays has lived on the old place now over seventy years. Nine children were born to the subject and wife, namely: Elizabeth J., born May 2, 1839, married James Huff, who is now deceased, but she is living at Boyd, Texas, and is the mother of four children, Alonzo, Evaline, Emily and Esther. The second child of the subject and wife was Emily, who was born August 12, 1841, married Samuel Gaston. She is now deceased. They had two children, William and Lavina. George G., the subject's third child, who was born January 7, 1844, was in Company E, Seventieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted January 6, 1862, and was accidentally shot through the heart, September 3, 1862. Frances R., the fourth child, was born February 28, 1847, married I. E. Hodges, of Raccoon township, a full sketch of whom appears in this work; James T. was born January 25, 1850, married Mollie Bryant, and they have two children; Charles J., born November 14, 1852, lives on the old place. He married October 3, 1883, Lucy R. Mercer, who was born in Raccoon township in 1856, the daughter of Silas Mercer, now of Raccoon township. Charles J. Hays has always lived in Raccoon township, being a well known farmer. He and his wife have four children: Mary, Ivan, Roy and Una. Mary and Una are attending school at Carbondale, Illinois. John L., the seventh child of the subject, was born June 30, 1856, and he married Margaret Boggs. He is a farmer in Raccoon township, on a part of the old Hays place. He has the following children: Herbert, a mail clerk on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, who married Dora Helms; Edith married Ernest Burt: Ernest is a farmer in New Mexico; Edna and Elijah are attending school at Marion, Illinois; Clara and Carroll are the

youngest. The eighth child of the subject and wife was G. O., who was born August 13, 1859, married Nina Watson. He is at Kell, Illinois, where he runs a saw-mill and threshing machine. He has five sons, Otho, Redus, Frank, Oscar and Elmer. Elmer, the youngest child of the subject and wife, was born May 29, 1862. He first married Laura Boggs, and one son, Ezra, was born to this union. His second wife was Kate Easley, and four children were born to this union, namely: Everett, Gladys, Isham and Ruby.

Mrs. Hays, the wife of the subject, has thirty-one grandchildren, thirty-six great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren. The Hays family is well known and prominent in Marion county. Elijah M. Hays was known as a man of much native ability, was kind, generous and had hosts of friends. He passed to his rest March 31, 1893, lamented by all who knew him.

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## EDGAR F. BRUBAKER.

The subject of this sketch, Edgar F. Brubaker, is a man who is an important factor in the farming and mercantile business in the county in which he lives. The son of one of the pioneer residents of Marion county, a man who held a record as a large farmer and merchant, and as a church worker and a prominent citizen, entitled him by birth to a place in the life of the community. He has, however, had the advantages of a present-day education, and his trained brain and industrious habits have brought him success in life.

Edgar F. Brubaker, a twin brother of Edwin M. Brubaker, was born in Alma township, on October 6, 1859, and was the son of Eli Brubaker and Mary Warner, his wife. His father, who was born December 11, 1818, and who died July 10, 1907, was universally known and respected in the community. He was one of the pioneers of Marion county, where he made a name for himself. He helped to establish a Presbyterian church in Stevenson township, and was an active, conscientious, and untiring religious worker. For over forty years he held the position of superintendent of Sunday schools, after which he was elected honorary superintendent for the remainder of his life. He was noted and known throughout the county as a raiser and breeder of Durham cattle. His farm at one time comprised fourteen hundred acres of as good land as there was in the county. For many years he turned his attention to the mercantile business in an extensive way in Salem. He was a life-long Democrat and one of the most popular and important men in his section of the county. His family consisted of seven children. They were: Isaac B., who married Dolly Kagy, and has one child; Christian M., who married Woodson Cheely and has eight children; Anna B., who married Shannon Kagy, has five children; William A. married Marindy Van Gilder, and has five children: Edwin M., the twin brother of the subject of our sketch, married Catherine Byers and has two chil-

dren; and Logan E. married Rachel Kagy and has two children.

Edgar F. Brubaker married Mariette Kagy, on April 3, 1888. No children have been born to them. In his youth he was educated at the common schools, afterwards attending Lincoln University, where he took a scientific course. Like his father before him, he started extensively in the farming business and with much success until about eleven years ago, when he decided to go into the mercantile business in Brubaker. His venture along mercantile lines was an assured success, and his business has a turnover now of about twenty thousand dollars. In addition to his large mercantile interests, Edgar F. Brubaker still holds about four hundred acres of land and is a breeder or Polled-Angus cattle on an extensive scale, the Polled-Angus herd which he now has on his farm being of a remarkably good quality. In the past he has been quite a large raiser of sheep and has the reputation of being a shrewd and experienced agriculturalist.

In politics Edgar F. Brubaker is a Democrat. In the political life of his township he has been as active as his business interests could permit him to be. He has served a term as Road Supervisor, and twice as a Justice of the Peace. His reputation along agricultural lines gained him the distinction of serving on the Board of Agriculture at the State Fair at the time of its being held at Peoria, Illinois. In the social and religious life of the township and county, the names of Edgar F. and Mrs. Brubaker are well to the fore. Their names have rarely been absent from social and religious functions in the neighborhood. As a citizen and a representative business man, the subject of our sketch is admired and respected. He has all the qualities which go to the making of the desirable and conscientious member of the community.

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## JOSEPH C. PARKINSON.

No family in Marion county is better or more favorably known than the Parkinsons, who have been identified with the growth of this locality since the early pioneer days, and who have in every instance played well their parts in the county's history. The subject of the present sketch is a worthy representative of his ancestors.

Joseph C. Parkinson was born on the old Parkinson homestead in Raccoon township, February 27, 1869, the son of Brown and Mary J. (Leuty) Parkinson, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Jefferson county, Illinois. He married in Jefferson county and came to Marion county, locating in Raccoon township, where he secured one hundred acres of land in section 23, all wild land, but he was a hard worker and cleared it, making a good home. He devoted his life to farming, and was School Director, a Republican, and he also held several minor offices. He and his wife were members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. He died in October, 1883, and his

wife died August 29, 1905. The father of the subject was not only well known but well liked. To the parents of the subject the following children were born: John, a farmer in Raccoon township, living on part of the old place; Luella married B. F. Mercer, of Raccoon township; William K. is a farmer in Raccoon township; Nettie is deceased; Charles A. is superintendent of the public schools at Glen Carbon, Illinois; Joseph C., our subject, is the youngest child.

Joseph C. Parkinson lived at home with his mother until he was twenty-two years old. He attended the neighborhood schools there and got a fairly good education. He was happily married February 5, 1891, to Flaura J. March, of Raccoon township, the daughter of John S. March (whose sketch appears in full in this volume). To the subject and wife seven children have been born as follows: Maude, Hattie, Harris, Roy, Helen, May and Merle.

After his marriage Mr. Parkinson located on a part of his father's farm and lived on the old homestead, making a success of his farming operations until the spring of 1901, when he moved to the south line of the old homestead, where he has since resided. He owns fifty acres of the old place and twenty-six and one-half acres adjoining it, making his a very valuable and desirable farm, highly improved and one of the most productive in the township. The subject carries on a general farming business. He raises all kinds of grain, horses and cattle, good hogs; his cattle are Jersey and Durham, and his hogs are Poland-China and Duroc Red. His fine stock is known all over the county, and no small portion of his income is derived from this source. He has always been a farmer and is considered an excellent one by those who know him. He has a comfortable home and convenient outbuildings.

Mr. Parkinson has ably served his community as Township Clerk for two years and School Director for three years. He is a stanch Republican, and always takes an interest in the affairs of the county, doing what he can to promote his interests, whether politically, socially or materially. He and his wife are faithful members of the United Presbyterian church.

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## MISS METTA McCOLLUM.

A woman of unusual business tact and ability is the subject of this review, and it is safe to say that she is not surpassed in Marion county, Illinois, by any of her sisterhood for soundness of judgment and she has made a success in the management of a splendid landed estate in Tonti township, and her pleasing manner has won many friends in this locality where she has long maintained her home.

Miss Metta McCollum was born in Alma township, Marion county, Illinois, September 17, 1865, the daughter of Lemuel and Margaret (Kagy) McCollum, the former having been born February 14, 1828, in Trumble county, Ohio. The great-grand-

father of the subject, Robert McCollum, was also a native of Ohio. He and his good wife were of Scotch-English descent and were people of much sterling worth. Lemuel McCollum came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1856. He was a student of Hiram College. He was a very highly-gifted man, having both taught school and practiced medicine with marked success and he became a man of much influence in his community. He was married in Marion county, Illinois, in April, 1858, when thirty years of age.

Lemuel McCollum rented a farm in Alma township and later purchased a valuable farm there. He taught school for many years, becoming well known as an able instructor and his services were in great demand. Believing that he could serve humanity better as a physician, he studied medicine, making rapid progress and began practice, building up a good trade and winning a reputation for his skill that was more than local, but he finally gave up both teaching and medicine to return to the quieter and more independent life of the farmer. He was called to his rest July 19, 1908, after an eminently useful and successful life in which he did an incalculable amount of good for his fellow men and laid up an excellent competency for his children. In politics he was a Republican, and he faithfully served his township as Assessor for one term.

The noble mother of the subject, who was noted for her friendliness and beautiful Christian character, preceded her husband to the spirit land in September, 1884. Mr. McCollum was an active member of the Christian church.

Four children of this union are living at this writing (1908), named in order of their birth as follows: Selma, born September 4, 1859, is the wife of John Dover, who lives in Kansas; Metta, our subject, was the second child; Elmer, who was born April 4, 1868, is postmaster at Brubaker; Edward was born February 22, 1874.

Metta and Edward McCullom are now owners of an eighty-acre farm in section 25, Tonti township, which they have made themselves. They carry on general farming in a most successful manner, skillfully rotating the various crops so as to get the best results, and at the same time keeping the soil from growing thin. The place is under a fine state of improvement in every way, and their residence is nicely furnished, possessing an air of cheerfulness and hospitality. She has a very wide acquaintance in Tonti township, and the highest esteem is entertained for her by all.

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## MRS. MIRIAM LECKRONE.

A more kindly and affable woman than the subject would be hard to find within the borders of Tonti township, Marion county, where she has long maintained her home, and where, like Dorcas, the well known Bible character, "she hath done what she could" toward the uplifting of the community in lending her influence for

the progress of moral, educational and religious movements. She is a representative of a prominent and praiseworthy family.

Mrs. Miriam Leckrone, the daughter of William and Margaret (McKibben) Leckrone, having been born in Allen county, Ohio, August 18, 1840. Both the Leckrone and the McKibben families were natives of Pennsylvania. The father of our subject came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1864, and remained here until his death in 1887, his wife having preceded him to the spirit land in 1874. They were people of much sterling worth, and by hard work and economy always had a comfortable living, and they spared no pains in giving their children every advantage possible.

Our subject married William Leckrone in 1867, in the house where she now lives. The Leckrone family came to this county from Licking county, Ohio, in 1842, and settled in the neighborhood where our subject now lives. William Leckrone was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Zion church being the one in which he kept his membership. It was built in 1869. He was a liberal contributor to the support of this church in which he was an active member. He was a Republican in politics and faithfully served his township as Highway Commissioner in a manner that reflected credit upon his ability and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He was known as a public-spirited man, and always willing to do what he could in furthering any movement looking to the betterment of the community. He was thoroughly honest and trustworthy, a good business man, and was well and favorably known to all. His death occurred March 1, 1883.

Five children were born to this union as follows: Charles W., whose date of birth occurred in 1870, is a railway postal clerk on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, his run being from Villa Grove to Thebes; W. M., who was born in 1874, married Lottie McMackin, a native of Salem, and one child has been born to them, named Eugene M., whose date of birth occurred February 14, 1908; Frank H., was born in 1876; Ida R., was born in 1878; Julia was born in 1868. This family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. William M., is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a stanch Republican and has been Assessor of his township for one term, performing the duties of this office in a most acceptable manner. The brothers of the subject are now engaged in the dairy business. Mrs. Leckrone lives in a comfortable and nicely furnished home, and she is known as a woman of kindly disposition.

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## GEORGE MUNDWILER.

Owing to the honorable and very active career of the subject of this sketch and also because of his standing in the community in which he lives in Alma township, Marion county, it is believed that the publication of this sketch regarding his life's work will be greatly appreciated by his many acquaintances and friends.

George Mundwiler was born in Knox county, Ohio, May 27, 1838, the son of Christopher and Polly A. (Kepple) Mundwiler, he being the fifth of a family of eleven children. The father of the subject was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and the subject's mother was born in Knox county, Ohio. The parents of the subject moved to Marion county, Illinois, in 1864, and bought a farm of two hundred and sixty acres of improved land on which they made a comfortable living for many years. Christopher Mundwiler died in this county at the age of seventy-eight years.

George Mundwiler moved with his parents from Knox county to Seneca county, Ohio, when one year of age. He received his education in Ohio near Tiffin, in the district schools. He was thirty-six years old when he accompanied his parents to Marion county, Illinois.

Believing that it was the duty of every loyal citizen of the Union to shoulder arms in defense of the flag during the troublous days of the sixties, having enlisted in 1862 at the age of thirty-four years in Company C, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he served with much gallantry as a private. However, he did not have very hard service. Colonel Churchill was in command of this regiment. Our subject was never wounded or sick during his term of enlistment. After the war he returned to his farm.

Mr. Mundwiler was united in marriage in 1866 to Savilla J. King, and one child has been born to this union, Nora E., who is now Mrs. Spitler, who is the mother of three children, two boys and one girl.

The second marriage of our subject was to Mary W. Burns, April 11, 1883, and two children have been born to this union, namely: Minnie M. and Van Cleveland. The former married Edgar Stevenson, and they have three children, all boys.

Politically our subject is a Democrat, and while he is deeply interested in political matters, especially as they affect his own community, he does not take a very great interest in conventions or elections, preferring to merely cast the honest ballot in a quiet way.

The parents of our subject were Lutherans, but he is not a member of any orthodox body, but he is a man who believes in the principles of good citizenship, good government and strict attention to his own affairs, and as a result of his honesty, integrity, industry and sociable nature he has won his way into the confidence and esteem of all who know him, being regarded as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of Alma township.

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## CHARLES C. SANDERS.

The subject has seen the development of Marion county from an obscure wild prairie district to one of the leading counties of the state, and he has done his full share in promoting the industrial and civic affairs of the county, ranking today among her best known and most highly honored citizens.

Charles C. Sanders was born in Centralia township, Marion county, December 21, 1848, the son of Robert and Nancy (Copple) Sanders, both natives of Indiana. The father came to this county a single man in an early day and married here. He was always a farmer and blacksmith, having bought a farm in Centralia township which he sold and went to Missouri, where he remained a short time, then came back to Centralia township and bought another farm on which he lived until his death in 1855. His wife died in 1854. They were the parents of six children, namely: Catherine, deceased; Charles C., our subject; John, deceased; Samuel, Robert and the youngest child was a boy. The subject's parents died when he was small and he went to live with John Thomas for three years in Centralia township, also three years with John McClelland, who was his guardian until 1865.

When seventeen years old our subject went to enlist in the Union army as a substitute, but his uncle prevented him from enlisting. He then went to work out at different places, until he was nineteen years old. On December 28, 1867, he married Martha Jane Hudlow, who was born December 11, 1849, in Jefferson county, Illinois, the daughter of James and Roxanna (Hildibiddle) Hudlow. James Hudlow died in 1849. His widow then married Alexander Garren; her third husband was John Sprouse, and her fourth husband was George Birge. She died in 1898. Mrs. Sanders had one sister who married Thomas Groves. She lived in Indiana.

After his marriage the subject lived on his father's place for a time, then he traded for his present farm in section 25, Centralia township, where he has one hundred and twenty acres. It had only a few improvements on it when he took charge, but being a hard worker he developed a good home and a fine farm, about half of the place now being cleared, on which highly productive land he raises corn, hay, apples, peaches, pears and much small fruit, and he also raises some good horses, hogs and cattle, and carries on a general farming business with great success, being a good manager. He has always been a farmer, but he found time to operate a threshing machine for twenty-seven years and did a thriving business.

Mr. Sanders is a Democrat and he has held minor offices, having served on the school board. He is a member of the Christian church.

The subject and wife are the parents of six children, namely: Robert C., a farmer in Clinton county, this state, married Addie J. Cameron and they have five children, namely: Fred, Dwight, Claude, Melinda and Menzo. Mary Etta, the second child of the subject, married Elmer Satterfield, of Raccoon township, and they have the following children: Frank, Bert, Clara, James, Sarah and Ottie. Nancy, the subject's third child, married Edgar Morrison, lives at Odin, Illinois, and has three children, Jessie, Charlie

and Mary. Lillie, who married George Day, lives at Odin, Illinois, and has one daughter, Pearl; Edgar is a farmer in Raccoon township, this county, who married Delle Martin, and they have two children, Ruby and Floyd; Dicey May is living at home.

Our subject is a well known man in this county where he has many friends and bears an exemplary reputation.

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## E. P. GARNER.

The subject of this sketch has well earned the honor to be addressed as one of the progressive, public-spirited men of Marion county. His early labors were devoted to railroad work, but the latter years up to the time of this writing, 1908, were spent in the management of a grocery store in Salem, where he held high rank as a merchant and successful business man.

E. P. Garner was born in Salem, Illinois, March 4, 1856, the son of Albert Garner, a native of Tennessee, who came to Illinois when a young man, settling in Salem. He drove a stage coach on the old Mayesville and St. Louis lines; in latter years he was a stock trader and butcher. He died in Salem after an active and useful life replete with success and honor. The mother of the subject was known in her maidenhood as Letitia Pace, who was born in Mt. Vernon, Illinois. She is a woman of beautiful Christian character and admirable traits and is living in Salem in 1908, at the age of seventy-five years. The parents of the subject had a family of seven children, four of whom are deceased at this writing. They are: Florence, deceased; Ann, deceased; Albert, deceased; E. P., our subject; Blanche, deceased; Maggie, the wife of J. H. Vawter, of Salem; Frankie, who is living in Salem.

Mr. Garner was reared in Salem, having attended the common schools until he was fifteen years old. His first position was as a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on a passenger train, having followed this from the time he was nineteen until he was twenty-four years old. He then fired a locomotive on the same road for one year, between East St. Louis and Vincennes. After this he went to work for the Wabash Railroad at East St. Louis as a car accountant, having followed this up to 1906, on which date he abandoned railroading and went into the grocery and meat business in Salem, which business he has handled with success, building up an excellent trade.

Our subject was happily married March 8, 1883, to Janie Jackson, a daughter of John W. Jackson, of Frankfort, Kentucky, who is a brother of the late Capt. James S. Jackson, of Salem. This family has always been influential. Three interesting children have been born to the subject and wife, as follows: Garrie J., whose date of birth occurred March 17, 1884, in Salem; Sherrill P., who was born February 25, 1889, in East St. Louis; Ralph E., born December 23, 1898, in Salem, is in the public

schools at Salem. These children have received every care and attention at the hands of their parents and they all give promise of successful futures.

Our subject is a charter member of the Modern Americans, and in his religious affiliations he subscribes to the Christian church. Mrs. Garner and the three boys are also members of this church.

Mr. Garner was on the Executive Committee of Salem township in 1880, with W. J. Bryan at the organization of the Hancock and English club. This was Mr. Bryan's first political act, he being only twenty years old at that time. Mr. Bryan was chairman of the committee on permanent organization.

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## W. R. WOODARD.

The subject is now practically living retired in Salem, Illinois. Through his long connection with agricultural interests he not only carefully conducted his farm, but so managed its affairs that he acquired thereby a position among the substantial residents of the community. Moreover he is entitled to representation in this volume because he is one of the native sons of Marion county, and his mind bears the impress of its early historical annals, and from the pioneer days down to the present, he has been an interested witness of its development.

W. R. Woodard was born in Marion county, about five miles northwest of Salem, August 8, 1844, the son of Charles Woodard, a native of Ohio, who came to Illinois in 1840, settling on the farm where our subject was born, and he continued to live there until 1904, developing an excellent farm and reaping rich rewards for his toil from year to year, for he was a thrifty man of the best type of agriculturist. In 1904 he moved to Salem where he spent his old age, surrounded with the comforts of life, which his manhood years, in the youth and "noon" of life had accumulated, having passed to his rest in Salem, February 10, 1907, more than eighty-seven years old. He was at one time postmaster at Tonti.

He worked in a carding mill in Salem for some time, and had the weave made up into clothes. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Joshua Woodard, who was a native of Pennsylvania and who migrated to Ohio and then to Illinois with his son, the father of our subject. He made a success of whatever he undertook, being a man of sterling qualities, like most of the pioneers of the country of those early days. He finally went back to Ohio where he died.

The mother of our subject was Ann Allmon in her maidenhood, the representative of a fine old family in Tennessee. Her people finally moved to Marion county, Illinois, where she passed to her rest in 1884. Four children were born to the subject's parents, W. R., our subject; A. J., who lives on a farm near the old home place; Elizabeth Ann, widow of J. H. Scott, living near Tonti; Ann, who died in infancy.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm and attended the country schools in that neighborhood, having applied himself in such a manner as to gain a fairly good education for those primitive school days. He lived on the old farm where he made a decided success at agricultural pursuits until he moved to Salem in 1904. He erected a house on the old homestead for himself, where he spent his years of labor in comfort and plenty. Mr. Woodard was united in marriage in 1871 to Mrs. Martha N. (Deeds) Nichols, whose parents came to this state from Virginia when she was one year old. She was always known as a woman of many fine personal traits. Four children were born to the subject and wife, all deceased, three having died in infancy, and the fourth after reaching maturity. Our subject always took considerable interest in public affairs and he was appointed postmaster of Tonti after his father gave it up. He has also been honored with township offices in Tonti township.

Mr. Woodard is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Salem, and his wife is also a consistent member of this church, both ranking high in the congregation of the same. Our subject has spent his long and useful life in Marion county, and it is interesting to hear him tell of the early days when Salem was a small hamlet with but a few houses and much wild game was in the great forests and on the uncultivated prairies roundabout. He has been a man of good business judgment and a hard worker, consequently he has made a success of his life work which has always been carried on in an honest manner. He owns a good residence in Salem, where he is regarded as a good law abiding citizen, and where he has many personal friends.

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## JOHN P. WILLIAMS.

The subject of this sketch belongs to that class of men who win in life's battles by sheer force of personality and determination, and in whatever he has undertaken he has shown himself to be a man of ability and honor.

John P. Williams was born in New York City, May 10, 1849, the son of Robert Williams, a native of Wales, who came to America when a young man. He was a pattern-maker and ship carpenter of great skill. He left New York in 1853, and went to Licking county, Ohio, where he remained until his death in 1854.

The subject's mother was Margaret Parry, also a native of Wales, who came to America when very young. She is remembered as a woman of many fine traits and a worthy companion of Robert Williams. She passed to her rest while living with our subject in Salem, July 10, 1882, to which place she had come four years previous. Three children were born to the parents of the subject of this sketch, the only one living being John P. Williams. Rowland H., his brother, died in Salem, Decem-

10, 1890. He was appointed postmaster of Salem by President Harrison, and his death occurred after he had served only about eighteen months. Robert, the subject's other brother, died March 10, 1877, in Licking county, Ohio. These children received every advantage possible that their parents could give them.

John P. Williams was reared in Licking county, Ohio, making his home there from the time he was three years old until he was twenty-eight. He received his education in that county, having applied himself in a manner that resulted in a fairly good common school education. After leaving school Mr. Williams engaged in the shoe making business, which he followed for twelve years and in which he was eminently successful. He came to Salem in 1878 and worked as a solicitor for his brother who was then in the monument business, following this in a most satisfactory manner until 1882 when he went into the life and fire insurance business, spending considerable time on the road as a special agent in life insurance and making a marked success in this line of business.

Mr. Williams was appointed postmaster of Salem, April 1, 1898, in which capacity he served with entire satisfaction to the authorities and in a manner that reflected much credit upon his natural executive ability, until 1907. This appointment was made by President McKinley, and he was re-appointed by President Roosevelt. After leaving the office, Mr. Williams opened a real estate and insurance office in 1907 and has been conducting the same to the present time, building up an excellent patronage and is now doing an extensive business throughout this community. He represents eight old-line companies and the business of these could not be entrusted to better or abler hands, owing to Mr. Williams' popularity in Marion county, his genuine worth and integrity.

Our subject was happily married in 1873 to Laura A. Ruton, an accomplished daughter of E. E. Ruton, a native of New York state. The ceremony which united this congenial couple was performed in Ohio and their subsequent life history is one of the utmost harmony and happiness, and to this union six interesting children have been born, named in order of their birth as follows: Margaret, the wife of James N. Chance, a merchant tailor of Salem; Lucy, the wife of William P. Morris, a wholesale cigar dealer of Salem; Frances, the wife of L. W. Fellows, a broker, of New York City; Lena, who is living at home; R. Carl, who is a train dispatcher on the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Jefferson City, Missouri; Rowland L., who is living at home, and is assistant time-keeper for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company at Salem.

Mr. Williams, in his fraternal relations, belongs to the Salem Blue Lodge, Council and Chapter, Masons, and judging from his daily life one would conclude that he believes in carrying out the noble precepts of this ancient and praiseworthy order. Both he and his wife are members of the Cum-

berland Presbyterian church. The career of Mr. Williams clearly illustrates the possibilities that are open in this country to earnest, persevering men who have the courage of their convictions and are determined to be the architects of their own fortunes.

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## GEORGE C. WELLS.

The fact that the subject was one of the patriotic sons of the north who offered his services and his life, if need be, on the field of battle in defense of the flag during the dark days of the rebellion, entitles him to the high honor which is due everyone of the gallant boys in blue.

George C. Wells was born in Washington county, Rhode Island, January 20, 1844, the son of Peter C. and Elizabeth (Stillman) Wells, both natives of the same county, in Rhode Island. He was a farmer and died in 1872, at the age of sixty-six years; she passed away in July, 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years. The subject's parents had seven children, namely: Anna Elizabeth; Maria, of Alleghany county, New York; Harriett, living in Rhode Island; George Clark, our subject; Adeline, Emeline and Oscar, all living in Rhode Island.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the home schools and Alford College, New York. In July, 1862, he enlisted for a period of three years in Company A, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, at Hopkinton, Rhode Island. He was in the army of the Potomac, Ninth Army Corps. He was in the great battle of Fredericksburg and was shot in the right hip, December 13, 1862, and was sent to Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained for one month, and he was in the home hospital for one year, was then discharged and came home. He served six months. After the war he went to Westerly, Rhode Island and engaged as a mechanic until December 10, 1865, when he came west and located in section 4, Meacham township, Marion county, Illinois. He first bought forty-four acres of land, but being thrifty and a good manager, he gradually added to this until he owned two hundred and ninety acres. He made all of the improvements on the place and was considered one of the best farmers in the township.

Our subject was united in marriage February 16, 1868, with Emma L. Brown, a native of Niagara county, New York, and three children have blessed this union, namely: Oscar C., who married Inez Randolph. He is a farmer and poultry raiser in Meacham township, and the father of five children, Gale, Glenn, Ora, Elsie and George. Harriett, the subject's second child, is living at home; Lena, the youngest, is also a member of the home circle. Oscar Wells taught school for many years. Lena is now in the Farina high school.

The subject carries on a general farming business, raises Red Polled stock, Red Comb and Brown Leghorn chickens, Pekin ducks and several varieties of good live

stock. Since 1896 Mr. Wells has been living in practical retirement, however, he still oversees his farm. He has for many years dealt very successfully in poultry, feed and fertilizers. He has held several of the township offices, and is a Republican of pronounced convictions.

Mr. Wells is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 426, at Farina, Illinois. He has been commander of the same, having held all the offices of this post. He is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist church at Farina. Mr. Wells deserves a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished. He started life poor, but being ambitious he worked hard and has achieved eminent success, being today one of the solid and substantial men of his township and well and favorably known by every one. He is remembered as a teacher of more than ordinary ability, having taught school for six years, one year in the Farina, Illinois, high school. What his hand and mind have found to do he has done with his might, and having attained a commanding position among his contemporaries he wears his honor in a becoming manner.

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## WINFIELD S. LACEY.

Among the citizens of Meacham township, Marion county, whose lives have been led along such worthy lines of endeavor that they have endeared themselves to their fellow citizens, thereby being eligible for representation in a volume of this nature, is the gentleman whose name appears above.

Winfield S. Lacey was born in Morrow county, Ohio, September 30, 1849, the son of Hiram G. and Sophia (Sell) Lacey, the former a native of Ohio, who grew to manhood there and married before leaving that county. He lived in Ohio until 1855, when he brought his family to Marion county, Illinois, settling in Meacham township. He drove through the country from Ohio, bringing twenty-two head of cows with him, also three teams. He secured one hundred and twenty acres of land in sections 10 and 15. It was partly improved and had an old house, eighteen by thirty-six feet, of split timber, and there was an old log stable. These soon gave way to comfortable and substantial buildings, and the place was put under a high state of improvements. Being thrifty he soon bought more land and lived on this place until his death. His wife died in Farina, this state. They were Methodists. Mr. Lacey was a Republican, but never aspired to office. The following children were born to them: Gabriel S., who lives in Meacham township; Mahala also lives in Meacham township; Thomas S. lives in the same township; Francis M., enlisted in the Union army when eighteen years old and served during the war. After the war he married and moved to Cowley county, Kansas; Abram F., was also a soldier in the Federal ranks, who served three years. After the war he returned to his home in this county,

where he remained until his death; A. H., resides on the old place, and was also a soldier; Nancy married Michael Butts, and is living in Meacham township; W. S., our subject; Anthony and Catherine were twins, the former is deceased, and the latter is the wife of Jacob Althon, of Clay county, Illinois; Hiram is living in Meacham township, this county; Hugh is deceased; Mary is the wife of Douglas Roberts, who lives in Fayette county, Illinois.

The subject of this sketch had only a limited education, not having an opportunity to attend school very long in his youth. He remained a member of the parental family circle until he was twenty-four years old. He was married February 27, 1873, to Nancy Hitchcock, of Harrison county, Ohio, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hitchcock. Her parents moved to Marion county, Illinois, in 1870, and located in Omega township, where they remained two years and then moved to Meacham township, remaining here one year, then they went to Iowa, where Mr. Hitchcock died. His wife is living at this writing in Nebraska. Seven children were born to the subject and wife as follows: Edward, who is farming in Meacham township, married Margaret Gotshall, of Ohio; Lydia, who is now deceased, was the wife of Lon Myres; Haman is living in Farina, Illinois, engaged in the hardware business, and in married to Olive Warren; Orville is deceased; Hugh is also deceased; Ollie married Jesse Norman, and is living in Meacham township; Milton is living at home. These children attended the local schools, receiving fairly good educations.

After his marriage the subject bought forty acres of land in Meacham township and lived there for three years, when he sold out and bought the place where he now lives, in section 4, Meacham township. It was raw land, but Mr. Lacey was always a hardworker and a good manager, and he rapidly improved the place up to its present high state of efficiency. The subject now owns three hundred and forty acres, which he rents, being now retired. His farm is well up to the standard of Marion county's choice farms, being well fenced, and in every way in first class condition. He has a substantial and beautiful dwelling and a good barn and other out buildings.

No little part of Mr. Lacey's income has been derived from live stock, raising an excellent grade of hogs, cattle and sheep. He is also a good judge of horses and has always kept some fine ones. He has devoted his life to farming, consequently he has mastered every detail of this class of business. In politics he is a Populist, but has never held office. He started in life in a small way, but he is now one of the substantial men of the township, having gained all his property unaided, by his careful management and hard work. The subject's first wife was called to her rest in February, 1903, and he married Rebecca Minard, of Harrison county, Ohio, in October, 1905. Mr. Lacey is known by the people of Meacham township for his honesty and useful life.

## SAMUEL PUFFER.

Prominently identified with the industrial and civic affairs of Marion county is the subject of this sketch who is one of the leading farmers of this locality, residing on a beautiful farmstead in Meacham township, which he has improved.

Samuel Puffer was born in Effingham county, Illinois, June 11, 1848, the son of John Puffer, a native of Maury county, Tennessee. He married Martha J. Gray, in Illinois. He was the son of Samuel Puffer, a native of the New England states, who came to Tennessee in an early day. About 1833 he came to Marion county, Illinois, and settled near Kinmundy. His father came later and lived with him until the latter's death. His wife died in Tennessee. He married a Miss Eagan. His second wife was a Miss Caldwell. He had two sons and a daughter by his first wife and two daughters by his second marriage. The subject's father located in Effingham county, Illinois, about 1836, taking up government land on Fulfer creek, where he lived until about 1857, when he went to Collins county, Texas, where he secured eighty acres of land and in 1862 he went to Bates county, Missouri, where he owned a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He died there in 1862, having been preceded to the other world by his wife in 1851. He married a second time, this wife being Lovina Newman, who died in Texas. He again married, his third wife being a Miss Degraftenread, of Texas. There were two children by his second wife, one dying when small John, who grew to maturity, lived in Missouri, and went to Colorado in 1890.

The subject of this sketch came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1862, and located near Kinmundy, where he lived until 1878, when he bought a farm of one hundred acres in Meacham township, section 7, where he has since lived. He made all the improvements on his farm, which is considered equal in every way to any in the county, and he has a beautiful, well furnished and comfortable home.

On February 12, 1872, the subject was united in marriage with Sarah Eagan, of Kinmundy township, the daughter of Isaac and Athlina Tulley, the former of Tennessee, where his youth was spent. They were pioneers of Marion county, first settling at Salem, later at Kinmundy. He was the owner of a large tract of land, part of which is the present site of Kinmundy. He died in 1874 and his wife passed away in 1888. They were the parents of eight children, of whom four are living at this writing, namely: John, who resides in Kinmundy township; Sarah, the subject's wife; Ras, of Salem, Illinois; Harriett, widow of James Hayworth, of Kinmundy. Two children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Myrtle, the wife of Charles E. Wenck, who lives east of Farina, Illinois: Mae, who was maried June 24, 1903, to Mark Boyd, of Meacham township, and who is the mother of one son, Richard F. Mark Boyd lives with the subject and assists him in managing the place. Mr. Puffer

has lived on his present place since 1878. He carries on general farming in such a manner as to gain a comfortable living from year to year and lay by a competency for his old age. His farm is well improved and he raises not only good crops of various kinds, but also excellent horses, hogs and cattle. He has held some of the township offices, and is a loyal Democrat. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He deserved a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished. Having started in life a poor boy, he has, by hard work, achieved success.

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## LEWIS COMBS.

Eighty years have dissolved in the mists of time since the venerable subject of this sketch first saw the light of day and they have been years of failures and triumphs, victories and defeats, sorrows and joys, but withal, satisfactory as most lives of honest endeavor as his has been.

Lewis Combs was born in Dubois county, Indiana, November 20, 1828, the son of John Combs, of Tennessee. His mother's name was Delila Vancouver, a native of Scott county, Indiana. John Combs went with his parents when a boy to Dubois county, Indiana, where they were pioneers. They secured wild land which they cleared, made a comfortable home and on which they died. John Combs lived to about 1842. He came by wagon, bringing seven head of horses to Walnut Prairie, Clark county, Illinois, and later to Marion county, settling in Meacham township on Scritchfield Prairie, where he stayed two years and went back to Indiana, remaining there one year when he returned to Marion county, Illinois, where he remained for six years. Then he went to Missouri where he remained for two years, moving then to Arkansas, where he died. His wife died in Indiana. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Lewis, our subject; Starling; Wesley, Smith, Minerva Lytle; the last four named are all deceased.

Lewis Combs, our subject, had no chance to go to school and learn to read and write. He remained with his father until twenty years old when he began working out at various places. He first bought forty acres of land in Omega township, Marion county, Illinois, in 1864. He sold this the following year and located where he now lives in section 35, Meacham township, then known as Miletus township. He served as postmaster for a period of fourteen years. He was married three times, first to Martha Schritchfield, a native of Indiana. His second wife was Isabelle Simonds, a native of Kentucky, and his third wife was Caroline Melton, a widow of Christopher Melton and a daughter of Charles and Rebecca Lockhart. The latter was a native of Orange county, Indiana. The subject's wife was born in Clay county, Illinois, in 1841. Her parents located in Oskaloosa, Illinois, and in 1860 went to Arkansas. Her husband in 1862 enlisted and was taken sick at Helena, Arkansas, and died at St. Louis in

a hospital in October, 1862. The family came to Clay county, Illinois, and the mother died in March, 1895. Three children were born to them, namely: Martha, who died in April, 1862; Caroline, the wife of our subject; May, who died April 10, 1863. Our subject has six children by his first wife, namely: Frances, widow of Thomas Garner, and she lives near Salem, Illinois; Louisa married Austin Hanks, of Omega township; Logan is a farmer in Meacham township; Julia is the wife of Lorenzo Phillips, of Omega township; Austin is a farmer in Clay county, Illinois; Samuel, the sixth child, is deceased. The subject had four children by his second wife, namely: Nellie, the wife of Frank Dravance, of Effingham county, Illinois; Ella is the wife of Henry Smith, living near Salem, Illinois; Lee is a farmer in Omega township; Edgar died when young. Two children have been born to the subject and his third wife, namely: Mae, who is the wife of Jesse Payne, a teacher of Marion county; Bessie is the wife of Loyd Hanks, of Meacham township. Mrs. Combs had eight children by her first husband, six of whom are still living, namely: Louisa, who married Allen Smith, of Clay county, Illinois; Belle is deceased; Emma married Edward Threewit, of Meacham township; Lockhart, of Sharpsburg, Illinois; Martha is the wife of Walter King, of Meacham township; Franklin is living in McCoupin county, Illinois, and he is engaged as engineer in the coal mines; James is deceased; Ellen is also deceased.

The subject of this sketch purchased eighty acres of land where he now lives and first started to make a home. He kept adding to this by thrift and economy until he now has a farm of two hundred and sixteen acres in Meacham and Omega townships and where he carries on a general farming in such a manner as to stamp him as one of the leading farmers of the township. He has always been a stock dealer and is regarded as one of the best judges of stock in the county. His farm has always been kept to a high standard of excellence and the soil has been so skillfully manipulated by the proper rotation of crops until it is as rich today as when he first took possession of it.

Mr. Combs has always been a loyal Democrat but he has never aspired to office, being content to devote his time to his work of the farm. Both he and his wife are faithful members of the Christian church.

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## HENRY WILLIAM SEE, SR.

Our subject is the representative of an honored pioneer family of Marion county, so that a consideration of his genealogical and personal history becomes doubly interesting and doubly apropos in connection with the prescribed province of this publication. Mr. See is one of the prominent farmers of Kinmundy township, having a finely improved landed estate of two hundred and forty-four acres and he is carrying

forward his operations with that energy, foresight and careful discrimination which ever betoken the appreciative and model yeoman.

Henry William See, Sr., is a native of Marion county, where he has been satisfied to spend his entire life, having been born April 30, 1849, in Kinmundy township, the son of Michael See, who married Elizabeth Allman May 1, 1848, and to this union the subject of this sketch was born, the mother dying when the son was seven months old.

Our subject received his early education in the district schools of his native county where he applied himself in a careful manner to his studies. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm assisting with the work about the place until he reached maturity when he was married to Mary Alice Blackburn June 29, 1869, in Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Illinois, the ceremony which made them one having been performed by a Justice of the Peace. The family from which Mrs. See came were, many of them, known as eminent lawyers, doctors and preachers. On her mother's side of the house many of the family were Baptist ministers. Mary Alice was born March 16, 1849, in Medora, Macoupin county, Illinois. Her father was George P. Blackburn, who was born in Huntsville, Alabama, May 24, 1826, and who was married February 14, 1848, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Emily E. Farrow, who was born in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, December 9, 1830. Seven children were born to them, five girls and two boys, all of whom lived to be grown and all married, the subject's wife being the oldest of the number.

Our subject and wife are the parents of eight children, named in order of their birth as follows: Harry M., deceased; Ollie E., who married James Lasater; they live in Redlands, California, and are the parents of six children, an equal number of boys and girls. Ernest B., the subject's third child, is deceased; Sabyon G. is also deceased; Mabel I. married J. R. Kelly, a Baptist minister of Highland, Illinois, and they are the parents of four sons; Emma A. married Dellis Malone and is the mother of one son. She lives in Taibin, New Mexico; Michael J. and Richard E. are both deceased. These children have received good educations and are fairly well situated in life. The subject has eleven grandchildren, all living but one girl.

Mr. See has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, of which he has made an eminent success, now owning a fine farm. No small part of his income from year to year is the result of the successful handling of stock, he being an extensive breeder of Polled-Angus cattle, and good horses. His farm is also well stocked with many fine varieties of chickens, among the principal breeds being the Black Langshan, which has often taken prizes at fairs and poultry shows. Mr. See is regarded as one of the best farmers in Kinmundy township as the general thrifty appearance of his place would indicate. He is always at work and never neglects anything about his place that needs his attention.

Mr. See is a Democrat in his political relations and takes considerable interest in political affairs, always casting his ballot for the man whom he believes to be the best fitted morally and intellectually for the office sought. He and his family are Missionary Baptists as was also his ancestors, among whom was one minister. The Sees are regarded as people of the highest integrity and are known as substantial citizens wherever they reside. Our subject's well improved property is a monument to his thrift and well directed efforts. He is a man of earnest purpose and upright life.

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## JOHN SMITH.

The subject of this sketch early in life realized the fact that success never smiles upon the idler or dreamer and he has accordingly followed such an aphorism, devoting his life to ardent toil along lines that cannot but insure success. The prosperity which he enjoys has been the result of energy rightly applied and has been won by commendable qualities.

John Smith, one of the progressive farmers of Tonti township, Marion county, Illinois, was born in this locality October 7, 1838, the son of Britton and Mahala (Foster) Smith. Great-grandfather Smith was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having taken part in many of the famous battles and strenuous campaigns of the same. This old family finally settled in North Carolina, where Britton Smith was born in 1811, on November 7. He came to Tennessee and then to Marion county, Illinois, in 1829, among the pioneers and overcome the obstacles always to be encountered in such a country, however, he remained here only about a year when he returned to Tennessee, but soon returned to Illinois bringing his father, having been enthusiastic of the prospects in the new country, believing that the future was filled with great possibilities. The entire family made the trip from Tennessee as soon as they could arrange to do so and they set to work at once making a home here, where their labors were richly rewarded by mother nature, who seldom fails in just compensation for labor expended in her domain.

Our subject's father was united in marriage in 1836 to Mahala Foster and settled in section 28, in Tonti township. His wife was the daughter of the well known Hon. Hardy Foster, who was an early settler in this county, having come here from Georgia, becoming popular and a leader in political affairs, having represented this district in the legislature. Foster township was named in honor of this pioneer. Britton Smith at one time owned two hundred acres of land in this county, being one of the best known farmers in this locality and he also took much interest in local politics, having served as Deputy Sheriff of Marion county for about seventeen years, during which time he rendered much valuable service to the public. He was a Democrat in his political faith. From

time to time he held several township offices.

John Smith, our subject, was born here and worked upon the farm, having a poor chance to receive an education. However, he applied himself as best he could and has since broadened his intellectual horizon by general reading and travel.

When twenty-one years old Mr. Smith went to Texas, where he remained a short time. In 1862 he was united in marriage with Flotiller Nichols, who passed away fourteen months after her marriage, and on October 2, 1868, Mr. Smith married Elizabeth Smith, who was reared in this part of Illinois, and who was called to her rest in November, 1877. Two children were born to the subject, one of whom, Charles B., is living in this county. His date of birth occurred in 1873. Our subject was again married, his third wife being Lenora E. Coe, who is also now deceased. He was married a fourth time to Martha C. (Meadon) Lawson, who has also been called to her rest. Four children were born to Mr. Smith by his third wife, three of whom are living. Our subject has devoted his life principally to farming with the result that he has achieved definite success in this field of endeavor, for he has great ability in agricultural lines and is a hard worker. He at present owns eighty-one acres of land in this township, which have been developed into an excellent farm, being very productive and yields excellent crops from year to year. He has an excellent residence, well furnished and all the necessary equipments for carrying on successful farming in a general way. Although Mr. Smith has now retired from the farm, he still oversees its management.

Our subject is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, being one of the Stewards of the local church, and is at this writing (1908) superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Patoka, Lodge No. 860. In politics he is a Democrat and takes a lively interest in local political affairs, having served as Township Assessor, also as Township Clerk, and Township Treasurer, which office he still holds, having had charge of the same since 1885. This would indicate that he has given entire satisfaction in the dispensation of all his public duties, and is held in strictest confidence by his constituents else he would not have been entrusted with so many important public offices, nor retained so long.

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## REV. WILLIAM JACKSON SIMER.

This sterling and honored citizen of Omega township, Marion county, is the owner of one of the best farms in this community and is a local minister of the Gospel of much popularity, having for many years performed a grand service among the people whom he has elected to serve, burying the friends who pass over the mystic river, marrying the young, beginning life's more seri-

ous walks, and in many ways assisting in ameliorating the condition of the public at large and his character has from his youth up been unblemished by shadow of wrong, so that the community regards him as one of its most valuable citizens.

William Jackson Simer is a native of Marion county, having been born here September 9, 1849, and is therefore fifty-nine years old at this writing (1908). His father's name was Jason R. Simer, a Tennesseean, who came to Illinois when fifteen years of age and worked by the month until he was married at the age of twenty-five years to Amelia Gaston, who was born near the Marion County Home and who was called to her rest in 1866, at the age of forty years. Jason R. Simer married a second time to Ruth Carpenter in the year 1870. Seven children were born to him by his first wife, our subject being one of the number; and three children were born of the second union.

Our subject worked out among the neighbors until he was seventeen years of age, having attended the local schools in Jefferson county, later the Huff school, in the meantime during the winter months, and received a good foundation for an education by diligently applying himself to his studies, and he has now become a well read man by constant home study and personal observation. When twenty-five years old he began to make public addresses on local political issues and so well did he speak that when his name was announced to appear on a program he was always insured a large and interested audience, and his powers as an orator and his ability as a political worker were soon recognized by party leaders and he was invited to speak in other communities.

Our subject has always been more or less interested in farming pursuits and he early in life gave marked evidence of being a man of affairs, and he began to work for himself when seventeen years old. He now owns a fine farm of two hundred and three acres, forty acres being in timber, the rest being under a high state of cultivation.

Rev. Mr. Simer has always been an active church worker and Sunday school worker, especially so since 1880, and he is now filling the pulpit each Lord's day at Lovel Grove, Smith's Grove, Bethel in Clay county, and at Brubaker, giving a fourth of his time to each charge, all of which he has built up and greatly strengthened.

Our subject has been twice married, his first wife's name being Sarah E. Easley, to whom seven children were born, four of whom are living, the family being composed of six sons and one daughter. His second wife was Mary Alice Farson, to whom two children were born, both living. Their names are Clay and Frank. The names of his children by his first wife follow: The first child died in early infancy; Leroy, who married Goldin Allen, and who had three children, two living, a son and a daughter; Hershel, who married Jennie Tate and who has four children, two sons and two daughters; Charley, who married Ama Hultz; Hugh, who married Minnie

Jennings, and who has one son; Margaretta and Rollie.

Mr. Simer takes a great interest in public affairs and is serving his third term as Supervisor of Omega township in a manner that reflects much credit upon his ability and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is greatly interested in the cause of education, and he has taught six successful terms of school in his own neighborhood, gaining considerable praise as an able instructor and his services were in great demand. He is a very versatile man on almost any topic and he is ever ready for any good work. He has a large, well arranged and carefully selected library, consisting of the best books of modern and early days on a wide range of themes among which much of his time is spent. He has always been a close student of the Bible, having an ardent desire to know and comprehend the same, being anxious to know and do the will of the Heavenly Father, and to follow His teachings at all times. In matters affecting the general welfare Rev. Simer has been most active and influential.

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## BENJAMIN F. RODGERS, M. D.

In giving the life record of the subject of this sketch the publishers of this work believe that it will be an incentive to the young who may peruse it to lead nobler lives, have higher ambitions and accomplish more for their fellow men, for his life has always been led along a plane of high endeavor, always consistent with the truth in its higher forms and ever in keeping with honorable principles. He is the scion of pioneer ancestors of the most sterling qualities who did much in their day for the communities in which they lived, and Doctor Rodgers is a worthy descendant of his forbears, thus for many reasons, not the least of which is the fact that he was one of the patriotic sons of the North, who, when the tocsin of war sounded, left his hearthstone and business to do what he could in saving the country from treason, the biographer is glad to give him just representation in this work.

Dr. Benjamin F. Rodgers was born in York, Pennsylvania, in 1829, the son of Joseph D. and Mary (Hamilton) Rodgers. Grandfather Rodgers, who came to America in 1776, settling in Maryland, was a weaver by profession and a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He lived to be ninety-four years old, and the grandmother of the subject lived to her ninety-sixth year. They were the parents of a large family.

The father of the subject, who was born in Maryland, moved to Pennsylvania when a boy, later to Ohio, where he spent the balance of his days on a farm. There were eleven children in this family, six of whom lived to maturity. The subject's parents were Presbyterians and the father and mother both died at the age of sixty-four years.

The subject of this sketch was nine years old when he moved to Ohio, where he received a fairly good education by attending

B. F. RODGERS, M. D.

the subscription schools of his community. He clerked in a store in Ohio for two years, then learned to be a shoemaker; but neither of these lines seemed to suit his tastes, believing that he was capable of rendering a better service to humanity, consequently he began the study of medicine, in which he made rapid progress and he soon entered a medical college. After completing the prescribed course with honor, he began practice in Ohio, and later located at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, having soon gained a firm foothold. But believing that better opportunities awaited him at Belleville, Illinois, he removed thereto in 1849, and afterwards removed to Jacksonville, and at that place the doctor enlisted in September, 1861, in the Union, enlisted in September, 1861, in the Second Illinois Light Artillery, and so efficient were his services that he was commissioned captain of Company K. His record in the army is a most creditable one. He was at the battle of Fort Donelson, at Jackson, Mississippi, and was in the siege of Vicksburg. Engraved on a monument erected at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in honor of Company K, Second Illinois Light Artillery, are the words:

"Battery K, Second Light Artillery,
Capt. Benjamin Rodgers,
"Fourth Division Sixteenth Corps.
"Entered Campaign About May 20, 1863. Served with the Division During siege."

He takes great pride in his military life and relates his battery was nearer the enemy's works than any other battery of the siege, which occupied forty-two days. He was Chief of Artillery on the staff of General Lauman, Gen. Crocker Gresham, Logan, and was Chief of Staff of General Ranson at Natchez.

He was also in the southwestern campaign and the battles subsequent to that. He was mustered out at Memphis, Tennessee, December 31, 1864. After the close of the war Doctor Rodgers located in Patoka, where he has practiced his profession ever since.

Doctor Rodgers was united in marriage on November 3, 1848, with Mary K. Chiell, daughter of Casper Chiell. He has four children living, also fourteen grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren. Mrs. Rodgers was called from her earthly labors at the age of seventy-two years.

In politics our subject is a loyal Republican, and he has ever taken a great interest in public affairs, having made his influence felt for the good of his community in many ways and served in a most able manner as postmaster and also Mayor of Patoka; in fact, he might be called the father of this town. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been commander of the local post. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the lodge at Jacksonville, Illinois. No man in this part of Marion county is better or more favorably known than he, known for his professional skill, his public spirit, his integrity and kind heartedness.

## JAMES R. JONES.

During the pioneer epoch in the history of Marion county the Jones family was founded within its borders, and the name has been inseparably identified with the annals of the favored section of which this book deals for more than half a century, while its representatives have figured prominently in its development.

James R. Jones was born July 31, 1849, in Marion county, Illinois, the son of Jackson C. Jones, who was born in Tennessee, near Knoxville, January 17, 1818, a member of a large family, namely: Jackson C., our subject's father; Willis, Joseph, Christopher, Horace, James, Henderson B., Young, and Mary. They have all passed to the great beyond. Christopher, Joseph and Henderson were all soldiers in the Civil war, Christopher having been a member of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and Henderson of the Third Illinois Cavalry.

Ross Jones was the grandfather of the subject. He was born in North Carolina, in 1796, and lived to the age of eighty-one years. He married Edith Barby.

Our subject's mother was known in her maidenhood as Margaret Whiteside and was born on the line between Tennessee and Kentucky, July 22, 1822. Eight children were born to the parents of our subject, three boys and five girls, namely: Francis, Tabitha, Catherine, James R., our subject; Sarah, Samuel, Anna and Mary. They are all deceased with the exception of our subject, Samuel and Anna. Grandfather Whiteside came to Illinois in 1833, settling in Marion county.

Mrs. Jones received her early education in the common schools at Mt. Vernon, and at the public and high schools of Kinmundy, where she applied herself in such a manner as to elicit the approbation of her teachers. Mr. Jones worked on the home place during the summer months until he reached maturity, when he was united in marriage on September 2, 1871, to Mahala Foster, the daughter of W. W. Foster, she being the only child, having been born July 21, 1851, in Marion county. Nine children have been born to this union, six girls and three boys, three of whom have passed to their rest. Their names in order of birth follow: Lizzie S., deceased; Willie C., deceased; James E., Mary J., Frank G. and Lora N., all living; Florence P., deceased; Rena M., and Alta A., both living. These children are all well educated and some are filling positions as teachers in a most acceptable manner.

Mr. Jones carries on general farming on a fine farm consisting of one hundred and thirty-five acres in Kinmundy township. He always keeps some good stock of various kinds on the place and feeds a great deal of his corn to live stock which he prepares for the market. Our subject is a Democrat in his political faith, but has not been an aspirant to political offices. He is affiliated with the Methodist church in which he takes a delight. He believes in education and his relations with the world of business have been straightforward and nothing savoring

in the least of dishonor has ever been associated with the good name he bears or that of his family.

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## JAMES K. CRAIG.

Among the men who have been largely instrumental in developing and advancing the opulent natural resources of Marion county, Illinois, stands the gentleman whose name initiates this review and whose fine farm property, in Omega township, is one of the many attractive and valuable rural domains of this favored section of the Sucker state.

James K. Craig was born in Kentucky, December 28, 1824, and came with his parents to Marion county, Illinois, at the age of twelve and one-half years. The father of the subject was James Craig, who was born in the Blue Grass state June 1, 1784. His mother was also born in Kentucky in April, 1787. Her maiden name was Sevilla Hanks, being a sister of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks. They were people of fine traits of character and were known as hard workers and kindly disposed. In their family were nineteen children, our subject being next to the youngest in order of birth. James Craig, the subject's father, was at one time the richest man in Hardin county, Kentucky, but he lost his land claim by others who lawed him out of both right and title.

Mr. Craig came to Illinois in 1837 and settled in the wilderness. He took up no land for all was common ground, and he decided that he had rather not have any land as all was free to till, hunt on and use in whatever way struck the pioneer's fancy. There was no difficulty in stirring up a large herd of deer, wolves or a den of rattle snakes. The subject was often in a wolf drive with a hundred or more men and as many dogs. Sometimes a dozen or more would be bagged on a move, and sometimes not a one, but the sport was eagerly sought by the first settlers. In those days our subject hired to Alec Kockrel to work in hay harvest for thirty-two days at twenty-five cents per day and considered that he was being well paid. Hogs fattened in the woods on the mast. Fortunately the Indians had mostly disappeared and they were not to be reckoned with. Samuel H. Craig, the elder brother of the subject, captured an Indian pony at Kellogg's Grove and brought it home while the Indians were trying to burn the settlers' houses in that vicinity.

Money was very scare in those days, being for the most part in small bills, called "shin plasters." There was some gold, but no silver. Our subject remembers going five and one-half miles to the post-office, bareheaded and barefooted and paying twenty-five cents, the price of postage, before receiving his letter. No letter could be received until this amount was paid. He was for many years the only man in his community who took a paper, a weekly, "The People's Organ," now called the St. Louis

Globe-Democrat. It cost one dollar per year, and it was loaned to the whole neighborhood to be read.

The subject's mother was an educated woman and she taught her children so that they received fairly good educations for those times when school-houses were few and of the most primitive type. Every Sunday morning she taught them the Bible with the old Calvanistic Baptist doctrine; but Mr. Craig is now a stanch Methodist. He first heard the Rev. John Craig when a small boy. Rev. Craig was known as a powerful preacher in his day and did an incalculable amount of good. He reached the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. In early days the Craig family were promoters of the "Green Back" party movement, but later were all loyal Democrats.

Our subject was united in marriage with Catherine Wilkinson, the daughter of Jehu Wilkinson, of Scotch descent, the day of their wedding occurring on February 25, 1847. Nine children were born to this union, six of whom are living in 1908. Mr. Craig has fifteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. The following are the names of the subject's children: Benjamin D., James H., Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann, Samuel, Jehu, Ida and John E.

James K. Craig owned at one time four hundred acres of land which he had improved and developed into a very fine and valuable farm, which was yielding a comfortable income from year to year; but this land has been divided up among his children, thirty-five acres having been retained for a home. Our subject is at this writing living with Thomas M. Spyker, who married one of the subject's older daughters, Bettie, who has one child. Mr. Spyker is now fifty-three years old, an excellent farmer of good repute and he delights in caring for our aged subject who is in his eighty-fourth year. The Spykers are all Methodists, and in politics have been Democrats but of late years most of them support the Prohibition ticket.

Mr. Craig delights to assist those in need and to promote the welfare and happiness of others, consequently the golden evening of his life is serene and happy and he can look forward to a richer reward in the great beyond than it is within the power of man to bestow.

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## CALVIN BLAIR KLINE.

The subject of this review is one of the scientific representatives of the agricultural industry in Marion county and he is also known as a man of sterling character, while his specific knowledge concerning the line of enterprise to which he is now devoting his attention is of both technical and practicable order, for he has made a careful study of agriculture and horticulture.

Calvin Blair Kline was born in Pennsylvania, February 26, 1864, the son of Joseph S. Kline, who was also a native of the old Keystone state. To the father of our subject six children were born by his first wife, of which the subject is the second son. The

name of the first wife of Joseph S. Kline was Elizabeth Patterson. His second wife was named Martha Beam. Three children were born to this union with his second wife. Our subject came with his parents from Pennsylvania to Iowa, then to Marion county, Illinois, in 1880, having settled on a farm in Alma township, later moving to Omega township, where he now resides.

Our subject remained on the parental farm assisting with the work until he reached maturity, having attended first the district schools in Pennsylvania. He left school when nineteen years old and began farming on his own account and he has since devoted his time to this line of work continuously and as already intimated he has made a great success of this work, because he started life practically empty handed and today he is the owner of a fine landed estate in Omega township, consisting of two hundred and thirty-seven acres, all under a high system of cultivation, with the exception of seven acres in timber.

Calvin Blair Kline was united in marriage on November 14, 1888, to Maggie E. Harvey, who was born in Alma, September 24, 1867, the daughter of John B. Harvey, who was born in Virginia in 1820. His family consisted of four children, an equal number of boys and girls of which the subject's wife was the fourth in order of birth. The maiden name of the mother of our subject's wife was Augusta Shaffer, who was born in Germany, and who came to America with her parents when she was eighteen years old.

Seven children were born to our subject and wife, named in order of birth as follows: Lola G., Ruby T., Loren E., Chester B., Garnet O., Lois L., and Eugene M. They are all living and are all at home at this writing and they are in school, making excellent records for scholarship.

Mr. Kline is a believer in educational advantages. In their religious beliefs this family adheres to the doctrines of the Methodist church, South, although our subject is not affiliated with any church he is a believer in the principles of religion. His wife's family were Methodists, most of them belonging to the Northern branch of this denomination, while the subject's wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Mr. Kline ever advocates wholesome environment for children, believing that they should be given every possible advantage, both in religious and educational training and in good citizenship. Mr. Kline is well known in this section and is most highly honored where he is best known, and his life has been one of earnest endeavor and well directed effort.

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## SAMUEL G. COPPLE.

Mr. Copple is one of the leading business men in Omega township, Marion county, having successfully managed a store and carried on other lines of business in a manner that shows him to be a man of unusual business ability, but having the honored an-

cestry behind him of which he can boast, we do not wonder that he is a man of rare force of character, for in the genealogical history in both the paternal and maternal lines, there is much data signally germane to a compilation of this sort.

Samuel G. Copple was born in Washington county, Indiana, April 24, 1849, the son of Abraham and Rozan (Hanger) Copple, the former having been born in Indiana April 2, 1827, and was the father of nine children, seven girls and two boys, three of whom lived to maturity, the subject of this sketch being the oldest in order of birth. Abraham Copple left Indiana in 1875, and came to Marion county, Illinois, where he farmed on a parcel of land which he purchased, and also rented additional land. He was called from his earthly labors in Omega, this county, February 17, 1892. He married Rosannah Hauger September 21, 1847, and they first moved to Sullivan county, Indiana, then to Marion county, Illinois, where Abraham lived for over thirteen years. His three surviving children are: Samuel G., our subject; Alice M., and Mahala M., who is now deceased.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was gained in the district schools of his native county, which were taught from two to three months each year during the winter, in log school-houses, the windows of which were made of greased paper for panes. He was compelled to walk four miles to school. During the remainder of the year he worked on his father's farm. When he had reached maturity he married Mary C. Sill, the daughter of Commodore and Sarah (Beard) Sill, of Jackson county, Illinois, and she, too, received her education in the district schools of the country which she attended three months out of the year. Sarah Beard was born in Tennessee, November 6, 1820, and died at the home of her daughter, Mary C., at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Commodore Sill was born in 1822 and lived to be past fifty. They were the parents of nine children, five boys and four girls, of whom four are now living, namely: Marguerite J. Sellers, whose home is in Sandoval, Marion county; Acenith A. Walker, of Jackson county, this state; Ransom M. Sill, living at Blue Mound, Marion county; Mary C. Copple, living at Omega, this county; Alice Sill lives in Blue Mound, also; Mahala Solomon died and was buried in Texas. The father of the subject's wife was born in Pennsylvania, from which state he moved to Indiana, then to Illinois, where he bought a farm in Marion county.

Our subject and wife have only one child, a son, named Charles E., who is married to Etta Kline; they have one son.

Mr. Copple is the owner of sixty acres of good land, which is highly improved and lies in and near Omega. It is a valuable and most desirable farm. He has been in the general merchandise business for over twenty years at Omega, and he has built up an excellent trade on general lines, handling a fine quality of goods and giving his numerous customers the best goods possible for the money, so that he seldom loses a

customer, all of whom he treats with uniform courtesy. His store is a credit to the community and would be conspicuous in a much larger place. He also manages in a most successful manner the hotel at Omega, which has become known to the traveling public as a comfortable place for transients, where generous treatment is always accorded the friend or stranger alike. Our subject also conducts an up-to-date feed barn, and manages a telephone line, and he is regarded by everyone as an enterprising and accommodating gentleman. Although these various lines of business occupy most of his time, he does not neglect his duty to his county or state, but his support can always be depended on in the promotion of good government and honesty in politics. Religiously his parents were members of the Christian church and he has followed in their footsteps. Mrs. Copple is a member of the same, as was her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Copple set a worthy example in all religious and mortal matters before their children and the community where they live.

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## JAMES R. ABERNATHY.

The subject of this biography is a man who, by his career, has clearly demonstrated his versatility, having been engaged in various lines of enterprise and in whatever direction he has turned his talents he has been successful.

James R. Abernathy was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 28, 1829, the son of H. T. Abernathy. His mother's maiden name was Martha Barnes, and her mother was formerly Elizabeth Locke. Blackstone Abernathy was the subject's grandfather. Blackstone and Elizabeth (Locke) Abernathy were the parents of eight children, all born in Fayette county, Kentucky. Grandfather Blackstone Abernathy was born in Virginia and Elizabeth Locke was a native of Tennessee. She was a descendant of the "Petroleum" V. Nasby family, or Daniel R. Locke. Blackstone Abernathy's father and two brothers settled in Virginia while it was yet a colony. H. T. Abernathy, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky in 1800 and his wife, Martha Barnes, also of the Blue Grass state, was born in 1801. They moved to Lawrence county, Illinois, in 1835 and bought eighty acres of timber land. The breaking was done after the land was cleared with a Carey plow which had a wooden mouldboard and drawn mostly by ox teams. Wild game and ravenous wolves were very abundant. The woods also abounded in turkeys and deer. He became known as a "rover," having bought and sold out every two years for some time. James R. Abernathy, our subject, was the third son in a family of seven sons and two daughters.

Our subject spent his early youth on his father's farm and attended for a time such primitive schools as the times afforded. He married Mary E. Abernathy, daughter of Dr. Hutchinson Abernathy, of Hopkinsville, and to this union was born seven chil-

dren, four sons and three daughters. His first wife was called to her rest at the age of seventy-two years while living in Centralia, Illinois, in 1906.

James R. Abernathy enlisted in 1862 in the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was in active service until March 8, 1864, during which time he conducted himself as a brave American soldier and took part in many a hard fought field. He was first sergeant of Company E, and was promoted to first lieutenant of Company H, having been transferred. Thomas G. Allen was colonel of this regiment, and he was appointed as adjutant of the Eightieth Illinois Regiment to fill the vacancy of James C. Jones, who died and which position he held until his resignation was accepted. He received an honorable discharge under Gen. George H. Thomas, who commanded the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Abernathy took part in twenty-one battles, and he now gets a pension of twenty dollars per month which serves to keep him very comfortably.

Our subject has always been a great reader and is therefore a well educated man. He has been a printer since 1847, but is now working from time to time at the carpenter's trade. He is a leader in Republican politics. He was editor of "The Green River Whig" for three years, published at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and he next published "The Jackson Republican" at Jackson, Tennessee, for about three months. The last publication he established was "The Seymour Republican" at Seymour, Indiana, which is now ably edited by Dr. Victor Monroe. Our subject has a comfortable and substantial residence which he erected himself in which he lives a quiet life and keeps bachelor quarters. The latch-string always hangs on the outside to his friends.

Mr. Abernathy is not a member of any church or society, but he believes that man should love God with all his heart, mind and might and his neighbor as himself, the two great commands. He is a man of great breadth of character, depth of mind, and power to command men, and as a result of his fine attributes of character he has a host of warm friends. Although well advanced in years Mr. Abernathy has a keen perceptive faculty; his eyes sparkle with the fire of youth and he is a very pleasant and interesting man to know.

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## SAMUEL H. GRAHAM.

One of the substantial citizens of Marion county is the gentleman to a review of whose life work we now call the attention of the reader. Mr. Graham is a man who, while advancing his own interests does not lose sight of the fact that it is his duty to lend his influence in furthering the interests of his community.

Samuel H. Graham was born in Marion county, Indiana, in 1855, the son of John and Sarah Elizabeth (Oldham) Graham. Grandfather Graham was born in Pennsylvania. He came to Butler county, Ohio, and then to Rush county, Indiana, where

he died, after a busy and useful life as a farmer. He had a large family. Grandfather Oldham was an early settler in Marion county, Indiana, where he had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He also raised a large family, some of his sons becoming soldiers in various Indiana regiments. The father of the subject was born in Butler county, Ohio, and moved to Rush county, Indiana, when ten years of age, having been reared to manhood in that county. He then went to Fayette county, rented a farm and later moved to Marion county, Indiana, where he bought eighty acres on which he lived for three years, and it was while living there that our subject was born. He then sold this farm and moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where he lived for twenty years and then came to Clay county, Illinois, where he bought a farm on which he spent the balance of his life, dying April 1, 1888, at the age of sixty-four years, his wife having preceded him to the narrow house on August 9, 1881, while on a visit in Indiana. She was fifty-two years old. Fourteen children were born to this family, six boys and eight girls, eleven of them reaching maturity. The subject's father affiliated with the Baptist church and his mother was a Methodist. John Graham was a Democrat, and was School Director, and always supported the schools.

Samuel H. Graham, our subject, attended the public schools in Indiana, remaining in the common schools until he was twenty years old, attending high school at Hartsville, and later the University at Valparaiso. He applied himself diligently and became a well educated man and commenced teaching on June 7, 1876, which he continued for twenty-five years and in all these years he never taught in more than eight different districts. However, his services were much sought after, his reputation as an able instructor having been widely known. After his career as a teacher, Mr. Graham for a short time engaged in agricultural business in Fayette county, Indiana, but moved to Clay county, Illinois, when yet a single man and resided with his father up to the time of his death in 1888, then moved to Marion county, Illinois, in 1890. He had been living in Clay county, this state, since 1881, and then came onto the farm which he had previously bought and where he has since resided, his present highly improved farm consisting of ninety-nine acres. He was administrator on his father's estate in Clay county. Our subject carries on farming of a general nature and handles some good stock.

Our subject was united in marriage on May 11, 1890, with Eunice K. Wilkinson, a native of Iowa, and the daughter of Stephen and Lois (Maak) Wilkinson, natives of Ohio, who moved to Iowa, and then back to Ohio, later to Indiana and then to Van Wert, Ohio. Mrs. Wilkinson died in Hamilton county, Ohio, and Mr. Wilkinson at Van Wert. There were fifteen children in this family, seven of them living to maturity.

Five children have been born to Mr. and

Mrs. Graham as follows: Elsie Floy, born in 1891, and died the following July; Walter T., who was born in 1892, is living at home with his parents; Earl, who was born in 1894, is also a member of the family circle; Harold was born in 1897; Roy Sylvester was born in 1901.

Mr. Graham in his farternal relations is a member of the Woodmen and the Royal Neighbors. He has been Auditor, serving with much credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. In politics he is a Democrat and has been County Chairman of the Board since April, 1908; also has been Supervisor of his township and has been Town Clerk for eight or nine years; also Town Collector, School Director for fifteen years. He still holds the positions of the Chairman of the Board and School Director and Supervisor. He was a Justice of the Peace for four years, and a delegate to the state, judicial and county conventions. He is also a member of the Board of Review of the county. In religion our subject subscribes to the Baptist faith, while his wife affiliates with the Methodists.

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## SAMUEL W. LOVELL

Following is the life history of one who if for no other reason, merits recognition in this connection by virtue of his having been a life-long resident of Marion county and a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families. He has attained to a position of no inconsiderable prominence in connection with the industrial activities of the county, being a successful farmer and stock grower, while he is honored as one of the upright citizens of his native county, having a fine farm house in the township of Omega.

Samuel W. Lovell was born one mile south of Omega, September 20, 1839, and was therefore sixty-nine years old at this writing, 1908. He is the son of Markham C. and Polly D. Lovell, the former having been born in Tennessee in 1801. He first moved to Kentucky and then to Illinois, in which state he passed to his reward April 5, 1880, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was the father of six children, two sons and four daughters, the subject of this sketch being the third child in order of birth. Four members of this family are still living. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Polly D. Hensley, who was born in Kentucky in 1810, and who passed away in Omega, Illinois, in 1872, at the age of sixty-two years. Her father was Joseph Hensley, who married Lucy Covington. They owned the noted Walnut Hill farm, said to be one of the finest in the state of Illinois, if not the finest. The Hensley family came to America in 1690 from Wales and the Covingtons came from Scotland. Grandfather Hensley came to Madison county, Kentucky, at the age of twelve years in 1770, having been born in Virginia, Culpeper county, in 1758. Grandmother Hensley was five years old at the time of moving to Culpeper county.

She was born in 1765. Great-grandfather Hensley was an officer in the Revolutionary war. There were twenty-one children in this remarkable family, his first wife being the mother of sixteen children and there were five children by his second wife.

Samuel W. Lovell remained under the parental roof until maturity, having attended such primitive schools as the country afforded in those early times. When the fierce fires of rebellion were sweepnig over the Southland he enlisted in defense of the old flag in the three months' service, but at the end of thirty days he came home, having taken typhoid fever and he did not re-enlist until August of 1862, when he enlisted for three years. He was in seventeen engagements and skirmishes under Gen. James S. Martin, of the famous One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Regiment, under whose command he engaged in seventeen skirmishes and eight battles. The record of this regiment as given by Mr. Lovell is as follows: Forty-six killed, one hundred and forty-four wounded, eleven died in prison, ninety-three in hospitals and seventy-one discharged for disability, the total loss being three hundred and sixty-five. The regiment marched one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six miles, was transported by water six hundred and fifty miles and by rail one thousand two hundred and fifty miles, from the time our subject left Camp Marshall at Salem, Illinois, until he was mustered out at Camp Butler, at Springfield, June 27, 1865. This is according to the adjutant general's report. This regiment was in the Fifteenth Corps under Gen. John A. Logan and Gen. William T. Sherman, whom the regiment followed from Atlanta to the sea. Mr. Lovell carries the remarkable record of never having been in the hospital during the whole time of his enlistment. He is today hale and hearty, happy and jovial, and enjoys the hospitality of the old guard and friends in his nice home in Omega where he lives a serene and contented life with his faithful life companion whom he married November 10, 1861. Her maiden name was Nancy Hoskins, daughter of Harrison and Frances (Kain) Hoskins. Her father was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1803 and died in 1865, at the age of sixty-two years. Frances Kain was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and passed to her rest in 1887, at the age of eighty years. There were five children in the family of our subject's wife's parents, three of whom are now living, Nancy being the second child in order of birth. The early education of our subject's wife was received in Clay, near Xenia, Illinois. Thus they have led a happy and harmonious married life of forty-six years. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. Lovell has spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits, making a pronounced success of the same, being regarded as one of the leading farmers of his community. He still owns forty-two and one-half acres of good land. In 1891 he moved to Omega in honorable retirement. He followed farming until fifty-three years of age, then he retired. He has served his county as High-

way Commissioner and School Director for several terms in a most efficient and conscientious manner. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, post at Kinmundy, and is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of the state. Politically he believes in good government and voted his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in McLean county, Illinois, in 1860. Religiously he is a member of the Christian church. He gets a service pension of twelve dollars per month. No one in Omega or this township is better known than our subject.

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## MRS. NANCY C. BOYCE.

This estimable lady ranks as one of the popular women of Marion county, where she has spent her entire life, having lived in such a manner as to gain the undivided respect and good will of all who know her. She is a woman of gracious presence and true refinement, and the family home over which she presides is a center of generous cheer and hospitality—one of which it may well be said, in the colloquial phrase of the early days, that the latch string is always out. Her life has been one of mingled joy and sorrow, but withal comfortable and happy and she can now at the threshold of old age look back over her career with no compunction or regrets for wrong doing of any kind.

Nancy C. Boyce was born in Marion county, Illinois, May 13, 1856, the daughter of John and Mary J. (See) Boyce. The former was born in West Virginia in 1823, and died in 1872. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Mary J. French, who was born in Tennessee in 1823, and who moved to Marion county, Illinois, in 1832 with her parents, she being in her tenth year, but she in her old age could distinctly remember the primitive condition of the country and much regarding the manner in which they lived in their new home in those pioneer days.

Our subject spent her maidenhood under the parental roof and attended such primitive schools as the times afforded for a few months in each year until she received a fairly good common school education.

The subject's parents were married in 1848, and reared a family of ten children, four of whom are still living in 1908, two boys and two girls. They are Elizabeth Pownas, who lives in Oklahoma; John S., lives in Omega township, and Mason G. See lives in Arkansas; our subject is the fourth one. They are all married and fairly well situated in reference to this world's affairs.

George R. Boyce married Nancy C. See June 1, 1888, and two sons were born to this union, both bright and interesting, namely: Charles W. and Chester E., twins, who were born April 11, 1891.

Mrs. Nancy C. Boyce is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of good land in Omega township, which is highly improved and under a fine system of cultivation. It has been most carefully managed and ex-

cellent crops are reaped off the same from year to year. The crops are rotated in proper order so that the soil is not permitted to become thin or wash away. A good orchard and garden are also on the place, and the subject's residence is a comfortable, substantial and elegantly furnished home.

Our subject has been a woman of heroic mould, for she has struggled to raise her children and pay for the farm, but she has by rare business acumen, careful management and the exercise of sound judgment, succeeded in doing both and she is now reaping the fruits of her labors, being comfortably situated in every respect and her sons have been given every possible advantage so that it is safe to predict that they will have successful and happy futures. Mrs. Boyce has a host of warm personal friends in her community, where she is held in high esteem by everyone.

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## JAMES S. HANKS.

When it is stated that the subject of this review had made his home for more than half a century on the fine farmstead in Omega township, where he now resides, there comes the incidental revelation that he is to be numbered among the pioneers of the county, although he was not of that body of stern-visaged men who blazed the trails of the early settlers. However, Mr. Hanks was among those who followed in the footsteps of the first settler and helped carry on the glorious work which they began to such opulent issues as we see today.

James S. Hanks was born in Warrick county, Indiana, August 14, 1851, the son of Nicholas A. and Cassinda (Anderson) Hanks, being the second son in order of birth in a family of eight children, composed of an equal number of boys and girls. The early education of our subject was obtained in the district schools of his own home. He left the school room when eighteen years old and went to work for his father on the farm. Nicholas A. Hanks was born in Kentucky in 1799. His father, William Hanks, was the brother of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln. Nicholas A. Hanks died at the age of eighty-one years in the year 1880, in Marion county, Illinois.

When James S. Hanks reached maturity he married his first wife, Nancy Simons, October 24, 1878, and to this union three children were born, namely: Lulu, deceased; Ollie married Maud Phillips and lives in Xenia, Clay county, Illinois; Lloyd married Bessie Combs and they live in Omega township. The subject's first wife passed to her rest March 10, 1885, and Mr. Hanks was married a second time, his last wife being Mrs. Laura Connelly, of Clay county, Illinois. Her maiden name was Laura Monical, the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Allen) Monical, she being the eighth child in order of birth in a family of eight children, an equal number of boys and girls. To our subject's second marriage the fol-

lowing children were born: Fred and Guy, both living at home.

James S. Hanks owns the old homestead where he lives a very prosperous and comfortable life, having lived here for the past fifty-five years, during which time he has noted the great progress that has taken place in the community around him, and he has so carefully managed this farm that it is as productive today as it was when he first took charge of it. He owns two hundred and forty-five acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He has a fine orchard of two acres, consisting of a splendid variety of trees. He owns a good grade of live stock, being an especially good judge of cattle and horses which are well bred, having some horses sired from Bonny Blaze, Eclipse, Junior; also Morgan and Coach, all well known and much admired by all who have seen them. He also owns some fine running stock which are prize takers. He always keeps a large number of fine Poland China hogs which he prepares for market, feeding the corn that the place produces to them and his other stock. His cattle are mostly Herefords and Durhams.

There is a vast improvement in Mr. Hanks' place compared with half a century ago, when he first began to work on it. He cleared the major portion of the same and placed it under the plow and harvester. He has shown by his able management of the farm and the business connected therewith that he possesses great natural ability as an agriculturist, and never neglects his opportunities. He has served his county most efficiently as Supervisor of Omega township for two terms; as Highway Commissioner for one term.

Politically he is a Democrat and always takes a great interest in his party's affairs, believing in placing the best men possible in the local offices. He cast his first vote for Horace Greeley. In religious matters his mother and wife are members of the Methodist church. His father was never a member of any orthodox body of believers, neither was our subject. He carries his Christianity in his deeds of kindness and good cheer and actual benevolence. He loves nature in all its forms, and is a pleasant man to meet.

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## WILLIAM A. JONES.

To indulge in prolix encomium of a life which is one of distinctive modesty and unpretentiousness would be most incongruous, and yet in reviewing the career of the subject of this sketch, who is one of the sterling agriculturists of Omega township, Marion county, and who holds a position of unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community in which he has long lived and labored to so goodly ends, feelings of admiration are prompted. He is of the aftermath of the hardy pioneers who laid the foundations of this civilization.

William A. Jones was born in Clay county, Illinois, April 4, 1859, the son of D. G.

and Rebecca (Ferris) Jones, being the fifth child in order of birth in a family consisting of eleven children, four girls and seven boys. The subject's parents were people of many praiseworthy characteristics, and tried to raise their children to be noble men and women, giving them every advantage possible.

The early education of our subject was obtained in the district schools of the county of his birth which he attended until he was nearly twenty-one years old. In the meantime he was assisting with the farm work at home.

When he reached manhood he went to work for his father on the home place, having been given a chance to make his own way in the world. When twenty-one years old he was united in marriage on March 2, 1881, to Clara Turner, the daughter of Alfred and Sarah A. (Perry) Turner. In her family were eleven children, eight girls and three boys, Clara being the fourth child in order of birth, the date of her birth having occurred September 9, 1856, in Terre Haute, Indiana. This union has been a happy and harmonious one and has resulted in the birth of five children, four of whom are living, an equal number of boys and girls, namely: Grover C., Murry, Jessie and Georgie F. These children are all bright and are living at home, the girls being in school at this writing (1908).

D. G. Jones, father of our subject, is a lineal descendant of Cherokee Indians, and the family is proud of their Indian blood, and they should be, since the Cherokee Indians are universally regarded as the most intelligent and highly civilized and best of all the Indian tribes. Some of the ancestors of the Jones family were Marshalls. The subject's father was called from his earthly labors in 1886. The subject's mother, a fine old lady of beautiful Christian character, is living in Centralia, this state, at the advanced age of eighty years.

William A. Jones is the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of well improved land, which constitutes one of the finest farms in this locality. It is well drained and well fenced, and the crops have been so rotated as to preserve the original strength of the soil. General farming is carried on in such a way as to reward our subject with rich harvests and a comfortable income from year to year. Twenty-five acres of this land are set in orchard trees and no small portion of the income off the place is derived from them, when the season is favorable for fruit growing. Mr. Jones takes a great interest in his orchard and is one of the best horticulturists in Omega township.

Mr. Jones has ably served his community as Township Commissioner for a period of six years, as School Director for four terms and as Township Trustee for two terms. He has been frequently called to adjust and appraise property. In all the capacities in which he has served the public he has given entire satisfaction and has been as conscientious as if he had been laboring on his own affairs. In politics he is a Democrat and cast his first vote for Gen. Winfield Han-

cock. He has ever taken much interest in the deliberations of his party and given his time and influence to its support. In religious matters Mr. Jones' parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, but he is a member of the Christian church, while his wife is a faithful supporter of the Southern Methodist church. No man in Omega township is better or more favorably known that Mr. Jones.

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## J. W. SKIPWORTH.

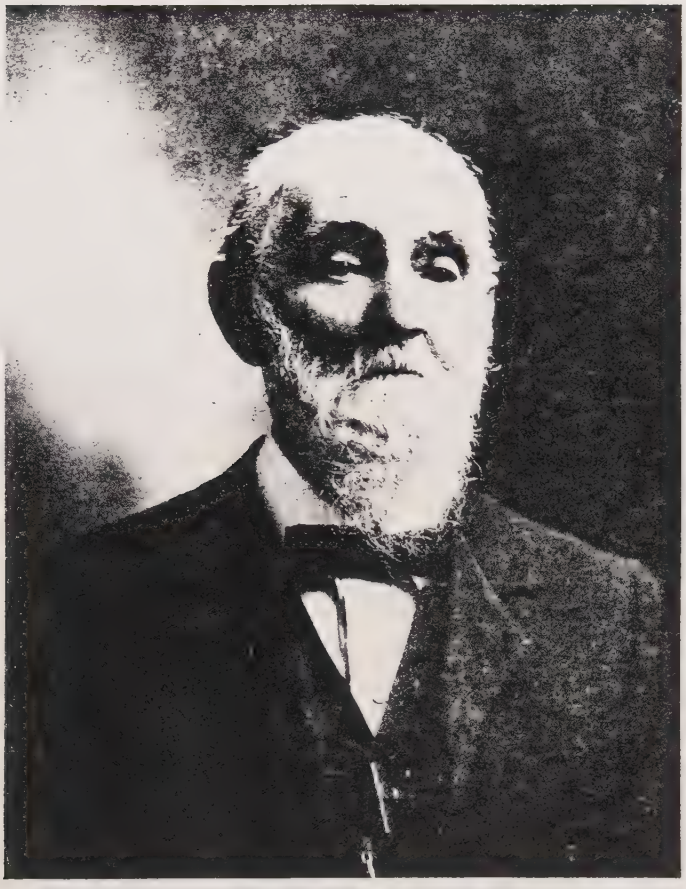
This venerable and highly hnored citizen of Centralia is eminently entitled to conspicuous mention in this history, owing to the fact that he might properly be called a pioneer of this section, having seen and participated in the development of the same from the early days and the life he has led is one of commendation and worthy of emulation by younger generations, for it has been led along lines of usefulness and integrity.

J. W. Skipworth was born in Maury county, Tennessee, September 25, 1823, therefore he is at this writing in his eighty-sixth year, hale and hearty as a boy, active and in possession of all his faculties as if he were many years younger. His parents, Hosea and Cassander (Ward) Skipworth, were both natives of North Carolina, the former having been born in 1776. The paternal grandfather of the subject, Nathan Skipworth, was in the American army at the time of the Revolutionary war for a period of six years. Our subject was present at his death. Eight children were born to the parents of the subject, four boys and an equal number of girls. J. W., the youngest of the number, is the only one living in 1908.

Captain Ward, the father of our subject's mother, owned and operated a merchant sailing vessel on the Atlantic ocean from Wilmington, Delaware, to Liverpool .England. This was before the days of the Revolution.

Hosea Skipworth, the subject's father left Tennessee and came to Illinois because he was opposed to slavery and the seceding of the Southern states from the Union.

Our subject was five years old when his parents moved to Lebanon, Illinois, settling on a farm. Hosea Skipworth died at Lebanon in 1832, his widow having survived until 1846, having died two miles south of Centralia, Marion county. Our subject's education was obtained at Centralia. He lived in that vicinity until he was sixty years old, when he moved to Centralia in 1873. He followed farming, trading and stock shipping. Our subject saw Centralia grow from a wilderness which abounded in wolves, deer, wild cats and some bear, when there were no houses except cabins in the woods, from one-half to three miles apart. The country round about was open prairie. Most of the residents of this community lived on wild meats during the winter, such as deer, prairie chicken, quail, wild turkey and squirrels. Often as many as one thousand prairie chickens were seen in one flock. Deer was more plentiful than cattle is now.



J. W. SKIPWORTH.

The wolves killed the sheep and pigs. The bridges were all built by the nieghbors, being constructed of heavy logs.

The subject recalls the campaign of James K. Polk for President, when the wagons throughout the country were decorated with polk-berry stain and those taking part in the parades and rallies used polk-stalks for canes. The market post for all trade was sixty-five miles away, St. Louis. The hogs were fattened for the most part on wild nuts or mast. It was then the custom for several neighbors to place their hogs in one drove and drive them to St. Louis for market. Mr. Skipworth says that the amusements in those days consisted principally in shooting-matches, dances or "hoedowns," also horse races. The first choice of a beef was its hide, tallow and horns; meat was the second choice. July 4th always called for a big barbecue of beeves, mutton or pork, cooked in large trenches. The Declaration of Independence was always read, the drum and fife were very popular and the orator of the day was in evidence. During election times the candidates furnished kegs of whisky, which was poured into buckets, by which sat a tin cup, and each one helped himself. The bucket always bore the name of the candidate. Where the railroad yard is now located in Centralia our subject says, he once saw a thousand wild geese and as many ducks in the water. The swampy place was filled with cinders and made solid.

It was 1835 when our subject came to Marion county, through which no railroad was built until 1854. Coal mines were then unknown and government land and "squatter sovereignty" were the conditions prevailing here. Not one man in twenty owned his land. It was the cheaper not to own land, for then there were no taxes to pay. The first land sold for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, then two dollars and fifty cents per acre. When the Vandalia Railroad came through in 1852 the farmers bid in all their land; then came the speculators. This land now sells for one hundred dollars per acre.

Mr. Skipworth was married to Martha Crabtree, daughter of William and Mary Crabtree, who lived in Jefferson county, later moved to Southwest Missouri. They were the parents of four children, the subject's wife being next to the youngest in order of birth. The date of the subject's wedding was January 3, 1841. The subject's wife had three brothers in the Mexican war. Four children were born to our subject and his first wife, namely: Julian, deceased; John H., deceased; Ellen, living; Virenda, deceased. The first wife of the subject passed away April 4, 1854, and on May 29, 1855, Mr. Skipworth was married to Nellie Hoskins. Eight children have been born to this union, namely: Louisa, who married Phillip Straus, living in Chicago; Charles, who died in 1875; Rhoda married Edward Root, living in Chicago, and they are the parents of one son, Charles. The other five children of the subject and his last wife have all passed away.

Mr. Skipworth ably served his commu-

nity as School Director for a period of fifteen years. He first voted for John Crane, of Nashville, then the county seat, Mr. Crane making the race for the Legislature from Washington county. Our subject was then eighteen years old. He cast his first vote for President for James K. Polk in 1844, and voted for Abraham Lincoln twice, but since then has voted the Democratic ticket. Religiously he was reared a Protestant Methodist, but is not a member of that church, and he was at one time an Odd Fellow, of the Centralia lodge. Our subject has been prosperous during his long and active life, and he now owns three valuable lots in Centralia, on which he makes his home, surrounded by poultry and pigs, and he enjoys the peaceful retirement of his twilight of life, happy in the thought that his life has been well spent and his old age is free from regret or trouble. He is known as a man of scrupulous honesty, careful and judicious in all his dealings with his fellow men, and he enjoys wide acquaintance throughout the county, where he numbers his friends by the hundreds.

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## WILLAM H. GRAY.

An enumeration of the enterprising men of Marion county, Illinois, who have won recognition and success for themselves and at the same time have conferred honor upon the community would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of the popular gentleman whose name initiates this review. He holds worthy prestige in business circles, and has always been distinctively a man of affairs and wields a wide influence among those with whom his lot has been cast, having won definite success and shown what a man with lofty principles, honesty of purpose and determination can win while yet young in years. In both banking and agricultural circles Mr. Gray stands in the front rank of the men who honor these callings in this county and because of his industry, integrity and courtesy he is a man to whom the future holds much of promise and reward.

William Harvey Gray was born in Marion county, Illinois, in 1876, the son of James Robert and Nancy Illinois Gray (nee Boothe). James Harvey Gray, grandfather of our subject, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, and was brought to this county by his parents when four years of age. His father, James Gray, was the son of William Gray, the great-great-grandfather of our subject. William Gray was born in North Carolina and moved to Maury county, Tennessee. He married a young lady by the name of McNabb in the year of 1776. Five sons were born to them, James, Joseph, William, John and Samuel. William Gray was a soldier in the American Revolution and was also in the Indian wars of Kentucky and Tennessee. He was a farmer by occupation. He had one brother by the name of James Gray. William Gray died when about the age of eighty-three.

James Gray, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Maury county, Ten-

nessee, June 20, 1789. He married Martha Denton in the year 1808 and moved to Marion county, Illinois, in 1828, and settled the old homestead on section 10, being one of the first settlers of the county. They had four sons, Joseph, William Harrison, James Harvey and Isaac Denton. James Gray was called into the United States' service by the Governor's proclamation dated April 19, 1832. He enlisted as second lieutenant of Spy Battalion, First Brigade of the Illinois Mounted Volunteers. He had one horse shot from under him and was on furlough August 11, 1832, and honorably discharged August 16th, having served under Capt. William N. Dobbins. He also served in the Creek and Indian war and the Black Hawk war. He was a powerful man physically, having measured six feet two inches and weighing two hundred ten pounds. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Kinmundy township, which office he held until his death. He also sowed the first timothy seed in this township in 1843. He and his brother Joseph furnished to the settlers the first sawed lumber, which they sawed with a whipsaw. He also taught school in a cabin in the neighborhood. The early preachers of the Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian denominations held meeting in his home. He died suddenly by an accident on October 3, 1835, leaving a widow and family of eight children.

His widow, Martha Gray, entered eighty acres of land February 13, 1837, where they started their improvements. It was the west half of the southeast quarter of section 10, Kinmundy township. The following fall she entered forty acres more in the same section. She was born in April, 1786, and departed this life May 27, 1844.

James Harvey Gray, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Maury county, Tennessee, April 25, 1825, and as stated above came to this county when four years old. He began life's struggle at the age of ten by first making a crop for his mother. Full of ambition, grit and energy he was successful from the start, though so young. At the age of eighteen, it may be said, he commenced life for himself, purchasing a yoke of cattle and a horse on credit. He remained, however, on the old place putting in crops until ready to invest in a piece of land, which he did at the age of twenty-six by making a purchase of one hundred and sixty acres, partly paying therefor with money borrowed. From that time his career was onward. He rapidly accumulated property by his just and upright dealings, adding acre to acre until he could look over twelve hundred acres of land, all of which was in one body, and call it his own. He also had other valuable property. He was a man of powerful mental ability and men would go to him for advice and he was always glad to aid his fellowman. Mr. Gray at the age of nineteen years and seven months was married November 28, 1844, to Susanna Jane Hanna, who was born October 18, 1824, and departed this life December 24, 1862. To this union five children were born. A second marriage was contracted with Margaret Lucinda

Hanna in 1863. This lady, to whom three children were born, died in 1871. In the year of 1872 Mr. Gray united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Boothe, widow of Col. James W. Boothe, who commanded the Fortieth Illinois Infantry during the Civil war. Before this he was first lieutenant in the Mexican war and was at the battle of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. Mr. Gray did not enjoy the advantages of an education, being too early deprived of a father and compelled, being the eldest son at home, to care for the family. He was a natural mathematician and could calculate mentally the amount of anything almost instantly. He was six feet tall, stood erect and was well formed. His temperament was bilious, nervous and sanguine. He was fitted for the execution and power to endure both mental and physical labor. Mr. Gray was one of the original stockholders of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Kinmundy, which was organized in January, 1870, soon afterwards became president, which position he held during his life. It was known as a co-partnership or private bank. The stock was held by himself, his widow and T. W. Haymond, cashier, at the time of his death. Mr. Haymond died shortly after Mr. Gray. The bank was closed by Mrs. Gray, the only surviving stockholder, through the subject of our sketch. Mr. Gray was a man that enjoyed his home life and visitors were sure of receiving a warm welcome at his fireside. He belonged to Kinmundy Lodge No. 398, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also a member of Rosedale Lodge No. 354, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious views he was a Cumberland Presbyterian. In politics, he was a Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. He lived on the old homestead seventy-two years, outliving all of his children. He died at the age of seventy-six years and six months on October 25, 1901.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, widow of James H. Gray and grandmother of our subject, was born May 13, 1827, in Indiana, later com- to Illinois in February, 1858, locating in Kinmundy. Daniel Clark, the father of Mrs. Gray and a blacksmith by trade, lived to be over seventy years old. Her mother lived to be about ninety-six years of age. Mrs. Gray was first married to James W. Boothe May 1, 1851. To this union five children were born. Mr. Boothe was born October 9, 1820, and died February 17, 1863. Mrs. Gray married James H. Gray in 1872. At this writing Mrs. Gray is hale and hearty and her mind is clear, quick and active. Since 1901 she has made two trips to the Pacific coast and is now past the eighty-first mile-stone in her journey through life. As time passes swiftly she pieces quilts and makes fancy pillows so as not to have any idle moments in her life. In her religious views she is a Cumberland Presbyterian and is a member of that church.

James Robert Gray, father of our subject, was born July 2, 1854, on the old homestead. He married Nancy Illinois Boothe August 19, 1875. Two sons were born to them, William Harvey, our subject,

and James Lemon, who died when about six months old. James R. Gray departed this life September 8, 1880, after a useful and active career filled with good deeds.

William Harvey Gray was born April 12, 1876, as indicated in a preceding paragraph. He attended the district school near the old homestead, later attending the public school in Kinmundy, and from there to St. Louis, where he completed a thorough course in banking and general business in the Bryant and Stratton Business College. After graduating from this institution he went to Raymond, Illinois, and engaged in the general mercantile business for two years, when he sold out on account of his grandfather's death and the death of Mr. Haymond, returning to Kinmundy to settle up the business of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of which, at that time as stated before, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray was the sole surviving partner. He settled up the affairs of that institution, paying the depositors in full in less than sixty days from the time the bank was closed on December 4, 1901. He then was a main factor in organizing The Haymond State Bank, becoming cashier of the same and holding that position until its consolidation with the First National Bank on August 15, 1906. During this time he assisted in the settling up of his grandfather's large estate. After the consolidation of the banks our subject resigned, taking the active management of his real estate properties which were extensive. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres of the old homestead property which has never left the control of the Gray family from the time the grandfather bought it. In all he owns one thousand acres of improved land, mostly prairie. He rents this out, reserving the control of the method of cultivation so that the soil may be kept in good productive condition. The fences are mostly of wire, the fields drain naturally and general farming is successfully carried on. Mr. Gray is one of the directors of the Kinmundy Building and Loan Association, having been first elected in 1902, being elected treasurer in 1907 and president in 1908. He was married on March 20, 1900, to Mrs. Winifred Grady (nee Shultz), of Olney, Illinois. She is the representative of a well known and influential family of that place. Mrs. Grady's father, Charles Shultz, came to America from Germany when fourteen years of age, settling first in New York City, later coming to Olney, Illinois, where he now lives engaged in general merchandise business. Mr. Shultz was married in Olney to Sarah Elizabeth Gaddy and ten children were born to this union, Mrs. Gray, our subject's wife, being the seventh in order of birth. The commodious and well furnished home of Mr. and Mrs. Gray has been blessed with the presence of three bright and interesting children, Elizabeth, Anna Winifred and James Harvey. One singular, interesting and enjoyable feature in the life of our subject is that for fifteen years there were four generations living under one roof, and for the past eight years, and at the present time, there are four generations living. Our

subject is the only one left to perpetuate the name of his grandfather, James H. Gray. He is a member of Kinmundy Lodge No. 398, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Salem Chapter No. 64, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, Centralia, Illinois; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., and Medina Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine, Chicago, Illinois. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, being a trustee in the same and was treasurer of the building committee when the new structure was erected in 1905. In politics he is a Republican, and while he has never aspired to positions of public trust at the hands of his fellow voters, in matters pertaining to the welfare of his township, county and state he is greatly interested and his efforts in behalf of the general progress has been far-reaching and beneficial. Mr. Gray's name is associated with progress in the county of his birth and among those in whose midst he has always lived he is held in the highest esteem by reason of an upright life and of fidelity to principles which in every land and clime command respect.

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## CHARLES DEAN.

Americans are not hampered by the shackles of class distinction and it is every one's privilege to build the structure of his life as he sees fit. This gives us what is often termed the self-made man, a good example of which is found in the subject of our sketch, Charles Dean, of Alma township, Marion county. Mr. Dean is a descendant of that sturdy type of pioneers that pushed westward along the highway marked out by Daniel Boone in the early days of our country's history. His father, Samuel Dean, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, Cerena (Bishop) Dean, was born in Tennessee. When he was quite young his mother died, leaving the father surviving with several children. Thrown largely upon his own resources thus early in life, the boy developed that spirit of self-reliance and energy that forms such a marked characteristic of the self-made American.

In 1875 Mr. Dean was married to Sarah E. Rush, who was born in Marion county, Illinois, November 14, 1851. She was the daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Hatfield) Rush, the latter still living at the age of seventy-three years, in 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean have become the parents of three children, two of whom, Dollie and Daisy, died when quite young; the third, Noah, is now a practicing physician at Alma. As a boy he showed a keen interest in his studies and manifested considerable aptitude for the study of natural phenomena.

As he approached manhood he decided to make medicine his profession, and his success in this field demonstrated his fitness for his chosen calling. He resolved to pursue his medical studies at some school of unimpeachable reputation, and finally entered

the Iowa State Medical College, Keokuk, Iowa. Here he applied himself so vigorously that he soon attracted the interest of the instructors and won the admiration of his classmates. His previous experience of four years as a teacher in the Marion county public schools, gave him a broad foundation for his later efforts and he finished his work with a standing of third in the graduating class. Since establishing himself in practice he has joined in marriage to Miss Ester Delassus, of Patoka, a lady of most excellent culture and accomplishments.

As a result of his years of hard and steady work, Charles Dean has brought his farm of eighty acres to a high degree of productiveness and has gained a wide reputation as a stockdealer, rivaling in this respect the excellent reputation of his father before him. Although a Democrat in politics, Mr. Dean has never given any attention to questionable political methods, standing at all times for a square deal for everybody concerned. He and his wife are members of the Methodist denomination and are held in high esteem by both neighbors and friends.

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## MRS. HARRIET TUBBS.

One of the most highly respected and beloved of the elderly ladies now living in Omega township is she whose name introduces this biography, a woman whose life path, like many another, has led along valleys and hill crests of sunshine and shadow, but it has been replete with happiness and her skies have held more blue than gray, owing to the fact that early in life she adopted principles of right living, possessing a beautiful Christian character and always ready to bear her just share of the necessary burdens and household duties as the years filed past, and as a result of such a noteworthy career Mrs. Tubbs has always made and retained hosts of warm personal friends.

Mrs. Harriet Tubbs was born in Jennings county, Indiana, July 3, 1820, and will, therefore be eighty-nine years old her next birthday. Her maiden name was Harriet Smith, daughter of Thomas and Jennie Smith, a member of a family of ten children, an equal number of boys and girls, all living to manhood and womanhood, our subject being the fifth child in order of birth. Her mother's maiden name was Jennie Jones, who came from New Albany, New York, where her parents spent the major portion of their lives and where their four children were born and reared. Thomas Smith, her father, was born near New Albany on a farm, where he grew to manhood. His father, Samuel Smith, served as a soldier for seven years in the Revolutionary war. In 1829 he came to Jennings county, Indiana, where he spent the last days of his life with his son and family of Thomas Smith. He lived to be ninety years of age.

Harriet Smith spent her youth at home, and received her education in the subscription schools of that community, where she received a fairly good education, having ap-

plied herself in a diligent manner, despite the disadvantages encountered, sometimes having to go through blazed trails in the woods three or four miles on the farm which her father had taken from the government. In is interesting to hear our subject tell of those early times when the country was yet overrun with Indians and deer abounded in great herds, and there was also plenty of bear and other wild animals. Her father and uncle took six hundred and forty acres of timbered land, which, by hard work they developed into fine farms. This family was of Methodist faith. Preachers were very scarce and were often called "saddle-bag ministers" from the fact that they always rode with a leather pouch on their saddle in which their Bible and hymn books were carried. Her parents crossed Sand Creek in a canoe in order to attend church in the school-house where it was then held, also sometimes in the houses of the settlers.

At the advanced age of eighty-eight, in 1908, our subject's mind is remarkably clear and she reverts to these early times with much pleasure and clearly elucidates upon them. She is hale and hearty, sleeps well, eats heartily and sees and hears well, retaining to a remarkable degree all her faculties, and she assists with the work in the home, that of her son, Calvin, and daughter, Ella, who live on a sixty acre farm, forty of which lie in this timber, the other part being under good cultivation, producing excellent crops from year to year and yielding the family a comfortable living. Politically her parents were Republicans.

When the Indians visited Grandma Tubbs in an effort to get something to eat, she always gave them good measure and they alluded to her as "good squaw." She was never stingy with them and she always had their good will.

Mrs. Tubbs' husband has been dead over thirty-four years, since which time she and her son have kept the farm running and have made the living for the household.

Our subject came to Marion county, Illinois, about forty-five years ago and settled one and one fourth miles west of Omega, on a forty acre farm. She is the mother of six children, two boys and four girls, named in order of birth, as follows: Calvin, who was born in 1842; Bula, who was born in 1844; Mary, whose date of birth occurred in 1846; Jennie, who first saw the light of day in 1850; Ella, whose date of birth fell in 1856; George, who was born in 1859. They are all living. Bula married William Garges, living near Iuka, Illinois, and has a family of three sons. Mary married Hiram Chesley, a soldier in the Civil war, who lives in Louisville, Illinois. Jennie married William Switzer, and they have four children, three sons and one daughter. Lena married Irvin Jones, and who has two children, a boy and a girl. George Tubbs married Florence Robison and they have one son, Elmer. Mrs. Harriet Tubbs has seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, all living in Illinois. "Grandma Tubbs," as she is often familiarly called in her community, is much admired by all classes and her very comfortable home is often visited by her many friends, who

delight in showing her every courtesy and to share her optimistic mind and the sunshine of her nature.

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## WILLIAM H. LESEMAN.

From many parts of the world people have come to enjoy the advantages of the great state of Illinois, and few have regretted their coming. Although the percentage of Prussians, compared with the number of inhabitants of that country and the number of immigrants from her sister nations who have settled in the land of the free, is not large, those found in this state are most progressive and they are always regarded as loyal and law-abiding citizens. The subject of this sketch is no exception to the general rule.

William H. Leseman was born in Price Ninon, near Backonen, Prussia, October 10, 1834, and when ten years of age was brought to America by his parents in 1843, first settling in Washington county, this state, but not finding conditions exactly to their tastes there, finally came on to Marion county, where they located in August of 1884, and where they soon became assimilated with the new conditions and civilization, developing a good farm from the unimproved soil which they secured.

Our subject is the son of Henry and Christina Leseman, whose family consisted of three sons and an equal number of daughters, William, our subject, having been the second in order of birth. He is the only one of the family now living.

After receiving what education he could in the common schools of this county and working on his father's farm until he had reached manhood, our subject married Catherine Dewyer June 18, 1862, and soon thereafter began to work for himself on the farm. James and Catherine Dewyer were the parents of our subject's wife. There were eight children in this family, an equal number of boys and girls, Catherine, the wife of the subject, being the youngest and the only one of the children now living.

The following children have been born to our subject and wife, there being eight, seven of whom are still living; Eddie, deceased; Katie, Henry, James, Albert, William, Alice and Walter.

Mr. Leseman is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of very fertile land, located in Alma township, all under a high state of cultivation. He carries on a general farming with that discretion and energy that always insure success and as a result of his able management of the place he reaps excellent harvests from year to year, making a comfortable living, and laying up an ample competency for his old age. He keeps his fields in an excellent condition, carefully rotating his crops and thereby retaining the original richness of the soil. He has a good and comfortable dwelling which is nicely furnished, and also a good barn, and considerable farming machinery, and good stock. All this he has made himself by his own energy and wise economy.

In politics our subject is a loyal Republican and takes a great interest in political affairs. In his religious belief he seems to favor the Methodist denomination, however, his parents were always Lutherans in the Fatherland. The faith of the subject's wife's people was that of the Catholic belief, however, they later turned Protestant, and are now Methodists. Our subject has always been known as a man of honesty and integrity and he has many friends in his community as a result of his well regulated life.

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## WILLIAM THOMAS WILKINSON.

In the subject of this review we have a representative of one of the most honored pioneer families in Marion county and one who is recognized as one of the most progressive farmers of his locality, owning and operating in a most successful manner at this time three farms of great value. He is regarded by all who know him as being a most capable and energetic man, broad minded and sound in his business principles.

William Thomas Wilkinson was born in Meacham township, this county, January 21, 1859, the son of H. C. Wilkinson, who was born in Kentucky in 1825, and who passed to his rest at the early age of forty-six years, but not until he had stamped his individuality upon the community where he lived. He was the father of seven children, three sons and four daughters, three of whom are now living, the subject being the third in order of birth. Our subject's mother's name in her maidenhood was Harriet A. Nichols. She married H. C. Wilkinson in Marion county, Illinois.

Our subject spent his early life on the home farm and attended the district schools where he applied himself in an able manner and gained a fairly good education.

Mr. Wilkinson has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and he has been eminently successful in his chosen work, having by sheer force of individuality, business acumen and persistency won his way from an humble beginning to a place of prominence and comparative affluence in his county, owning three farms, consisting collectively of three hundred and sixty-eight acres. One hundred and forty acres is in Meacham township, one hundred and forty acres in Alma township and sixty-eight acres in Kinmundy township. All these farms are under a high grade of cultivation and yield the owner a comfortable competency from year to year. They all show that the owner is a man of the best modern methods of agriculture. On each of these is located a good house and out buildings. Mr. Wilkinson has various kinds of good stock on the farms.

Mr. Wilkinson married Prudence Kenedy on August 17, 1882, in Marion county, Illinois. She is a native of Washington county and the daughter of James P. and Elizabeth (McBride) Kenedy, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Randolph county, Illinois. The wife of the subject was one of a family of eleven children.

she being the eighth in order of birth. Her parents were United Presbyterians but she worships with her husband, as do all the family, in the Methodist church, of which Mr. Wilkinson is a steward.

The following children have been born to the subject and wife: Bert E. is a telegraph operator in Wyoming in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad; Claude E., Jennie P., Charles H., Irene. Bert E. married Alice Hiddleson, living in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and they have one child. Claude E. married Stella Danison. Jennie P. married John R. Telford, who lives in Kinmundy township. Claude is a teacher in the county schools, and he farms one of his father's places. He has a good wife and a nice home. He was educated in the Kinmundy high school.

Our subject is a loyal Democrat, and he has faithfully and conscientiously served his community as Township Collecter and as Road Commissioner for three terms. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs and his support can always be counted on in all movements looking to the general good of the locality where he lives. Considering the hardships and obstacles of his early life he deserves a great deal of credit for what he has accomplished, for his father died when he was fourteen years old and he and John H., his brother, had to help their mother raise the rest of the children. This developed a strong independent and sturdy manhood and a frugal and thrifty mentality which is very largely responsible for his subsequent success in life. Prosperity seems to have attended every worthy effort he has made, with the result that before the evening of life advances upon him he finds himself and family very comfortably situated, and the future, whatever it may have in store for him and his, inspires no shadow of fear in his breast.

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## WILEY ROSE.

One of the fascinating features of the farming industry is the opportunity it affords for individual effort and experiment. One can not only till the soil in raising the usual routine of crops, but he can also specialize along certain lines and thus broaden his own knowledge by experiment and in this way contribute to the knowledge and advancement in such special fields. We make mention in this connection of the name of the subject of this brief review, Wiley Rose, a life-long resident of this county. Mr. Rose has not only farmed but has devoted special attention to the raising of poultry and has given this subject considerable thought and study. As a result he has become thoroughly familiar with the business and is good authority on the various phases of the industry. Mr. Rose was born on the 12th day of September, 1857, being the son of James and Peggy Ann (Burkette) Rose, who were the parents of four children, our subject being the third.

Mr. Rose was brought up on the farm, an environment which is now and always has been a most wholesome one for growing youth. He received his education in the

neighboring district schools, and as he grew to manhood he made up his mind to make farming his chief occupation.

On September 7, 1879, he was joined in marriage to Serelda Wooten, who was born in Ohio in October, 1861, being one of a family of nine children. This union has been blessed with a family of six children. Nora M. was born on January 7, 1881, and has become the wife of William Wantland and is the mother of one boy; Gertrude A. was born on the 26th of June, 1884, and was married to Frank Schaffer, being the mother of two sons; Pearl M. was born on the 26th of March, 1886, and was joined in marriage to Miss Laura Smith; Fannie B. was born on the 8th of October, 1888, and has become the wife of Albert Smith; Elmer L. and Mormon E. are still at home, the former being born on June 23, 1892, and the latter on June 12, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and are held in high esteem by the members of the congregation. They stand well in the community, being most accommodating in their dealings and ready at all times to lend a helping hand to whoever opportunity affords. Mr. Rose has been a lifelong Democrat, but is most pronounced in his stand for a fair and honest discharge of all official duties. He maintains that service in public office is not only a privilege but a sacred obligation, and should not be looked upon in any other light, except the one calling for the highest integrity and conscientiousness.

## GEORGE C. WILSON.

The day of the pioneer in this country is gone, and we are in the midst of a settled stability and permanency. Nevertheless, as we look about us, we find a few representatives of the early days, who become at once the center of interest because they carry in their minds recollections of our hardy forefathers. In this connection we make reference to one of the sturdy farmers of this county, George C. Wilson. This gentleman was born in Pike county, Ohio, on November 9, 1840, being the son of Samuel and Eliza (Foster) Wilson, the former having been born on April 15, 1804, and the latter on the 17th of May, 1806. The other children of the family were John, born August 10, 1828; Richard, born August 18, 1831; Harriet, born February 12, 1833; Rachel, born May 5, 1836; Sarah, born July 18, 1838; George, our subject; Tilton and Thornton, twins, born May 27, 1843; Margaret, born September 20, 1846.

In 1842 the family removed to Illinois, where George was married October 20, 1864, to Mary J. Leckrone, the daughter of Mathias and Julia (Johnson) Leckrone, the former having been born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1815, and the latter in Licking county, Ohio, January 24, 1821. The following list gives the children of the Leckrone family: William, born November 10, 1838; Mary J., December, 1840; John, May 1, 1843; Harvey, August 29, 1847, born in Illinois; Sarah,

January 25, 1852; George, July 30, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have become the parents of the following children: Theodore Edgar, a teacher, and who is now an acting Justice of the Peace, was married to a Miss Appleman; Samuel M., married to Myrtle Maxfield; Harry E. married Louise See, and is now practicing medicine at Centralia, Illinois; Frank O. married Carrie Coombs and is now filling the pulpit of the Methodist church at Bunker Hill; two children, Harvey and Emma, are deceased.

Mr. Wilson has followed farming all his life and has been not only successful but progressive as well. He has taken good care of himself in every way, never having used tobacco or liquors in any form. Looking back over the vista of his years he often speaks of the little log cabin of his early days and the pioneer experiences of the times. A precious as well as interesting family relic in this home is a chair made in 1846 by his father, who was a tanner. The bottom is made of calf-skin, sewed with whang, and the leather is as good as new today. Mrs. Wilson takes pleasure also in bringing out a china plate given to her by her mother upon her marriage to Mr. Wilson. Those were the days of the loom and the spinning wheel, and the old wheel now set aside as a family treasure was kept busy for many a year by the skillful hands of Mrs. Wilson herself. She spun all the clothing for the men, and has today a quilt of three colors, red, white and blue, spun by her own hands. There was no need in those days for schools of manual training, as each household was a school in itself, and one not excelled by the later day institutions. No roads nor bridges were in esistence at that time, and experiences with all kinds of wild game were quite common. Wild forests and untilled land occupied the places where the neighboring towns now stand, and Mr. Wilson speaks of the time when he had to go to Salem to vote. Doctor Wilson, brother of our subject, at one time hauled his oats to St. Louis and sold them for fifteen cents per bushel.

Mr. Wilson adheres to the tenets of the Republican party, and together with his wife, affiliates with the Methodist church.

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## GEORGE W. STRATTON.

It affords great pleasure and satisfaction to anyone to be able to refer to his ancestors as worthy representatives of noble character or specific achievement. Perhaps one of the most interesting and universally admired characteristics of many of our forefathers was their bravery and self-sacrifice when our Republic was in danger and the great willingness on their part to stake their all in its defense. This is especially true when we find that our line of forefathers includes members of the Revolutionary troops. Viewed through the perspective of the years that have gone by, we are almost amazed at their heroic spirit. A descendant of one of these heroes is George W. Stratton, of Alma township, this county,

Mr. Stratton was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the last day of the year 1832. As intimated above his grandfather was an officer in the Continental army under Washington, and did valiant service in the cause of liberty and union. His father was William Stratton and his mother Mary Farley. They were devout members of the Christian church. George received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood and early began work on his own responsibility. He was the second of five children and came to Marion county in 1875. He has devoted the most of his time to farming and stock raising and has succeeded in carrying out his ideas and methods to a most successful issue.

On February 16, 1854, he was united in marriage to Catherine M. Alperman, and this union has resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary J., wife of Robert Wright, of Oklahoma, and the mother of one child. She was again married after his decease; Elias B., deceased, married Anna Eaton, to whom were born three children: Alice E., wife of Aaron Hutchinson; Philip R. married Marie Marshall, and they are the parents of five children, two of whom are deceased; William Edwin married Dorothy Kagy, and has a family of two children: Emma, deceased. Mrs. Stratton was one of a family of six children, she being the second in order of birth.

The Stratton farm of eighty acres is one of the best kept and productive homesteads in the neighborhood and stands as a testimonial to what hard work and steady, intelligent application can accomplish.

Mr. and Mrs. Stratton are members of the Christian church and are willing and efficient workers. No one receives from them anything but kind and considerate treatment and the social atmosphere of the home is one appreciated by their many friends and neighbors. Politically Mr. Stratton is a believer in Democracy, and adheres to the party's principles, though never an aspirant to public preferment.

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## ANDREW NEEPER.

Our subject has devoted his life, which has been a long and busy one, to farming in Ohio and this state, having maintained his home in Marion county for over forty years, where he has prospered and has done much for the upbuilding of the community at large, and as a result of his honorable record, his public-spirit and his genial manners, he has won a position of honor and trust in this county that will be permanent.

Andrew Neeper was born in Brown county, Ohio, August 26, 1834, the son of Thomas Neeper, who was born December 29, 1809, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and he was three years old when his mother brought him to Ohio, settling in Brown county. There were seven children in this family, all of whom lived to maturity. The maiden name of the subject's grandmother was Dorcas Kerr. The maid-

en name of the subject's mother was Lucy Shelton, daughter of Thomas Shelton, who was born in West Virginia, and he came to Kentucky where Lucy was born January 11, 1811. The family of the subject's parents consisted of eleven children, six boys and five girls, all having grown to maturity except one, and all lived in Ohio, Andrew, our subject, having been the second child in order of birth.

The early education of our subject was partly obtained in Kentucky, where he attended Woodlawn Seminary in Mason county. He later attended Antioch College in Greene county, Ohio, under the direction of the great scholar and eminent president, the late Horace Mann of literary fame, which college, it will be remembered, was the second college to be established in the United States to believe in the co-education of girls with their brothers, Oberlin being the first.

After gaining an excellent education, Mr. Neeper began his career as a teacher, and successfully taught in common schools for a period of four years, in the meantime he followed farming.

Our subject says he weighed only one and one-half pounds at his birth, could turn a summersault in a quart cup, but he has outlived many of his sturdier colleagues, is now in his seventy-fourth year, is hale and hearty and able to carry on business affairs with that discretion and energy that have always characterized his life work. He is now in active work writing the history of the Keith family or the house of Keith of Scotland. This is from his wife's lineage, and the Randolph and the Pocahontas people were their ancestors in the early Virginia days. This family is also related to Chief Justice Marshall of the United States. Besides this work, Mr. Neeper works daily on his fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he has well improved and successfully managed until it is one of the best in the township. It is intersected by the Illinois Central Railroad. In his home may be found a good library of assorted and well selected books, many kinds of periodicals and magazines, possibly more than can be found in the homes of any five men in the township. He lives alone at present, and rents his farm, however, he oversees its management.

Mr. Neeper came to Marion county in 1866, when thirty-two years old, and purchased land of D. C. Moore, who bought it of the railroad company which was formerly state government land.

Andrew Neeper was united in marriage on February 2, 1857, to Mary Lattitia Keith, who was born in Mississippi, September 16, 1836, and who moved to Kentucky with her parents where she grew to womanhood and was educated, and where she married our subject. She was a woman of many beautiful attributes of character and mind. She was called to her rest while living in Marion county, Illinois, in 1884, at the age of fifty years. Their union was happy and most harmonious withal, although one that was fraught with nearly all the vicissitudes of early pioneer experi-

ences. To this union seven children were born, three having died in infancy or youth. They are: Lucy, who first married Alexander Lock, by whom she had one child, Mary E. Her second marriage was with William Burkett, by whom two children have been born, a boy and a girl. Thomas K., was the second child born to the subject and wife. He married Kate Taylor, and they became the parents of three children, two of whom are living, one being deceased. Noble H., the third child, married Polly Conant, and they have seven children: Clement G. married Margaret Conant, sister of Polly, and they are the parents of one child, a son. The other three children are deceased.

Politically Mr. Neeper claims to be an anarchist, but he votes the Democratic-Socialist ticket. He was formerly affiliated with the Greenbackers. He is also a Populist party man, but none of these give the full idea to his mind, being a liberal thinker and widely read on all current questions of the day. He does not believe in war or harm to any man or child. He holds that parents have no authority to punish their children, only to teach or direct them. In his educational work he never would and never did punish a pupil, and he says he has had no occasion to do so. Religiously he has never belonged to any church. However, he is not opposed to the church in principle, but is opposed to the manner in which they are conducted.

Mr. Neeper took no side in the war between the states, remaining neutral, as war was opposed to his code of moral principles. He was drawn into the Ohio state militia, but never carried a musket. He is a very interesting man in his conversation, being a deep thinker and widely read, and he is honored by all who know him, for his consistent and well regulated life, his honesty, sincerity and genuine worth, and he has hosts of friends throughout the county.

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## ALLEN COPE.

For nearly half a century the subject of this review was a well known resident of Marion county. He was a man of many talents, having been a successful lawyer for several years prior to 1861, at which time he located upon a farm in Tonti township and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He also became an enthusiastic student of horticulture and for many years was recognized as one of the leading authorities upon this subject in Southern Illinois, as well as a practical demonstrator of the same. He was one of the first citizens of Marion county to engage in the fruit business upon an extensive and systematic scale, developing one of the largest and most successful fruit industries in the pioneer history of horticultural pursuits in the county.

Allen Cope was born near New Waterford, Columbiana county, Ohio, August 4, 1827, where he resided until 1845. For nine years he resided at Salem, Ohio, where he was engaged in a mercantile business. In

ALLEN COPE.

SARAH A. COPE.

1854 he came to Fairfield, Illinois, where he studied and practiced law with Judge Charles Beecher.

Owing to ill health he retired from the law in 1860 and the following year located upon a farm in Tonti township, Marion county, where he developed one of the finest fruit farms in the county. It was here that he passed to his reward, October 24, 1907, at the age of eighty years.

Mr. Cope's career as a horticulturist began with his removal to Marion county. He planted forty acres of apples in the springs of 1861 and 1863, a very large area indeed for that period. It is worthy of note, too, in this connection that he was one of the first to plant largely of the Ben Davis variety. This venture proved successful and as this orchard began to fail he planted again from time to time, and indeed his labors ceased only with the coming of his long rest. Mr. Cope was an active member of the State Horticultural Society and of its subordinate society, the Southern Illinois Horticultural Society.

He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was born and reared a Quaker.

Originally a Whig in politics and a strong abolitionist, it was but natural that he should become a Republican upon the birth of that party, and for many years he was an ardent supporter of its principles and an active worker in the ranks. In late years, however, he espoused the cause of Democracy, believing that the latter party adhered more closely to the principles of Lincoln Republicanism. Having been a lawyer of more than ordinary ability and always a student and an observer, Mr. Cope wielded no small amount of influence in his community and his opinions upon the leading questions of the day were always treated with great respect. He was a man of many sterling qualities, successful in business and influential in his community, and was also known as a public spirited man of the most scrupulously honest type.

Mr. Cope was united in marriage at Salem April 16, 1856, with Miss Sarah A. Ray, who was born near London, Madison county, Ohio, June 30, 1834, Mrs. Cope being a daughter of Jesse and Helen (Warner) Ray. The Ray family was of English descent, the grandparents on the Ray side being natives of Virginia, who later settled in Madison county, Ohio. The Warners were of Scotch-Irish descent, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Cope having been born in Dublin.

Jesse Ray, the father of Mrs. Cope, was one of the well known and highly honored pioneers of Marion county, having secured land from the government near Salem and locating thereon in 1839. He entered seven hundred acres of land in Tonti township, the present Cope home being a portion of the original grant. Mr. Ray developed and improved a good farm and became one of the largest and most successful farmers and stock growers in the county. He moved from the farm to Salem in order to give his children an education, where he operated a hotel and also engaged in merchandising, in

the meantime carrying on farming operations. He finally returned to the farm, where he died August 27, 1859. Mr. Ray was one of those patriotic sons who participated in the Mexicon war, having enlisted in 1847. He was with his regiment until the close of hostilities and experienced many hardships and privations in the long and tedious march across the desert to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and back again, every mile of which was covered on foot. He was a man of much sterling worth and influence in his community and accomplished much for the improvement and development of his section of the county.

Mrs. Cope was five years old when she came with her parents to Marion county. She attended the country schools and later went to Salem with the family, where she received a liberal education, having applied herself in a most assiduous manner to her studies. After her marriage with Mr. Cope, as above indicated, she resided in Fairfield, this state, for a few years, where her husband was engaged in the successful practice of his profession. Since locating on the farm in Tonti township in 1861, Mrs. Cope has continued to make this place her home, where her children have also been reared. Their names are as follows: Laura Isbell and Lenora are both deceased; Walter Lincoln and William Abraham were twins, the latter dying in infancy.

Walter L. Cope, the only surviving child, was born May 27, 1864. He received a common school education and also attended the University of Illinois at Champaign for three years. June 6, 1888, he was married to Miss Anna Vaughan, of Odin township, Marion county, and seven children have been born to them, as follows: Allen, Bessie, Lorin, Leila, Howard and Margaret, all of whom are living. One child, Raymond, died in infancy. Walter Cope is a member of the Masonic Order at Salem and his wife affiliates with the Order of the Eastern Star at that place.

The Cope home is one of the finest country houses in Marion county, being commodious, comfortable and having modern improvements and conveniences. The house is heated with hot air. A system of water works has been installed, together with baths, etc. The furnishings are up-to-date and tastefully arranged, and this beautiful home is presided over with rare grace and dignity by the Mesdames Cope, who often show their unstinted hospitality in entertaining their numerous friends.

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## RICHARD WILSON.

Among the many industries carried on in our country there is none that calls for more intelligent judgment than that of farming. One of the most successful men in the business in Marion county is Richard Wilson, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, on the 18th day of January, 1831. His father, Samuel Wilson, a native of Pike county, Ohio, was born in 1804, while his mother, Eliza (Foster) Wilson, also a

native of Ohio, was born in 1806. Samuel Wilson was the father of nine children, of whom our subject, Richard, was the second in order of birth. This family removed to Marion county, Illinois, in 1842, where Mr. Wilson departed this life on December 20, 1847. He was survived by his wife until 1900.

Richard received his early education in the district school of the neighborhood, and upon reaching manhood chose farming as his occupation in life. In 1856 he was married to Rebecca A. Fulton, who was born in Marion county, Illinois, in 1837. Ten children graced this union, five boys and five girls. Letitia A. married James Roberts, and was the mother of six children. Seth C. married Irma Chapman, of Michigan, and is the father of one child. Samuel A. is the husband of Florence Barnum, a cousin of P. T. Barnum of world-wide circus fame. He is the father of four children. Sarah E. married Pack Parcell, and is the mother of eight children. William T. married Ella Wagner, their union being blessed with four children. Maggie is the wife of Charles Spencer, to whom have been born four children: Carrie became the wife of Mason Weems; Charles R. is deceased; John D. married Nellie Custer, who is related to the brave General Custer, being a cousin of the same, and they are the parents of one child. Mary P. was joined in marriage to Elmer E. Spencer, and they have a family of three children, one died in 1907.

The task of raising such a large family was not a light one, but Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have demonstrated their ability to meet the requirements most successfully. The home life has been of the most congenial and wholesome sort, and the recollections of the family hearth stone are cherished as one of the most precious heritages by all of the children. The religious atmosphere of the family was never found wanting, the affiliations being with the Methodist church.

Mr. Wilson was for three years school trustee, and discharged the duties of his office in an economic and intelligent way. He owns and manages his farm of one hundred and twenty acres and has given some attention to the raising of good horses. In both of these projects he has met with singular success.

Mr. Wilson has been a life-long Republican, his father and grandfather before him having been adherents to the tenets of the Whig party. Mr. Wilson still takes an active interest in the political and civic affairs of the neighborhood, but does not consider himself bound to support any party to the sacrifice of principle, a fact for which he is to be most heartily commended.

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## JEROME N. EMBSER.

One of the most up-to-date and intelligently managed farms in the county is that belonging to the subject of this review, Jerome N. Embser, who was born on May 23, 1869, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

His father, Francis Embser, was born on April 22, 1833, in Prussia, Germany. His experiences would form an interesting story if taken up in detail. Before coming to America all the family except Francis and one brother fell victims to the dreaded plague that swept over Europe at that time. Having survived this, the next problem that faced the boys was the service in the regular army. On account of its position and the hostility of the surrounding nations, Germany is compelled to maintain an extensive military system. This involves a great expense and causes a steady drain on the resources of the people. Not only that, but it makes it necessary for the government to require military service from all of its male population. Hence all able bodied men must enter the national service, most of them for a term of at least three years. No one is exempted except for physical incapacity. As the time approached for Francis to enroll in the regular army he began to dread the prospects and tried to bethink himself of some plan by which he might avoid this protracted confinement to the life of the soldier. Fortunately for him, he had an uncle who was captain of a vessel that plied between Germany and America. It was to him that Francis made known his desires, the result being that plans were made to smuggle the boy through. This was carefully arranged and successfully carried out, and after six weeks of sailing on the Atlantic, he arrived at New York.

Before leaving the Fatherland he had served his apprenticeship as a shoemaker, and upon coming to America he continued his work in that capacity. After going to Pennsylvania, he took up farming in connection with his trade, and continued thus to combine his work even after he came to Marion county, Illinois. He soon became well known as a man of superior intelligence and an excellent workman, and ere long the neighbors made it a point to bring their repairing to Mr. Embser, at his shop on the farm, and to spend the evenings in such discussions and diversions as would spontaneously spring up in their midst. Every one for miles came to know and love "Old Frank Embser". He was not a believer in orthodox religion, and ended his days in this county, in 1905.

Jerome Embser's mother, Elizabeth (Driesbaugh) Embser, was born in Pennsylvania and is still living. Her father, John D. Driesbaugh, was a prominent citizen in western Pennsylvania, was the owner of several flour mills, located on streams in order to utilize the running water for power purposes. Her mother's name was Katie Shoop.

Mr. Embser joined in marriage Jessie N. Spiese, daughter of Wilfred and Alice (Heaton) Spiese, to whom have been born five children, namely: Alice E., Francis W., John T., Anton J., and Leon.

Mr. Embser's education was limited to that of the common schools of the neighborhood, but he learned early in life to be self-reliant and industrious, and as he advanced in years he applied these traits to

his daily life, with the result that he has a most excellent country homestead, a magnificent farm, and an intelligent family. He has the full confidence of neighbors and friends, having been asked to serve his community as Township Treasurer, Highway Commissioner and School Trustee. In all of these duties he has shown himself an able manager and a man of unimpeachable integrity.

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## THOMAS M. HARGRAVE.

The subject of this review is one of the sturdy spirits who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the township in which he resides, being a farmer and stock raiser, and as a citizen, public-spirited and progressive in all the terms imply. For a number of years he has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of the county. He represents that class of earnest, foreign born citizens, who have done so much for the development of the United States, while at the same time they have benefited themselves in a very material manner.

Thomas M.Hargrave was born in England October 20, 1851, and was ten years old when he came to America with his father and only brother, George, who now lives in Fayette county, Illinois, is married and the father of five children.

Our subject received his early education in the common schools of this country, but leaving school when sixteen years of age he did not have the opportunity to take a high course, but is, notwithstanding this fact, a well educated man, having always been a close observer and an extensive reader, keeping well posted on current events at all times.

Mr. Hargrave has won his way to a position of prominence and comparative affluence in his community by reason of his own individual efforts. Starting life with but little means, he has succeeded admirably well and is today the owner of a fine farm consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, all under an excellent system of fencing and a high state of cultivation, for he understands well the proper rotation of crops so as to preserve the natural quality of the soil and the many other methods known to up-to-date farmers. His farm is located in Kinmundy township, and it ranks well with the other excellent farms of this community. He has a number of good horses and herds of other stock, besides much good poultry, in fact he carries on a general farming and stock raising industry with that discretion and industry which always insures ultimate success. Mr. Hargrave has a comfortable, well furnished and substantial residence, which is neatly kept, and it is surrounded by a sufficient number of convenient out buildings.

When twenty-five years old Mr. Hargrave was united in mariage with Anna McHatton, the representative of an excellent family, and she passed to her rest when forty-four years old. Our subject has four children, all boys, namely: John, Emmett,

Harry and Roy. The first two named are both married. Emmett lives in Alma township on a good farm, and is the father of one son. John, who is employed on the Illinois Central Railroad, lives in Clinton, Illinois. Mrs. Hargrave was one of a family of three children. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Our subject has always taken a great interest in the affairs of his children, and has spared no pains in assisting them in life's struggle.

Mr. Hargrave is a man of commanding personal appearance, easy in disposition, courteous in manner, and possessing a large social nature and is regarded by all his neighbors as a most excellent citizen. He believes in good government and honorable citizenship. He was raised by Methodist parents and consequently is a believer in the fundamental principles of Christianity. In his political relations he is a stanch Republican.

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## A. J. PARRILL.

An enumeration of those men of the present generation who have won public recognition for themselves, and at the same time have honored the locality to which they belong, would be incomplete were there failure to make mention of the one whose name forms the caption of this sketch, who is a respected and substantial citizen of Meachum township, Marion county, Illinois.

A. J. Parrill was born in Marion county, this state, in 1857, the son of Silas and Susan (Day) Parrill. Grandfather Parrill was born in Ohio, having reared his family there on a farm. He died in Marion county, Illinois, having reached an advanced age. His family consisted of eleven children, all living to reach maturity and raising families of their own. The maternal grandparents of the subject lived in Virginia. The father of the subject was reared in the Buckeye state, and he came to Illinois in 1841, when thirty-five years of age. He was twice married and had six children, one of whom, Absalom, was a soldier in the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who served out a full term of enlistment. There were four children by Silas Parrill's second marriage, our subject having been the youngest of these. The father of the subject attended the common schools in Ohio and received a fairly good education. He entered one hundred and seventy acres of land and by habits of industry was able to add to this from time to time, until he had a fine farm of two hundred and fifty acres, two Presidents having signed the patents to his land, Millard Fillmore and Franklin Pierce.

All of the children lived to maturity. Both father and mother were Episcopal Methodists. The father was at first a Whig, and later a Republican. He reached the advanced age of eighty-three years and his faithful life companion was called to her rest when seventy-seven years old.

1. Andrew J. Parrill. 2. Mrs. Maggie E. Parrill. 3. Della Cruse. 4. Raymond H. Cruse.
5. La Rue J. Parrill. 6. Marinda Parrill. 7. Henry Andrew Cruse.

A. J. Parrill, our subject, attended the district schools until he was eighteen years of age, diligently applying himself to his studies, he received a fairly good education and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-five years old, where he was taught the principles of agriculture and received many valuable lessons that have aided him in life's subsequent battle. Then he bought a farm in Marion county and has since devoted his attention exclusively to farming, with the greatest success attending his well directed efforts. He now owns the old home place which consists of two hundred and fifty acres, being the first of several purchases of his father, the heirs quit claimed the land to the present owner, so that he is the second owner of the land in fee simple from the government. He has added twenty acres since that time. He carries on general farming and feeds stock for the market. For the past twelve years he has shipped one carload of cattle annually for the butcher.

Mr. Parrill was happily married in 1883, to Maggie McClure, a native of this county, the daughter of J. W. and Harriet (La Rue) McClure, natives of Ohio, who came to this county in 1855, and have spent their lives on a farm, having bought land in 1865. Mr. McClure is seventy-nine years old at this writing, 1908, and his wife is seventy-five. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have a family of eight children, all of whom lived to maturity.

Four children have been born to the subject and wife named in order of their birth as follows: Della, born in 1884, is the wife of Ray Cruse and the mother of one child; the second child born to the subject and wife died in infancy; La Rue, who was born in 1889, is single; Marinda, born in 1892, is still a member of the family circle.

Mr. Parrill in his fraternal relations is a member of the Masonic Order and the Modern American, holding one of the principal offices in the latter. In politics he is a loyal Republican, but has never aspired for public preferment.

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## JACOB A. BAYLIS.

General farming is the kind that has made the subject of this biography the eminently successful farmer that he is. His worldly possessions when he came to Marion county did not amount to a great deal. Now he is the owner of two hundred and thirty acres of land, finely equipped, well improved and most completely stocked with all the various species of live stock to be found on any well regulated farm, breeding from year to year blooded hogs, and cattle that always attract admiration. He was one of the loyal sons of the North who went forth during the dark days of our nation's history to defend the flag which had been insulted.

Jacob A. Baylis was born in Decatur county, Indiana, November 30, 1848, the son of Enoch Baylis, who was born in

Franklin county, Indiana, in 1822, and died in Decatur county, that state, at the early age of forty-six years. He was the father of nine children, six boys and three girls, all reaching maturity but one, and all married. They are: John, Sara E., deceased; Jacob A., our subject; William T., George, Mary, James H., Quincy, Mellissa. Their father believes in education. One of these daughters is a teacher and the other children are well equipped for life's duties.

The early education of our subject was obtained from the district schools of Decatur county, Indiana. He engaged in farm work during the summer months, and when the war between the states began he deemed it his privilege and his duty to do what he could in suppressing the great rebellion, consequently he enlisted in Company H of the Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served seven months, when he was honorably discharged. His discharge being necessary on account of illness. His brother John was in the Thirty-seventh Indian Volunteer Infantry for three months; then he re-enlisted in the regular service, but was discharged on account of sickness and died of consumption at home at the age of fifty-six years.

Our subject was united in marriage first with Lucinda Bass, who was born in Fayette county, Illinois, in 1848, and who passed to her rest in 1877. She was the mother of one child, Haly J., who died in her eighth year. His second wife's maiden name was Susanna Eagan, who was born in Marion county, November 4, 1857. Our subject is the father of eleven children, namely: Maud M., Mamie M., Bunnie, Josie, Lottie, Alva B., Jacob A., Jr., Della A., Milton C. The ninth child died in infancy. Mildred, the next in order of birth, is also deceased.

Jacob A. Baylis has resided in Marion county since 1867, and as already indicated, has devoted his life to farming, being now the owner of a very valuable farm in Kinmundy township, all of which is under cultivation, the soil having been kept to a high standard through the efficient management of our subject, who is certainly abreast of the age in agricultural matters, having his fields well kept, well drained and well fenced. He makes a specialty of raising hay. He also devotes a great deal of time to his stock, especially his cattle, which are mostly Red Polled-Angus. Mr. Baylis has a modern, substantial and nicely furnished residence, a beautiful lawn, a good orchard and many convenient out buildings, in fact, his farm shows decided thrift and excellent management, and is one of the model farms of this locality.

Our subject is a loyal Democrat, and he served with much satisfaction as Highway Commissioner for a period of six years, and was Assessor of the township for one term, and is Justice of the Peace at the present time, being known as a fair and impartial judicial officer, his decisions having seldom been reversed at the hands of a higher tribunal. In all positions of public trust he has been found worthy of the honors imposed upon him, and has discharged his

duties with the careful consideration and wise discernment that has characterized his own business affairs.

Our subject's parents on his mother's side of the house were Methodists, and on his father's side they were Baptists. Mr. Baylis is a believer in the principles of Christianity, in fact, he is in every sense a man of progress and is patriotic for the good of all.

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## SIMEON W. MEADOR.

It is a privilege of which any one should be proud, but one of which few can boast who have reached old age, to live on the place where they were born. This our subject has done for more than three score and ten years, and it is well that "his sober wishes never learned to stray", for he has been eminently successful right at home. His life has been one of usefulness, comparative ease and happiness.

Simeon W. Meador was born August 3, 1832, in Marion county, Illinois, on the same place where he now lives, as already intimated, the son of Jepthie and Sarah (Hier) Meador, the former having been born May 8, 1787, near Richmond, Virginia, and the latter was born in 1791, also in Virginia, both being representatives of old Southern families. They came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1829, and settled on the place where the subject now lives. The subject's father entered one hundred and sixty acres, and his wife forty acres of land, later purchasing some land from the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Jepthie Meador was a blacksmith and local preacher as well as a farmer, and he was a man who exercised great good in his community. He conducted his shop on his farm for the accommodation of his neighbors. Mr. and Mrs. Jepthie Meador were the parents of the following children: Ambrose, born in 1811, died in infancy; Mathew, born in 1813, married Sarah Parsons and they were the parents of seven children: Joel, born in 1816, married Malinda Holt, and they became the parents of ten children: Elias was born in 1819, married Nancy Walton, and they were the parents of five children: Martin, born in 1822, married Sarah Epperson, and they had seven children; Granville was born in 1825, married Loche Binion and there were six children in their family; Mary Ann, born in 1829, died at the age of eighteen years; Simeon W., our subject, was the youngest member of the family.

All the education our subject received was during one or two terms in an old log school with puncheon floor and seats, located on his own farm. When he reached maturity he married Frances Lawrence, December 28, 1852, and to this union the following children were born: Mary, who died in infancy; Emily, who died at the age of sixteen years; Isabelle, who died when fourteen years old; Albert married Lotta Epperson, who lives three miles west of Vernon, and they have ten children:

Wilber, who is married, lives northeast of Vernon.

Our subject was twice married, his second wife being Sarah Howell, daughter of Philip and Anna Howell. The wedding occurred December 28, 1869. The subject's second wife was born in 1838. The following children were born to this union: Elzora, who married Edgar Grylich, has six children, two of whom are living in Marion county; Sophie, who married William Curran, is the mother of four children, three of whom are living in Fayette county; Philip married Maude Crowder, and they are living with the subject and his wife, being the parents of three children; Tinnie married James Watlow, and they are the parents of four children.

Simeon W. Meador was one of the brave number who went forth to defend his nation's integrity during the troublous days of the sixties, having enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on August 11, 1862, under the command of Captain Foster, and he served in a most gallant manner for three years. He was in Andersonville prison for a period of nine months and six days, having been captured at the battle of Atlanta, where General McPherson was killed. Mr. Meador took part in the battles of Dallas and Resaca and many other notable engagements. He was on a skirmish line for twenty-eight days and nights without rest, in plain hearing of the field artillery. He was in prison when the war closed, and while there contracted the scurvy on account of which he has since been disabled. He draws a pension of twenty dollars per month.

The farm which has been Mr. Meador's home during his busy and useful life, consists of one hundred and thirty acres in section 14. It is under a high state of improvement and cultivation, and shows that our subject has been a good manager and a hard worker. He is a grand old character, and is well known, highly respected and liked by everybody in Marion county.

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## WILLIAM GRIFFIN.

While the life of this venerable and highly respected citizen of Patoka township, Marion county, Illinois, has not been one filled with the tragic and the spectacular, it has been replete with much good. He has seen this country develop in all its stages from the primeval forest and the virgin prairie sod to populous cities and towns, and as rich farms as the world affords, and he has taken no small part in this great transformation.

William Griffin was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 11, 1822, and he came to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1852, and to Marion county in 1865. He is the son of James and Hannah (Rosinson) Griffin. James Griffin entered land where the subject now lives. The farm now owned by our subject consists of one hundred and sixty acres of well improved and highly

productive land in section 27. He has made all the improvements on the place and developed it into one of the leading farms of the township.

The father of the subject was born in Ireland in 1795, and came to America at the age of eleven years on a sailing vessel. He first settled in Belmont county, Ohio, and he died within two miles of the place where his father built the first log cabin in that country. He received most of his education in Ireland. He was appointed a special juryman in 1840. The mother of the subject was also born in Ireland, thirty miles from famous Londonderry, the date of her birth being 1795, and she died about 1895, rounding out a century milestone. The parents of our subject married in Harrison county, Ohio. Our subject was the second of a family of the following children: Robert, deceased; William, our subject; Thomas, Mary, James, Elizabeth and Margaret.

Our subject received what education he could in the schools of the pioneer times of this country, and assisted about the home place with the work. When he reached maturity he married on August 11, 1853, Margaret Jane Gilmore, who was born April 25, 1835, the daughter of Francis Gilmore and a Miss Sheimer. They married in Harrison county, Ohio, where he returned for her after spending a year in Shelby county, Illinois. Nine children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: James C., born June 15, 1854, married Emeline Wright, who lives in Patoka, and have three children; Francis M., who was born in December, 1856, married first Emoline Nichols. His second wife died the year after they were married. His third wife was Flora Foster. They have two children living. This couple make their home in Fosterburg. Samuel H., the third child of our subject and wife, born May 16, 1858, is living in Missouri, and he married Laura Robb, being the parents of four children; Amanda Elizabeth was born October 3, 1859; George W. was born August 1, 1861, and died in infancy; Anson A., was born April 19, 1863, married Emma Peacock; they live in Patoka township, and have three children; Ida A. was born August 7, 1865, married Jay Sutherland; they have four children and live in Jasper county, Illinois; Oscar was born September 4, 1868; the ninth child died in infancy. The subject's wife, after a happy and congenial life, passed to her rest October 25, 1875.

Mr. Griffin likes to tell of the condition of the country in Patoka township when he first came here. It was very wild, uncultivated and vast swamps and forests stretched in every direction. There was no settlement then of any kind in this locality. There was one small store in Patoka and a grist mill nearby. Our subject was of a hardy, sterling spirit, and loved to develop a farm from the primitive condition of the country. He first voted for James K. Polk and has continued to vote the Democratic ticket ever since. He has long been a member of the Odd Fellows at Patoka, and has been

through all the chairs of the same, and has been honored by being sent to represent it to the grand lodge five times. He ably served his township as Highway Commissioner for three years. His parents were Presbyterians and he has continued to walk in this faith. Although our subject is slightly feeble from the weight of his advanced years, he has a good memory, is comparatively active and is enjoying the fruits of a well spent, honest and useful life and the friendship of all who know him.

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## CAPT. ABNER S. GRAY.

No man in Patoka township is better known or held in higher esteem than Captain Gray, who is a man of such sterling attributes that he has been all his life an example worthy of emulation. A born leader of men and conscientious in whatever he undertakes, he carries his plans to completion with rare success.

Capt. Abner S. Gray was born two miles north of Kinmundy in Marion county, Illinois, December 5, 1838, the son of John H. and Nancy (Eddington) Gray. John H. Gray was born October 15, 1815, in Wilson county, Tennessee, and he came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1828 to engage in farming. He left the farm in 1859 to engage in the mercantile business in Patoka, in which town he built the first house. During the drouth of 1854 he went to the northern part of the state and bought corn to send into Marion county, and people from all the surrounding country came to him to buy corn. He was a public man and became widely known. He was Associate Judge for two terms before the county was laid out in townships. He was Justice of the Peace for many years here and administrator for many estates. He was one of Marion county's most prominent and popular men in his day. He was still in the mercantile business when he died in 1878.

Nancy Eddington Gray, mother of our subject, was born six miles southwest of Patoka in 1819, and she passed to her rest six miles from where she was born in 1904, after a long and useful life, being a woman of beautiful Christian character. She was the daughter of John and Lucy (Nichols) Eddington, both of whom died when about eighty-seven years old.

Our subject spent his early life on the farm, but left the farm when still quite young, before the Civil war. Being fired with patriotic fervor and unable to remain away from the seat of conflict when the nation was in need of men to defend its flag, our subject organized Company F and enlisted in August, 1862, being assigned to the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry at Salem, Illinois, and went to the front with his company under command of Colonel Martin, of Salem. He resigned his command in February, 1865, after most gallant and efficient service in order to come home and help his aged father in the mercantile business. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea and was in the

T. E. IRVIN.

battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, but the worst fight he was in was that of Ft. McAllister. Captain Gray is said by his comrades to have been one of the finest commanders and one of the tenderest hearted men in the army. He is remembered by his government with a pension.

Our subject's early education was gained in a log school-house, whose floor was dirt. He never went a day to a free school. But conditions with him were even better than those of his parents, who had in their youth the children of Indians to play with in greater numbers than those of the whites. His father hauled everything for his store in wagons, drawn by oxen, from St. Louis. These were often driven by our subject.

After returning from the army Captain Gray remained in the mercantile business with his father, assisting to build up an extensive trade, until about 1888. Since 1881 Captain Gray has been engaged in the insurance business, having a lucrative patronage in this line. He ably served as postmaster at Patoka for four years under Cleveland's administration.

Captain Gray was united in marriage December 30, 1858, to Nancy Johnson in Richview, Washington county, Illinois, and to this union five children have been born, namely: Clara C., born February 6, 1860 who married R. N. Gray and who became the mother of eleven children; John A., born March 15, 1862, died when one year old; Amanda S., born April 29, 1864, married V. V. Crosby, and they are living three miles west of Vernon; Alfred M., born July 28, 1866, died October 14, 1869; Edwin S., born October 1, 1868, married Mary Fenster, of Kinmundy. They have one child and are living in Weeleetka, Oklahoma.

Our subject is still actively engaged in the insurance business and he is a hale and hearty old man for his age. Everyone knows old Captain Gray and everybody highly respects him. He is a Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife is prominent in the Eastern Star, having been matron for two terms, and assisted in organizing several lodges at different places. She is a fine old lady of beautiful attributes and affable characteristics. The subject's insurance office is in Patoka and it is the gathering place for numerous customers and friends, and he carries on a good business.

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## THOMAS E. IRVIN.

Among the representatives of the business interests of Patoka township few have attained as distinctive prestige as Thomas E. Irvin, whose life history is herewith presented. He is engaged extensively in the lumber and builders' supply business and has become known throughout Marion county, from all parts of which his customers come, as a conscientious and careful business man who employs no unscrupulous methods.

Thomas E. Irvin was born in Carrigan township March 28, 1869, the son of John

Richard and Martha (Vawter) Irvin, the latter a sister of the present (1908) Mayor of Salem. The father of the subject was born in Ohio, October 3, 1837, and came to Marion county, Illinois, when a young man to engage in farming, and he became popular and influential here. He run a threshing machine for many years. He held several township offices, but never sought county offices. He was a Democrat and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He died about 1902. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina, November 28, 1836. She married J. R. Irvin March 6, 1861, and to them the following children were born: Arthur L., who was born March 24, 1862, first married Rosa Walton, by whom four children were born, and his second wife was a widow —a Mrs. Montgomery; Thomas E., our subject, was the second child; Frank, a half-brother of our subject, who is about twenty years old, lives in Centralia. The second wife of the father of our subject was a representative of the Lovejoy family. Some of the ancestors of the subject met tragic deaths, both his grandmothers having been killed by lightning, and one of his grandfathers was killed by a runaway team of horses.

Thomas E. Irvin was educated in the common schools of his native county. When he reached manhood he was united in marriage with Rosella Carter on April 4, 1889. She is the daughter of John and Rebecca (McHaney) Carter, a well known family in this county. Two children born to this union died in infancy; Ray, the living son, a bright lad, was born March 16, 1892.

Our subject taught school for six years before coming to Patoka township. He became known as a very painstaking and able instructor and was popular with both pupils and their parents. But, believing that a business career was best suited to his tastes, he launched in the lumber business in Patoka, which he has followed with pronounced success for about twelve years. He came here from Foster township, where he had lived since he was eight years old. He handles a complete line of all grades of lumber, together with all kinds of builders' supplies, hardware, paint, brick; in fact, everything for the builder. His line is always up-to-date and of the best variety and he is always very busy with his numerous customers. He is in every respect a modern, hustling business man and has a fine lumber yard and elegantly equipped offices, much better than the average in small towns.

The subject and wife live in a comfortable and nicely furnished home in Patoka and they are known as hospitable and kind and have numerous friends throughout the county. They are members of the Missionary Baptist church. Mr. Irvin belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Patoka and to several insurance orders. He is a social member of the Woodmen. Because of his genuine business worth and genial disposition he is regarded as one of the representative business men and citizens of Marion county.

## WILLIAM B. ROGIER.

The subject of this sketch, a well known farmer and stock raiser of Patoka township, Marion county, bears the distinction of being a descendant of the famous Rogiers, of France, a family long prominent in the public and social life of that country. There is a splendid monument in Brussells erected to the memory of Charles R. Rogier, supposed to be one of the subject's forefathers. Our subject bears with modesty and proper pride the honor of such distinguished ancestry.

William B. Rogier was born in Madison county, Illinois, December 3, 1865, in which county he remained until 1901, when he came to Patoka township, Marion county, his comfortable home now being located in section 23. John B. Rogier, father of the subject, was born in Boiseaux, France, in 1839, and came to the United States in 1851, landing in New Orleans. He ascended the Mississippi river to St. Louis and came to Madison county, Illinois, where he lived until his death in 1890. The subject's mother before her marriage was Mary Beanchand, who was born in Vevay, Switzerland, October 6, 1841. She came to the United States about the same time as the subject's father, having located in Madison county. Her father was a baker in Highland, that county, and died in Bond county in 1887. The parents of our subject were married in December, 1859, in Highland, Illinois, and to them the following children were born: Sarah, deceased; Esther, who is married to A. S. Ulmet, and they are the parents of six children, and are living in Clinton county, Illinois; William B., our subject, was the third child in order of birth; John married Julia Blacet, who lives in Patoka township and they are the parents of four children; Emil, who married Constance Trembley, is living in Highland, Illinois, and has two children; Sarah C. is deceased; Mary L. is single; Charles A. married Amelia Demonlin, who lives in Highland and they have three children; Henry O., who married Stella Suppinger, a physician living in Mason City, Illinois. Both the subject's sisters were school teachers.

The happy and harmonious domestic life of our subject dates from October 31, 1888, when he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Eva Demonlin in Sebastapol, Madison county, Illinois. She was born in Jamestown, Clinton county, this state. Her father came from France and her mother from Switzerland. Three sons have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Artemus, who is nineteen years old at this writing, has a diploma to teach; Edgar is fifteen years, and Millard is thirteen. They are all bright and interesting boys.

Our subject was thirty-five years old when he first came to Marion county. He was trained to be a farmer and he has made a great success in this line, as his finely improved and well cultivated farm of two hundred and forty acres will attest even to the casual observer. It is up-to-date in every respect and shows thrift and able management. He is regarded as an excellent judge

of stock and no small portion of his annual income from year to year is derived from this source. Our subject deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, having had but limited opportunities in his youth, being compelled to remain at home and work, but he has been an industrious man and has succeeded by careful management and hard work.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogier are members of the Baptist church. In politics our subject is a Republican. He ably served as Supervisor of his township and has been School Director for many years. He also served in this capacity in Sebastopol, Illinois. No family in Patoka township stands in higher esteem of the public than that of our subject, being regarded as honest and industrious.

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## LANDON M. BOSTWICK.

It is always pleasant and profitable to contemplate the career of a man who has made a success of life and won the honor and respect of his fellow citizens. Such is the record, briefly stated, of the well known and progressive gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would be difficult to find in the business circles within the limits of Marion county, where he has long maintained his home and whose interests he has ever had at heart, for in all the relations of life he has proven true to every trust reposed in him and few citiens of the county are worthier of the high esteem which they enjoy than Mr. Bostwick, who is known as one of the leading lumbermen of this part of the state.

The subject of this review is descended from a long line of sturdy ancestors, the earliest generations being easily traced to the settlement of the Bostwick family at Stratford, Connecticut, prior to 1650. John Bostwick, the subject's great-great-great-great-grandfather, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, May 4, 1667, and he became Deputy to the General Court of Connecticut, serving during twenty-one sessions, from September, 1725, to October, 1740, and he served in the army as lieutenant and major. The great-great-great-grandfather of the subject, Ebenezer Bostwick, was born in 1693, and he was captain of the First Company or train band, of Danbury, Connecticut, in October, 1743. Edmond Bostwick, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was born September 15, 1732, and died February 2, 1826. The subject's great-grandfather, Ebenezer Bostwick, was born June 22, 1753, and died March 16, 1840. He had an excellent war record, like his ancestors, having been an orderly sergeant in the Revolutionary army and he was a pensioner until his death. This family remained in the state of Connecticut through many generations and the subject's grandfather, Andrew Bostwick, was born at New Milford, that state, November 3, 1778, but he migrated to the West and died at Berrien Springs, Michigan, October 21, 1838. The father of our subject was a merchant at Niles, Michigan, his store having been the

RESIDENCE OF L. M. BOSTWICK.
Centralia, Illinois.

L. M. BOSTWICK.

first brick building in that town. At President Lincoln's call for volunteers he enlisted as a private in Company E, Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and he was made a prisoner of war at the battle of Shiloh and served nine months in Andersonville and Libby prisons. After his release he received several promotions and finally was made captain of the company, serving as such in a very creditable manner until the close of the war. He died at Niles, Michigan, in the year 1876, when fifty-six years old, and was given a military and Masonic funeral, which was very largely attended.

Among the subject's ancestors on the maternal side of the family was Rev. Peter Pruden, one of the founders of the colony at Milford, Connecticut, and in 1639 the founder of the First Church of Christ. When the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Milford was celebrated, a memorial window was placed in the church in honor of his memory. There is also in the memorial bridge a stone in his memory, bearing the text of his first sermon, "The voice of one crying in the wilderness." Of him the noted Cotton Mather says, "His death was felt by the colony as the fall of a pillar which made the whole fabric to shake." Another distinguished ancestor of the subject's mother was Capt. Thomas Willets, the first Mayor of the city of New York.

Landon M. Bostwick, one of the foremost business men of Centralia, Illinois, was born December 1, 1862. He received his early education in the public schools and afterward was instructed in the higher branches by a private tutor, the course of study including some travel. The death of the subject's father made it necessary for him to give up study and seek means of self-support, which he found in the locomotive department of the Michigan Central Railroad, becoming an engineer at the early age of nineteen years. While serving in the capacity of fireman and engineer, he took a course in mechanical mathematics and draughting, and otherwise fitted himself for work other than locomotive engineering. At the age of twenty-four he designed and built the machinery plant at the Michigan State prison at Jackson, Michigan, which, at this writing, twenty-two years after completion, is still in active service with practically no alteration or change.

After acting as manager of this plant for one year, Mr. Bostwick was offered, and accepted, a position as engineer on the Panama Canal, when it was owned by the French government, and was being constructed by the famous French engineer De Lesseps; but by a curious turn of fortune's wheel, Mr. Bostwick gave up the Panama Canal project, while enroute and also the mechanical line of business in which he had so successfully launched. At this time the South was just beginning to be called upon to take the place of the North in supplying lumber, and Mr. Bostwick grasped an opportunity to become a lumberman, making his initial beginning in the backwoods of Howell county, Missouri. The pay was

poor and the work was hard, but opportunity had knocked at the door and the summons were willingly and gladly answered.

After working up through every department to the position of manager and finally stockholder in some of the best mills of the South, he has no regrets over the humble beginning in the backwoods of Missouri.

The Bostwick Lumber Company of Centeralia, Illinois, is a corporation of which our subject is president and the heaviest stockholder. He knows the lumber business thoroughly and always gives his customers a fair deal, consequently his trade, which has steadily grown, is now very extensive.

Landon M. Bostwick was happily married February 3, 1892, to Frances Pease, a native of Wilson, New York, the daughter of A. Douglas and Abigail Pease. One of her ancestors received a grant of land from King George, this family having been originally from England. The subject and wife are the parents of three children, namely: Willard D., born January 26, 1893, and who is at this writing attending the public schools; Dorothy was born November 17, 1900; the date of Allen L.'s birth is October 18, 1903. They are interesting children and add much sunshine to the modern and pleasant home of the Bostwicks.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Bostwick is a member of the Masonic lodge at Centralia, No. 201, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Centralia Chapter No. 93; also Centralia Council No. 28, and Cyrene Commandery No. 23; he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 493, and the United Commercial Travelers; the Modern Woodmen and the Hoo-Hoo, the latter an organization of lumbermen, purely social, now consisting of nearly thirty thousand members. The mystic number of this association is nine, every member having a number, and is fortunate if there is a nine in it. President Roosevelt's number is 9999. The Bostwick family for many generations have been members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Bostwick is now and for many years has been senior warden of St. John's Episcopal church at Centralia.

Our subject is a member of the Episcopal church as is also his estimable wife. In politics Mr. Bostwick is a Republican, and while he has not been prominent in the affairs of his party, he has ever assisted in whatever way he could the furthering of good city government and the welfare of his community. He is now president of the Board of Education.

Whatever of success has attended our subject's efforts has been entirely owing to his own endeavors, his energy, industry and natural ability. From small beginnings he has gradually attained a prominence in his county which entitles him to be regarded as one of its leading citizens.

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## THOMAS K. DICKEY.

In analyzing the character of the well known gentleman whose name heads this paragraph we find many elements worthy of commendation. He did not ask for for-

tune's favors, but set out to win them by honest work, and the success which ever crowns earnest, honest toil is today his. He started out in life practically unaided, depending almost solely upon his own ingenuity for the start which he had.

Thomas K. Dickey was born in Covington, Kentucky, February 6, 1843, the son of Ethelbert W. S. and Mary Hannah (Kennedy) Dickey, both of whom were born in Kenton county, Kentucky, the former in 1814, who spent his life near Covington, having devoted his time to his farm and his home, never taking part in public life. He died in 1848. Alexander Dickey was the grandfather of the subject. The mother of our subject was born January 21, 1822, the daughter of Thomas D. and Nancy E. (Davis) Kennedy, the former having been born in Kenton county, Kentucky, and the latter in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The following children were born to the parents of our subject: Milus W., born February 4, 1841, died April 30, 1842; Ethelbert L., born in 1846, died in March, 1848; Thomas K., our subject, being the youngest now living.

Soon after the death of her first husband the subject's mother married W. H. Gage, of the wire and nail trust, and the following children were born to them: Berton H., Fred C., Luelen Howell, Mary. The mother of our subject passed to her rest in 1900 at Anderson, Indiana.

Thomas K. Dickey received his early education at Covington, Kentucky, having made an excellent record in the common schools there. However, he did not have an opportunity to get a high education. He came to Marion county, Illinois, with his mother in 1868. He remained here two years and then went back to Covington, Kentucky, for a short time, later returning to Marion county for the purpose of engaging in farming and stock raising, at which he was eminently successful. For many years he was an extensive hay and grain dealer in Vernon. He has helped very materially to build the little village of Vernon, always being liberal with his money for improvements. He is regarded as a very important man in this part of the county. He has never cared to take part in politics to any extent. He has held the office of School Director, and was one of the first Trustees of the town of Vernon. He has always stood for progress and public improvement and he has made his home in Vernon since 1872, having a modern and comfortable dwelling surrounded by a beautiful lawn, trees, convenient out-buildings and everything that goes to make a home comfortable and pleasant as well as attractive. Cement walks lead to and around the house. Everything about the place shows prosperity. Mr. Dickey is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of very valuable and productive land in section 16 and eighty acres in section 9. He made all the improvements on these places himself. His land is equal to any in Marion county, being kept in a high state of improvement. Mr. Dickey is an excellent judge of stock and always handles good varieties. At present he is engaged in handling of fine stock of all kinds, keeping standard bred stock, which are

much admired by all who see them. He has rare business foresight and sagacity, is quick to formulate his plans and to carry them into execution, and he seldom makes a mistake in his transactions.

Our subject was united in marriage first to Alice Murfin, March 1, 1870. She was the daughter of Warren and Emily Murfin and was born January 1, 1851, and she passed to her rest January 23, 1894. Two children were born to this union, Edith Estelle, born November 25, 1870, married Edward P. Cockrell, who is assistant general passenger agent of the Monon Railroad, and they are the parents of two children; Warren Kennedy was born July 21, 1872. He is a widower, living in California. The subject's second wife was Flora Walton, daughter of Joel T. Walton (whose sketch appears in full in another part of this volume). Two children have been born to the subject and his second wife, namely: Mamie Gedge, who was born January 16, 1901; and Thomas Ethelbert, whose date of birth was September 17, 1902. They are both bright and interesting children. Mrs. Dickey is a woman of culture and refinement, and, like her husband, has hosts of friends in Marion county.

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## GARNETT E. NORRIS.

The subject of this sketch is one of the substantial and representative citizens of Marion county, having made his home here for over a quarter of a century and devoted much valuable time to the development of the county's interests in many ways. A well defined purpose has caused him to succeed where less courageous souls would have gone down in defeat.

Garnett E. Norris was born in Clermont county, Ohio, January 15, 1863, the son of John Pierce and Maggie Norris, the former having been born in Brown county, Ohio, February 8, 1832. He was a school teacher and professor nearly all his life, having become widely known as an able educator. He spent a few years as a traveling salesman. He received his education at Felicity Academy, in Ohio, also Wesleyan University, in which institution he took a scientific course and where he graduated. He had no permanent residence in his younger years, for he never taught long at one place. He was principal of the schools at Manchester, Ohio, Higginsport, Georgetown and Moscow, Ohio; also Falmouth and Foster, Kentucky, and many other places before coming to Marion county. He taught one term in Patoka. He was compelled to give up educational work on account of failing health in his later years. He died suddenly in Marion county in 1902. He was a well educated and unusually intelligent man and was prominent wherever he lived. He was known especially as a great mathematician. He married Maggie Norris (no relation) in 1858 in Pendleton county, Kentucky. She was born about 1842 in Pendleton county, Kentucky. His wife, who is now living, was a twin to Francis Norris, deceased. Mrs.

John P. Norris keeps house for our subject, her son. The following children were born to the parents of the subject: Garnett E., our subject, being the oldest in order of birth, who has remained unmarried, and, as already stated, lives with his mother in Vernon; Earnest N. lives in Patoka, was thirty-eight years old in 1908. He married Lizzie Foster and they are the parents of five children. The third child, Iula M., is thirty-four years old and is the wife of Dr. J. S. Morton, who lives in Vernon; Cora, thirty years old, married Dr. H. D. Ryman, who lives in Vernon, and has two children. John B., twenty-five years old, married Mabel Hullinger. They live in St. Jose, Illinois, where Mr. Norris is cashier of a bank.

This family of children received every possible opportunity and careful educational training, all developing into school teachers of ability. It is interesting to note that fifty-three years of teaching has been done by this family, twenty-two years by the father, eighteen by the subject, ten years by Ernest and Lulu and three years by Cora. John was preparing to teach when he accepted a clerical position. They are all bright and well educated people and all Democrats. The subject has been on the stump in the interest of his party, but has refused all political offices of the county, although often urged to accept them. He has long been prominent throughout this district and his talents were recognized by the public when he was quite young.

Mr. Norris received most of his education in Clermont county, Ohio, and, as already intimated, has spent most of his life engaged in teaching, having become widely known as an able instructor and his services are always in great demand. He gave up teaching a few years ago, since which time he has been identified with the Henry R. Hall Lumber and Grain Company. He owns some valuable land in sections 8 and 67. Mr. Norris has been Mayor of Vernon since it was incorporated in the spring of 1908, and he is also School Director. He owns a beautiful, modern and well furnished home in Vernon, where, surrounded by his books and all conveniences, he spends a quiet life, enjoying the association of his grand old mother, a woman of beautiful attributes and Christian character. They are highly esteemed by all who know them for their hospitality, friendliness and integrity.

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## CAPT. WILLIAM T. JOHNSON.

There can be no greater honor or privilege than to conscientiously serve one's country during its days of peril. It requires something more than patriotic zeal for a man to forsake home, business, the pleasures of social or public life and voluntarily assume the hardships of the camp and the field, much less risk one's life in the brunt of battle, and the younger generation of today are apt to not give the respect due the brave "boys in blue" who saved the nation's integrity and who did so much for them. The subject of this sketch is one of those

whose name is to be found on the scroll of honor in this connection.

Capt. William T. Johnson was born in Scott county, Indiana, October 29, 1841, the son of Stephen and Levina (Williams) Johnson, the former having been born in Lexington, Indiana, in 1815 when Lexington was the county seat of Scott county. The subject's paternal grandfather secured land in Scott county just as the Indians were leaving there. Elijah English also secured land nearby at the same time, which land is owned at present by Capt. W. E. English, of Indianapolis. The father of the subject was a cabinetmaker, a preacher and a farmer, and quite a prominent man of that time. He was a great admirer of Millard Fillmore. He turned to the Republican party late in life, but never sought political office. He was called to his rest in 1870. Levina Williams Johnson, mother of our subject, was born in the memorable year of 1812. Her uncle was an Indian fighter for many years and was with Lewis and Clark in their raid through Indiana. Her uncle's name appears on a monument in the West where the last raid was made on the Indians in the battle of Tippecanoe. She had four brothers and four sisters. The parents of the subject married in 1835. Eight children were born to them, all living at this writing, namely: Sarah, William T., our subject; Caroline, John and David, twins; Martha, Mary and James.

The subject's paternal grandfather was a "minute man" under Washington.

William T. Johnson was educated in the public schools of his native community. However, his schooling was somewhat limited. He worked about the home place until the time he enlisted in the army. He came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1870, to engage in farming and has lived in Patoka township ever since. He was for several years in the dairy and stock raising business, having made a pronounced success of whatever he undertook, being a man of great industry and rare soundness of judgment. He always kept his farm in first class condition and it was well tilled and produced excellent crops. For the past eleven years Mr. Johnson has lived in quiet retirement in a beautiful and comfortable home in Vernon.

Mr. Johnson was first married to Samantha Gray in the year 1866. There are no living children from this union. Mr. Johnson's second wife was Addie Gray, daughter of Thomas and Amanda (Carroll) Gray. Amanda Carroll was a distant relative of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The second wife of Mr. Johnson was the fifth child in a family of twelve. One girl and one boy have been born to the subject and wife: Tina, who married Warren Murfin; Biness, the son, is single and living at home.

As intimated above our subject was one of the gallat defenders of the flag during the dark days of the sixties, having enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Thirty-Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Schribner, and was sent at once to General Sherman's command. Walter Q. Gresham was in line with the subject as a

private at the organization of the regiment. He engaged in a skirmish lasting thirty days before the battle of Stone River, in which great battle our subject was wounded. At the battle of Chickamauga our subject was under the command of Colonel Thomas in the One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Regiment. He was captured at Chickamauga and sent to Libby prison for six months, but he was one of the six men who dug out of that prison and escaped. Twenty men made the effort, but the others failed. They worked in relays of five men and tunnelled under the wall from the basement of the old warehouse where they were confined. They had nothing but an old chisel to work with. Those who escaped were, beside our subject, Charles Vaughn, Thomas A. Morrison, Alex Lorington, T. McVey and D. Laporte. They spent seventeen days and nights digging their way to freedom. The subject was thirty-six days and nights getting back to the Union lines. He remained in hiding during the day and traveled at night. He came out of the army in October, 1865, a captain and acting adjutant at the time. He is said by his comrades to have been a most gallant soldier and never flinched from duty.

Our subject was captain of Company D, in Pittinger's Provisional Regiment, during the Spanish-American war.

The above is a record of which anyone should be proud. Captain Johnson has been Justice of the Peace since living in Vernon and his court has been a popular one, his decisions being fair on all matters submitted to him. He is a loyal Republican and is known to all classes for his honesty, integrity, public spirit and good natured personality, which makes him one of the most highly esteemed men in Patoka township.

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## ELBRIDGE ROBINSON.

The life of the subject of this sketch has not been of an unusual character, nothing strange or tragic about it, but rather the antithesis, quiet and unostentatious, a life that has resulted in no harm to those who have come under the influence of the subject. He is one of the "boys in blue", to whom all honor is due.

Elbridge Robinson was born in Morgan county, Ohio, January 7, 1844, on a farm. He came to Marion county after the war. Mr. Robinson is the son of Israel and Margaret (Warne) Robinson, the former having been born March 3, 1804, in Brook county, West Virginia, who came to Ohio when six years old, a pioneer of the woods. He became a public man and served one term in the Legislature. He was a Whig. Israel Robinson was one of eleven children, a prominent man in his locality. He died in 1872. The mother of the subject was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1812, being a member of a family consisting of twelve children, six girls and an equal number of boys. The parents of the subject married December 31, 1829. Our subject is the only one of six children living.

Elbridge Robinson spent his early life on

a farm. His education was secured in the common school and at Roos College at Sharon, Ohio. When only sixteen years old he obtained a certificate to teach, and successfully taught school both before and after the war. His services were in great demand for he gained quite a reputation as an able educator.

As already intimated, Mr. Robinson was one of the brave sons of the North who offered his life in defense of his country, having enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, under the command of Colonel Ball, a judge at Zanesville, Ohio, and he served until the close of the war with much credit. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, which wound did not heal until after the close of the war. He was in the battles of Milroy's Defeat in June, 1863, Locust Grove in November, 1863, also fought at the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, and several other engagements, some of his comrades having been killed in every battle. He was all through the strenuous Wilderness campaign. He has a congressional medal of honor for heroic service, having saved a fallen comrade from being captured by the Confederates. The unfortunate man was Price Worthington of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, the same as that of our subject. Mr. Robinson rushed back in the face of the enemy's fire through their lines and saved Mr. Worthington. After his return he was warmly congratulated by the officers and men for his heroic deed. He was then only nineteen years old. He is remembered by his government by a pension.

Mr. Robinson was united in marriage on March 3, 1870, to Moretta Reichert and to this union the following children were born: Fora, born February 21, 1872, married Mamie Smith; they are living in Vernon, and are the parents of two children; Lewis was born April 12, 1874, and died January 13, 1898; Harry was born October 21, 1877. The subject's first wife died in 1877. He was again married, his second wife being Martha L. Peddicord, the daughter of A. M. and Mary Peddicord. No children were born to this union. But a little child, Bertrice Reynolds, whose parents and family had just moved to the village in very destitute circumstances with mother sick, the little six months' old Bertrice was found by Mrs. Robinson while on one of her visits of charity in an out building with scarcely any clothing or attention. Her sympathetic nature prompted her to carry the little waif to her home and assume the duties of mother. By proper consent she has ever since remained with her new found parents to scatter sunshine in their home, and with her affectionate disposition and loving words cheer their declining years down life's shaded pathway.

The life of our subject has been spent on a farm and in the mercantile business, both of which he made a pronounced success of, and was enabled to lay up an ample competence for his old age which he is spending in comfort and peace in quiet retirement.

He is the owner of four hundred and fifteen acres of valuable land in a high state of cultivation and highly improved, being one of the model farms in Patoka township. He has a substantial and well furnished home, an excellent barn and convenient out buildings, and he always keeps good stock of various kinds. He lives in Vernon at this writing.

Mr. Robinson has always been a Republican, however, he has never aspired to positions of public trust, preferring to lead a quiet life and devote his time to his individual business. He is a great reader, keeping posted on all current events. He is a deep thinker, has an excellent memory and is a very interesting conversationalist. He is held in high esteem by all who know him.

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## ELI W. JONES.

The honored subject of this sketch has lived to see Marion county develop from the wild prairie and primeval forests inhabited by wild animals and a few pioneer settlers to its present magnificent prosperity, its elegant homes, comfortable public buildings, fertile farms and thriving cities; and he has played no small part in this great work of transformation.

Eli W. Jones was born in Marion county, Illinois, April 20, 1839, the son of James and Laura (Luelen) Jones, the former having been born in October, 1795, in Georgia, near where Atlanta now stands. He came to Illinois in 1814 and was in the War of 1812, having served two short terms guarding the surveyors when the state was surveyed. He was in Captain Schurtz's company. He married in Bond county, Illinois, at Keysport, in 1823, and came to Marion county soon afterward, where he settled among the earliest pioneers and where he lived until his death, August 29, 1865. He devoted his life to farming. He was a very pious man, a member of the Methodist church and an exhorter. He entered government land in this county which he improved and put a part of it in cultivation. There were some Indians here at the time. He was a Democrat until the time of Franklin Pierce, when he turned Republican. He was always opposed to slavery. He never took much interest in politics, but devoted his time to the farm and the church. The mother of the subject was born in Kentucky, December 1, 1806, and died February 26, 1885.

Eli W. Jones spent his boyhood days much like the other boys of his time, in assisting with the work on his father's farm and attending school in the country district for a short time during the winter, receiving a meager education.

When the national government was in need of loyal supporters to defend its integrity it found no more willing patriot than our subject, who enlisted in 1861 at the beginning of hostilities in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being assigned to Company H, under command of Colonel Loomis and Capt. A. B. Morrison.

He faithfully and gallantly served for four years when he had a leg shot off, having been shattered by a minie-ball in Sherman's last big fight, which fact causes him to wear an artificial leg. He never missed a battle or a march until losing his leg. He was in the famous march to the sea, in the battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge and out of fifty-seven smaller engagements was never defeated. He is remembered by his government for his gallantry with a pension of forty-six dollars. He was never in the hospital a day while in the army until he was wounded. He spent ten days in the ambulance beore finding a hospital.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Mary Rymon, August 28, 1860. When he went away to war he left a little baby, three months old. His wife was born December 31, 1839, the daughter of Justus R. Rymon, who was born November 14, 1808. The mother of the subject's wife was Martha Dickens in her maidenhood. She was born July 26, 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Rymon were married May 4, 1836. Mr. Rymon was a preacher and a doctor and was a prominent man in his community. He was called from his earthly labors February 24, 1878, and his wife passed to her rest January 1, 1881.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones: J. T., a well known physician of Salem, Illinois, who is at present unable to practice on account of failing health. He married Carrie E. Bennett and they are the parents of two children. Logan M., the subject's second child, was born November 1, 1864, and died in 1873: Flora was born May 10, 1868, and died November 9, 1873.

Our subject was for many years a breeder of fine horses and hogs and the owner of some high grade imported stallions and others of fine variety.

Mr. Jones has always been a loyal Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1872 he was elected Circuit Clerk of Marion county, being the first Republican clerk the county ever had. This shows Mr. Jones's great popularity in his own county. He faithfully served in this capacity, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned. He has also served his township as School Trustee, was the first Town Clerk of Foster and is at present Justice of the Peace. He is regarded as being entirely fair in his decisions. He served as Supervisor of Patoka township for one term of two years. He is well known politically, and he is held in high favor by all who know him.

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## JAMES S. MORTON, M. D.

Concentration of purpose and persistently applied energy rarely fail of success in the accomplishment of any task however great, and in tracing the career of Dr. Morton, a well known physician of Vernor, Marion county, it is plainly seen that these things have been the secrets of his rise to a position of prominence and respectability.

Moreover he possesses genuine love for his work and regards it as a privilege to carry comfort and aid to the sick and suffering.

Dr. James S. Morton was born in Clinton, Alabama, September 8, 1864, the son of Samuel and Julia (Bizzell) Morton. His father was born in Belfast, Ireland, March 28, 1827, and came to the United States in 1852, landing in New Orleans, soon afterward coming on to Clinton, Alabama, where he remained for a short time when he began the study of medicine, later attending the University of Pennsylvania from which institution he graduated with honor, after which he returned to Alabama and became one of the state's most able physicians. He came to Patoka, Illinois, in 1868 and went to farming, five miles northwest of that town. He came to Vernon in 1872 for the purpose of resuming the practice of medicine which he continued with much success until his death July 10, 1906. He was one of a family of ten children and he came to America unaccompanied. The mother of our subject was born near Goldsborough, North Carolina, in 1841. The parents of our subject were married in 1860, and to them the following children were born: Andrew B., who became a physician, died at the age of thirty-eight; James S. was the second in order of birth; John died in infancy; Eliza P., who is thirty-eight years old at this writing, married William Binnion. They have three children and are living in Vernon, Illinois. Samuel, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Morton, died when three years old; George died in infancy; Anna is thirty-five years old, is single and living with the subject.

Doctor Morton received his early education in Vernon, this county, where he attended the common schools and made a splendid record. Being ambitious to follow in the footsteps of his worthy father in the medical profession, he went to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he took a course in the university from 1880 to 1883, after which he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1884, from which institution he graduated with high honors in 1887, and he has been engaged in practice in Vernon, Illinois, ever since, being the oldest doctor here.

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## CHARLES E. BLANKINSHIP.

He whose career we now take under consideration and to whom the reader's attention is respectfully directed is numbered among the progressive and successful business men of Marion county, of which he has been a resident for many years, while he has gained prosperity through his own honest efforts in connection with the development of the natural resources and the subsequent business prosperity.

Charles E. Blankinship was born in Fayette county, Illinois, August 8, 1861, the son of Edward and Susannah (Lollar) Blankinship. Grandfather Blankinship was a native of Tennessee, who came to Illinois about 1837 and settled in Fayette county, on a farm and where he lived until his death

in 1860. The father of the subject was born in Tennessee and was brought here by his parents when a child. After he reached manhood he first engaged in farming and later engaged in merchandising the balance of his life, having passed to his rest in 1871, at the age of thirty-four years. The subject's mother was also about the same age when she died in 1877. The father was a member of the Methodist church and the mother of the Christian church. The former was a Democrat. They were the parents of five children, all having died young except our subject.

Charles E. Blankinship attended the public schools at Patoka until he was seventeen years old. He then attended school at Valparaiso, Indiana, and at Eureka, Illinois, receiving a good education, having made a splendid record in each.

After leaving school he went to farming on his own account. He inherited a farm from his father in Marion county on which he remained for a period of five years, making agriculture a paying business. He then moved to Patoka and became postmaster under President Harrison, and served four years under that appointment and four years under McKinley's administration. He made a most efficient public servant and won the approbation of all in the community, and the high favor of the Post Office Department.

Since he left the office he has been engaged in the hay, grain and coal business, also has been handling farming implements and is still in this line of business which he has built up until he has a lucrative patronage, his trade constantly growing by reason of his sound business principles and his courteous and kind consideration of customers. He is vice-president of the local bank.

Mr. Blankinship was married on March 9, 1882, to Albertine F. Clark, daughter of Henry I. and Mary J. Clark. Her parents were natives of Virginia, who settled in McLean county, Illinois. Her father died in Woodford county, this state. He was over eighty years old at the time of his death and he had been a soldier in the War of 1812. Her mother, a woman of fine traits, is still living at the age of eighty years. The subject's wife has one brother, two sisters and two half-sisters.

Four children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Leta C., whose date of birth occurred in January, 1883, is the wife of Robert A. Ward, and the mother of one son: Dean Francis, who was born in August, 1885, is now cashier of the bank at Patoka and is married; Nellie M., who was born in 1887, is the wife of Albert J. Earl and the mother of one son; Clark J., who was born in October, 1898, is living at home.

The subject of this sketch is a great Mason, belonging to six lodges in this fraternity, namely: Patoka lodge No. 613, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Centralia Chapter No. 93, Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 23, Centralia Council No. 29, Royal and Select Masters, Oriental Consistory (thirty-second degree)

of Chicago; also Chapter 253 Order of the Eastern Star, of Patoka. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen. He has filled all the chairs in the local lodge of the Free Masons.

Mrs. Blankinship is a member of the Christian church. Our subject has long taken an active part in political and public affairs, having served as Supervisor of the township, also Township Collector. He was a member of the School Board for nine consecutive years, and was Mayor of Patoka for two terms. In all these public offices he served the people in a most capable and praiseworthy manner, eliciting nothing but favorable comment from everyone, and because of his past honorable record, his integrity and his successful enterprises, together with his gentlemanly bearing to both stranger and friend, he is popular with all.

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## HERBERT D. RYMAN, M. D.

The subject of this sketch, although yet a young man, has won a wide reputation in the medical profession and shown what a man of careful mental training, honesty of purpose and an abundance of zeal and persistence can accomplish, although his early advantages were none too flattering. He is naturally endowed with the capacities of the successful practitioner of medicine, at least this would be inferred, judging from the eminent success he has attained.

Dr. Herbert D. Ryman was born April 11, 1878, in Vernon, Illinois, the son of Samuel T. and Martha S. (Jones) Ryman, the former having been born near Salem, this county, in 1850. He was a successful merchant in Vernon for many years, but in later life was a farmer, having died on his farm in 1882. He was a well known Republican and took quite an active part in local political affairs in Marion county. He ably served as Collector, Assessor, Supervisor and in many other township offices. He was the son of old Doctor Ryman, of Salem, who was known to everyone in the county during his residence here. The Ryman family came from Heidelburg, Germany, being the descendants of the royal family. One of them who was entitled to high rank in Germany died in 1882. The grandmother of our subject on his father's side was a direct descendant of Charles Dickens, the famous English novelist. The mother of the subject was born in Foster township in 1860 and passed to her rest in 1902. She belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject's paternal grandfather was a preacher, a doctor and a tailor at Salem.

The subject had one brother who is deceased; one sister also deceased, and two half sisters, one of whom is deceased. Our subject is from a family of physicians and it is quite natural that he should take to the medical profession. He is the cousin of Doctor Jones, of Salem, and the grandson of old Doctor Ryman, of Salem. His grandmother's father was also a physician.

Dr. Herbert D. Ryman received his early

education in Marion county, first attending the public school at Vernon. Being an ambitious lad he applied himself in a most assiduous manner and made rapid strides in his studies. He entered the medical college at Topeka, Kansas, from which he graduated with high honors. He is both a registered physician and pharmacist of Kansas and a registered doctor of Illinois.

After leaving college, Doctor Ryman practiced for a short time in Shawnee county, Kansas, with much success from the first. Then he moved back to Vernon, Illinois, and has been engaged in practice here ever since, having built up an excellent patronage.

Only about two years of the subject's life was spent out of the school room since he was six years old. He taught school for several years in Kansas where he became known as an able educator. He was principal of the Richmond, Kansas, schools. He was also principal of the schools at Rochester, just north of Topeka. Through years of study and experience in teaching and practice he has become a well educated man and is an interesting conversationalist. His practice is not confined to Patoka township, but it extends to remote parts of the county, being often called on serious cases and in counsel with other physicians, and his advice is invariably followed with flattering results.

Doctor Ryman was happily married to Cora B. Norris, of Vernon, this county, September 7, 1898. She is an accomplished and refined lady, the representative of an excellent family, being the daughter of J. P. Norris, whose sketch appears in full in this work. Two interesting children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Christene, who was six years old in February, 1908; and Lucile, who was two years old in June, 1908. Our subject was married at high noon and left at one o'clock for Kansas. His wife is also a teacher of much ability, having taught school in Kansas with her husband. Doctor Ryman served as Town Clerk in Richmond, Kansas. He is a loyal Republican. The future to such a man as our subject holds much of promise, for he is a man of genuine worth, ambitious and popular, being well liked by all who know him.

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## THOMAS J. FOSTER.

Success has been worthily attained by the subject of this sketch as a result of the methods he has pursued—methods which will insure success to any man of honor and indomitable courage, which he undoubtedly possesses.

Thomas J. Foster was born in Foster township on the old Foster homestead, where he now resides, his birth occurring September 20, 1839. He is the son of Andrew H. and Betsy (McConnell) Foster, the former a native of Georgia, having been born near Atlanta, and the latter a native of Tennessee, having been born just southeast of Nashville. The father of Andrew H.

Foster died when he was a small boy and he came to Marion county, Illinois, when he was eleven years old with Hardy Foster, with whom he lived until his marriage. The subject's mother came with her parents, Hezekiah McConnell and wife, to Fayette county, Illinois, having been pioneers there where they secured wild land on which they lived until their deaths. The subject's father had only a limited education which he procured in the Marion county district schools. He married and settled in section 20, Foster township, where he got four hundred acres of land which was wild and which he cleared and improved a great deal. He was a farmer of ability and also conducted a saw mill for quite a while. He raised large numbers of live stock. He was called from his earthly labors in 1873, and his first wife passed away in 1863. He married a second time, his last wife being Mary C. Dickens, of Tennessee, and she died in 1895. Five children were born to each union, namely: Mary, deceased, married Squire Farmer, of Patoka, Illinois; Thomas J., our subject; Louisa, deceased, married Iradell Walton, who is also deceased; Elizabeth married Noah Cruse and they live in Appleton City, Missouri; Lucinda is deceased, as is also her husband, Alonzo Hitchcock; Hattie married Hamilton Armstrong, of Foster township; Edward is a farmer near Clinton, Iowa; Minnie Rassinos Arnold, of Foster township; Silas V., who is single, is living in Foster township; Claude is single and is living in Foster township.

Our subject had little chance to attend school, having to work hard when a boy. He lived at home until his first marriage in 1859, to Martha Jones, of Foster township, daughter of S. B. and Mary Ann (Wright) Jones, of this county. The subject's first wife died in 1883 and he was married a second time in 1891 to Mrs. Martha Smith, widow of John Smith. Eight children were born to the subject by his first wife, four having died young. Their names are: Andrew W., a farmer in Foster township, who married Ella Scrokey; Mary B., who married Monroe Arnold; Addie married Russell Caldwell, who is deceased, but she is living in Patoka; Arby was in Cheyenne, Wyoming, when last heard from.

About 1859 the subject located on part of his father's old homestead in Foster township, where he has since resided. He has always been a farmer, however, he engaged in the mercantile business in Patoka for three years. He has a well improved farm which yields rich harvests as a result of the careful management he gives it.

Mr. Foster is a veteran of the Civil war, having been one of the patriotic defenders of the flag during the dark days of the Rebellion. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Patoka, and went into camp at Central City, Illinois, where they drilled and soon afterward did guard duty at Paducah, Kentucky. They were assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps under General Logan, and were in service until the close of the war, having been dis-

charged June 28, 1865, after performing gallant service.

Mr. Foster has very creditably held the office of Supervisor of Patoka township for a period of two terms. He was also Assessor and held other minor offices, all to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is a loyal Democrat. He keeps well posted and he has many warm friends in Marion county or wherever he is known.

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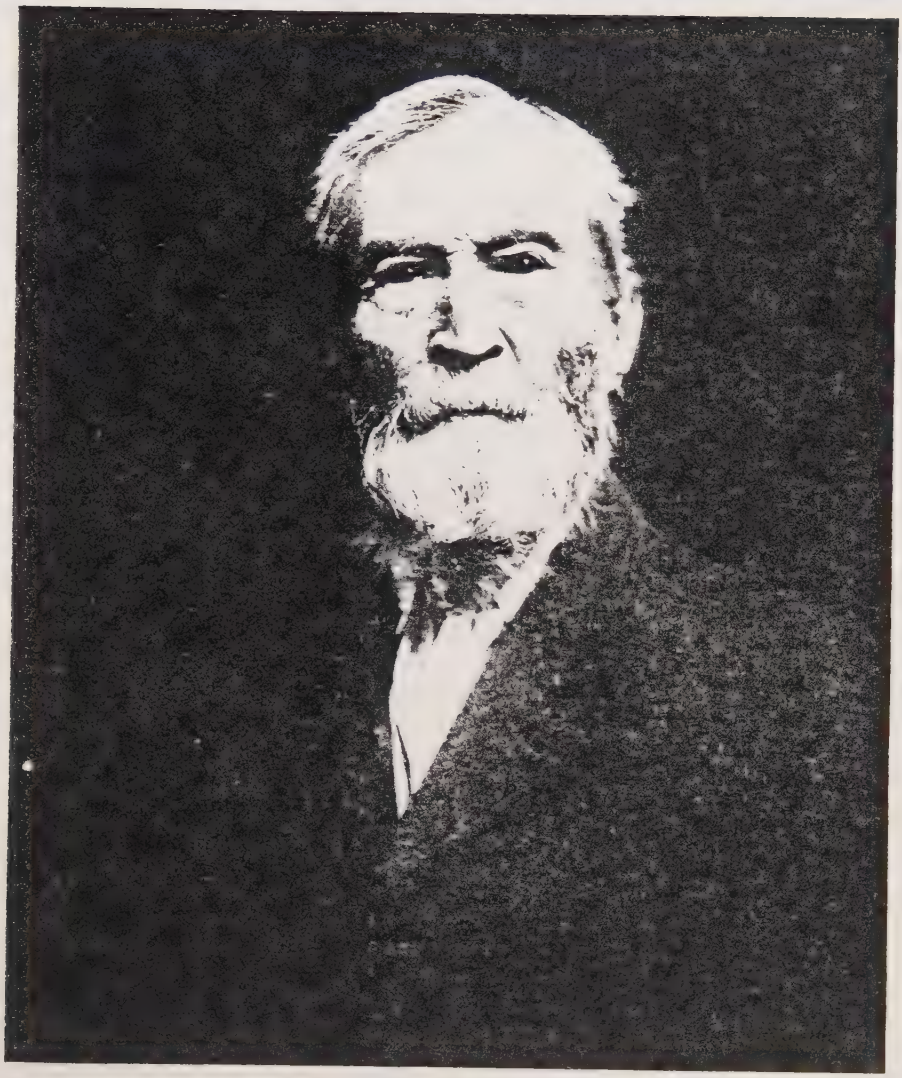
## WILLIAM F. BUNDY.

Holding distinctive prestige among the enterprising citizens of Marion county, is William F. Bundy, whose record here briefly outlined, is that of a man who has been the architect of his own fortunes, a self-made man, who, by the exercise of talents with which nature endowed him, has successfully surmounted unfavorable environment and rose to the position he now occupies as one of the influential attorneys of the city honored by his residence. He is a creditable representative of one of the old and highly esteemed pioneer families of southern Illinois, and possesses many of the admirable qualities and characteristics of his sturdy ancestors who figured in the history of the early days in this section of the great Prairie state. Isaac Bundy, the subject's father, was born October 4, 1828, in Raccoon township, this county, where he devoted his manhood years to agricultural pursuits and became known as a most exemplary citizen, for many years a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, always doing his full share in the promotion and growth of his part of the county. On June 7, 1849, he was united in marriage with Amanda M. Richardson, after he had returned home from the Mexican war, in which he served with distinction, having enlisted in Colonel Newby's First Regiment, on June 8, 1847, and soon afterward began the long and arduous march from Kansas City, Missouri, to Albuquerque, New Mexico; after the close of hostilities, marching back over the same route. John A. Logan, afterwards a conspicuous general in the war between the states, was then a second lieutenant of Company H, of the famous First Regiment, which did such effective work in the land of the ancient Montezumas, in which regiment Mr. Bundy served until his honorable discharge on October 13, 1848, having been a member of Company C. This was usually referred to as the Illinois Foot Volunteer Regiment, in which General James S. Martin, whose sketch appears in this volume, was a private. Isaac Bundy was also in the Civil war, having enlisted as a private at Springfield, Illinois, November 18, 1861, remaining at Camp Butler, near that city for a time. He was appointed chaplain, October 7, 1862, and after serving faithfully until October 24, 1864, resigned on account of illness and returned home in Raccoon township, where he spent the remainder of his life, passing to his rest December 13, 1899, his death having been deeply lamented by the people among whom he had so long lived and by whom he was held in such high esteem.

Amanda M. (Richardson) Bundy, moth-



WILLIAM BUNDY.

er of the subject, was the daughter of Rev. James I. Richardson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who came to this state in an early days, and for some time was presiding elder of the Southern Illinois Conference, of the above mentioned denomination, having been located at Salem, McLeansboro, Benton, Spring Garden, Central City and many other charges in the southern part of the state. Although his education was gained by the pine knot and tallow candle, with a short term in the common schools, he developed a strong mind, and this, coupled with an indomitable will, enabled him to surmount many obstacles and accomplish much good. He was a large man physically, having stood six feet two inches in height. Being a strong Abolitionist, he took an active part in "underground railroad" work, assisting to free the negro from slavery whenever an opportunity came. His talents attracted public attention wherever he went, and he was sought for positions of public trust and very ably served as a member of the sixteenth General Assembly, from Marion county. Many of his associates in the House at that time later became noted in many walks of life. Reverend Richardson served in the Black Hawk war of 1832, having been a member of the Spy Battalion, Mounted Volunteers, under Capt. William Dobbins, which was mustered in June 17, 1832, taking part in the battle of Kellogg's Grove, eight days later, June 25th, under eral Atkinson, in which engagement this company had fourteen horses killed, six wounded and three captured. The Spy Battalion, which was first organized in Marion county, May 4, 1832, was mustered out on August 16th, following. For his war record, his political service and his ministry, covering a period of over thirty years, Reverend Richardson was a noted character in Southern Illinois.

The subject's paternal great-grandfather, Jonathan Bundy, was also a well known character in this part of the state in its earliest pioneer period. He came from North Carolina in 1817, having made the trip overland with his family, consisting of the following sons: William, Robert, Frederick and John. William, who remained single all his life, was a soldier in the War of 1812, having fought at New Orleans, under General Jackson. Robert and Frederick reared families, the descendants of whom still live in Marion county, among whom is William K., the oldest son of Frederick Bundy. John Bundy's family consisted of five sons, namely: Isaac, Bailey, Alexander, George and Samuel.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bundy, parents of our subject, the following children were born: Elizabeth Jane, who married Noah E. Barr, is living near Salem, Dent county, Missouri, their family consisting of four boys and three girls; Asbury and Samuel both died in infancy; Laura Alice married James N. Adams, and they are the parents of four boys and one girl, namely: Ernest J. Sanford, James O., Rollin and Maud, all living in Centralia, with the exception of James O., who is living in Idaho. Willlam F., the subject of this sketch, was fifth in

order of birth, having been born in Raccoon township, Marion county, Illinois, June 8, 1858. He was educated in Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, Illinois, and decided to study law. He was married to Mary E. McNally, daughter of James J. and Sarah A. (Carter) McNally. Mr. McNally was born in Ireland, September 8, 1836. After coming to America, he located in New York state, and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Thirty-fifth New York Infantry and later in the Twentieth New York Cavalry. In the latter he became second lieutenant in Company E. Mrs. McNally was born in Constableville, Lewis county, New York, April 16, 1843. She married Mc McNally September 21, 1862.

To Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bundy the following children have been born: Donald M. (deceased); Dorothy E., Sarah Pauline, and Margaret M.

Politically Mr. Bundy is a Republican, and he has been called upon to serve in various official capacities, among which was that of City Attorney, also City Clerk of Centralia, for several terms each. When he was young in the practice of his profession he represented the Forty-second District of Illinois in the General Assembly in the House of Representatives, both in the forty-second General Assembly (1901 to 1903), and in the forty-third General Assembly, (1903 to 1905). During the forty-second General Assembly he was chairman of the important committee of Senatorial Appointment and he was also a member of the Steering Committee of the Republican party, and in the forty-third General Assembly he was chairman of the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice. Mr. Bundy took a very active part in the Legislature while a member and won a record of which anyone might be justly proud. He was a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the Twenty-third Congressional District of Illinois from 1906 to 1908. Under the appointment of the Governor, our subject is serving as one of the trustees of the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale, his alma mater, having been appointed early in 1908. He has ever kept in touch with the interests of his city and county and is an ardent advocate and liberal patron of all worthy enterprises, making for their advancement and prosperity. As a lawyer he is easily the peer of any of his professional brethren throughout the southern part of the state and the honorable distinction, already achieved at the bar is an earnest of the still wider sphere of usefulness that he is destined to fill, as he is yet in the prime of manhood and a close observer of the trend of the times and an intelligent student of the great questions and issues upon which the thought of the best minds of the world are centered.

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## JOSEPH H. WALKER.

The life of this venerable and highly respected citizen has been led along lines of honorable and useful endeavor and has re-

sulted in the accomplishment of much good not only to himself but to those with whom he has been associated. He has seen the development of the West and has taken a leading part in it, consequently in his old age he can look back over a life well spent and for which one should have no regrets.

Joseph Hill Walker was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, twenty miles from Pittsburg, October 19, 1822, and he lived there until 1848 when he moved to Jackson county, Ohio, and then to Marion county, Illinois, in 1862. Our subject is the son of William Walker, who was born in Beaver county, the old Keystone state, in 1773. He was a Democrat and a Presbyterian. Our subject is one of nine children, six boys and three girls.

Joseph Walker obtained what education he could in the pioneer schools of his day. He bought land in Marion county and began farming, but when the war between the states began he gladly left his work and his home and offered his services in defense of the flag, enlisting in the army in the quartermaster's department and served three enlistments as a wagon maker, one in West Virginia, one at Nashville, Tennessee, and one at Little Rock, Arkansas, having been foreman of the wagon department at the last named place. He learned the trade of wagon making in Pittsburg, in which city he worked at his trade for many years. After the war he returned to Marion county and resumed farming. He has been a hard worker and has made all the extensive improvements on his farm which ranks well with Marion county's excellent farms. He has a good residence and barn and everything about his place shows thrift.

Our subject was married to Josephine Miles, who was born in Jackson, Ohio, September 17, 1834. She came to this county when twenty-six years old. There was no town where Vernon now stands when she came here. She was the daughter of Branson and Angeline (Sargent) Miles. Branson Miles was born in 1808, in Shenandoah valley in Virginia. His wife was born in Ohio in 1821. Our subject and wife married October 9, 1850. His wife and family drove from Ohio to Vandalia on the old National Turnpike and from Vandalia to Marion county during the war. The following children have been born to the subject and wife. Angeline, born December 3, 1851, married Abner Moore, who is in the real estate and insurance business at Irving, Illinois. They are the parents of four children. Frank, the subject's second child, was born in 1854, and died in March, 1875; Miles, born August 29, 1857, married Emily Johnson. He is engaged in the creamery business in Ewing, Missouri. They have four children. Thomas B., born February 25, 1860, married Nora Jackson, later marrying Mary Taylor, three children having been born by the first union and one by the second union. Thomas B. is station agent at Patoka. Ellen, the subject's fifth child, was born June 5, 1864. She married Charles King, a factory manager in Chicago, and they are the parents of two living sons; Henry was born April 26, 1868, mar-

ried Mary Mealy. They live in St. Louis and are the parents of three children.

Mr. Walker has devoted his life to farming and stock raising with great success, and he now lives retired in Vernon. In politics he is a stanch Republican, having first voted for Henry Clay in 1844, although our subject never took a very active part in politics. In religion he is a faithful supporter of the Methodist church. Mr. Walker is widely known in this section of the country and he numbers his friends by the score, for he is known to be thoroughly honest, a fine and friendly old gentleman to meet, making all feel at home who visit him.

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## ANDREW M. PEDDICORD.

The life record of this venerable citizen of Patoka township is one of interest and instruction, for it has been active, always so modulated as to be of the greatest service to those whom it touched. He has lived to see the transformation of a great country from the primeval forests and the wild prairies and he has performed well his part in this great work.

Andrew M. Peddicord was born May 9, 1822, in Mason county, Kentucky, where he lived in 1851, when he came to Jacksonville, Illinois, having farmed sixteen miles from Jacksonville, paying only two dollars per acre for rent of land, the first cash rent ever paid for land in that part of the county. He was at the first state fair ever held in Jacksonville. A few years later he came to Marion county for the purpose of engaging in farming. He first landed in Salem and bought wild land here, which he improved.

Our subject is the son of Andrew and Delilia (Eaton) Peddicord, being one of fourteen children born to them, consisting of seven boys and an equal number of girls. They were said to be the healthiest and finest looking family in Kentucky. The subject's father was born in Mason county, Kentucky, and the subject's mother was born in Harrison county, the Blue Grass state, both being representatives from large families.

Mr. Peddicord was united in marriage on August 29, 1845, to Mary Foley, born September 29, 1829, the daughter of Daniel and Mildred (Mastison) Foley, the former having been born in Virginia and the latter in Kentucky. Ten children have been born to our subject and wife as follows: Daniel E., born May 18, 1848, married Katherine Weeks and they are living in Decatur, Illinois; William M., born November 27, 1851, married Mary Tune; they are living in Vernon and are the parents of six children, two children being deceased: Mollie L. married E. Robinson; James L., born January 1, 1854, married Belle Mann, they have one son and live near Odin; Martha L., was born November 22, 1855; Ora Anna, born March 20, 1858, married Charles Tillman, and they live in Springfield; Claybrook B. was born October 31, 1860, and died in infancy; Charles M. was born September 26, 1862, and is deceased; John

Henry was born May 21, 1865, married Olga Friar, and they have three children. He is engaged in the livery business at Vernon.

Mr. Peddicord was one of those brave sons of the great Prairie state, who offered his assistance in saving the nation's integrity during the dark days of the sixties, having enlisted in Company G, Seventh Illinois Cavalry in 1865, and served with credit until the close of the war.

Our subject is a great lover of horses and he has always kept some good ones about him. His place used to be stocked with very fine ones. He was said to have been the finest horseman in Marion county in his younger days. He had the reputation of bringing more good stock to Marion county than any other man. He was a well known character in his younger days, and is today possibly the best known man in the county. He was a loyal friend of Judge Bryan, father of William J. Bryan. Our subject saw the great Commoner when he was only three days old. Mr. Peddicord has been a man of thrift, unusual business ability and foresight and he laid up an ample competence to insure his old age free from want. He has been living in quiet retirement for the past ten years. He has been a stanch Mason, having been identified with the order in Mason county, Kentucky. He is a good Democrat, but notwithstanding his ability and popularity he never took much interest in politics. Our subject has been a very able bodied man in his day, strong, of fine appearance and much endurance, but now his great weight of years is telling on him and his eyesight and hearing have failed considerably. He is an uncle of A. M. Peddicord in Carrigan township, a well known man whose sketch appears in full in this work.

Mr. Peddicord has a comfortable home in Vernon. He gets a pension of twenty dollars a month. He has numerous friends who are always glad to pay him the respect due a man of his years and who has led a useful and influential life.

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## AMEL LUCAS.

The subject of this sketch, who is one of the well known farmers of Foster township, is a scion of one of the sterling French families whose presence in America has always been most desirable, for it is a well known fact that the French people are thrifty, energetic and intellectual wherever found, therefore they always contribute much to the development of any country, and the subject's people were not unlike the rest of the immigrants from that country.

Amel Lucas was born in Southern France on January 16, 1842, the son of Pascale and Louisa Lucas, both natives of Sonti, France, the former being a farmer and came to America in 1855 on a sailing vessel which was thirty days in making the voyage, having landed in New York City. He went from there to Taylor county, West Virginia, and purchased a farm of eighty acres. It

was partly improved. He lived on this place until 1871 when he sold out and moved to Grafton, West Virginia, where he conducted a hotel until his death in August, 1892. His wife died in August, 1904. They were members of the Catholic church. He was a man who started in life in a small way and by hard work and good management he became well situated before his death. Eight children were born to the subject's parents, namely; Marie, Frank and Mary Ann, all three deceased; Amel, our subject; Victor, who is living in Taylor county, West Virginia, on a farm; John, who is living at the same place, is a butcher; Albert is an engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Grafton, West Virginia, having been an engineer on this road for the past thirty years, in 1908; Louisa is living in Grafton, West Virginia.

Our subject had only a limited education. However, he attended the common schools for several terms. He lived at home until he was twenty years old and worked at teaming for several years. He saved his money and in 1872 came to Marion county, Illinois, and located in Carrigan township, where he secured one hundred and twenty acres of land on which he lived, making a success at farming for ten years, when he sold out and moved to Foster township, where he got two hundred acres at first and being thrifty and a good manager, he added to this until now he has a very fine farm of three hundred and sixty acres. It was known as the old Lee place. The subject built a comfortable, substantial and commodious home, also a convenient barn and in many ways improved the place, making it equal to any in this township; everything about the place shows thrift and prosperity. He carries on general farming with that discretion and foresight that always insures success. He is also considered an excellent judge of live stock and devotes much of his time to stock raising, no small part of his income being derived from this source. No more up-to-date farm is to be found within the borders of Marion county, and no better farmer than Mr. Lucas lives in this locality.

Our subject was happily married March 15, 1870, to Sarah E. Osborne, of Monongahela county, West Virginia. She is the refined and affable daughter of Richard and Elinore (Britt) Osborne. They formerly lived in Pennsylvania, then came to West Virginia and lived there the remainder of their lives. Mr. Osborne was a wheelwright, wagon maker and carpenter. He died in 1881 and his wife passed to her rest in 1851. Mrs. Lucas was their only child. They were known as influential and highly respected people in their community.

To the subject and wife eight children have been born, namely: Theodore Britt, who runs teams and a dray at Cement, Oklahoma; Frank is a farmer in Foster township; Lou married E. Lynch, of Foster township; Mollie is the wife of Isaac Walker, of Patoka township; Annie is the wife of Otis Davidson, of Tonti township; Osborne, Magnes and Millicent are all living at home.

Mr. Lucas served very creditably as a

member of the local school board of Foster township for a period of twenty years, during which the cause of education in this township received an impetus which had never before been known. He has held other minor offices, always with credit. He is a loyal Democrat.

Mr. Lucas deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in the business world, having started life a poor man, and he has gained a position of ease and prominence in his community through his own unaided efforts, by hard work, good management and sound common sense which always brings tangible results when properly exercised. Because his industry, his honesty of purpose and his public-spirit and his loyalty to all movements looking to the good of the locality where he lives, he is highly respected by all who know him.

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## IRA C. MORRIS.

It is a pleasure to investigate the career of a successful, self-made man. Peculiar honor attaches to that individual who, beginning the great struggle of life alone and unaided, gradually overcomes unfavorable environment, removes one by one the obstacles from his pathway to success and by the force of his own individuality succeeds in forging his way to the front and winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow men. Such is the record, briefly stated, of the popular citizen of Marion county, Illinois, to a brief synopsis of whose life and character the following paragraphs are devoted, and while yet a young man has shown himself to be able to successfully compete with all classes of men in the business world.

Ira C. Morris was born in Marion county, May 5, 1883, the second son of William and Elizabeth Morris, whose family consisted of six children.

Our subject attended the public schools in his native community where he diligently applied himself and where he made much headway in his studies. He also went one term to Alma College in Marion county. After leaving school he decided that the life of the farmer offered the greatest advantages for a man of his temperament, consequently he soon entered this work and has devoted his time and undivided attention to it ever since with the result that he is today one of the most progressive and substantial of the younger farmers of Kinmundy township, where he owns a fine and highly productive farm of sixty-seven acres.

Our subject was united in marriage to Laura Lewella Lamborn, the pleasant and congenial daughter of I. M. and Margaret Lamborn, both natives of Jasper county, Indiana. The subject's wife was born in Indiana, being a native of Jasper county at Rensselaer, November 28, 1882. Her mother is deceased. Mr. Lamborn is living in Tennessee. Mrs. Morris has three brothers and one sister living, all married with the exception of one of the brothers.

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

She was educated in the public schools of her native city and her subsequent life has been filled with good deeds to others, being a woman of gracious demeanor and kind hearted to anyone in need.

Two children have been born to our subject and wife, a boy and a girl, namely: Vera L., whose date of birth occurred April 16, 1903; and Billie Morris, Jr., who is four years old, having been born June 20, 1904. They are bright and interesting children, who are receiving ever care and attention possible at the hands of their fond parents.

Our subject is a loyal Democrat in his political affiliations, and while he does not aspire to public office, he takes considerable interest in political matters always casting his vote for whom he deems to be the most honest and best fitted to fill local offices, where the interests of the public must be conserved. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, Kinmundy Lodge No. 398, and is junior deacon in the same. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Rosedale Lodge No. 354, at Kinmundy.

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## THE JENNINGS FAMILY.

This old and well known family has lived so long in America that little of its early history can be learned and it is not positively known from what country the founders of the American branch came, though from the name, the nationality is supposed to be English. Sufficient has been learned, however, to fix the date of immigration to the colonies at a very early period, inasmuch as several generations have been identified with the settlement and development of different parts of the United States and for over ninety years various representatives of the family have figured prominently in the history of Marion and other counties of Southern Illinois. Israel Jennings, the first ancestor of whom anything definite is known, is supposed to have been a native of Maryland, where his birth occurred about the year 1774. When a youth he went to Mason county, Kentucky, and settled at Maysville, where about 1799 or 1800 he married Miss Mary Waters, of whose nativity or genealogy there is no record. After living in the above state until about 1818, Mr. Jennings moved to Illinois and located six miles southeast of Centralia, the country at that time being almost as nature had made it with only a few sparse settlements long distances apart, the majority of the inhabitants consisting of straggling bands of Indians, whose principal village was near the present site of Walnut Hill. Entering a tract of government land, he at once addressed himself to the task of developing a farm and founding a home in which laudable undertaking he succeeded admirably, for in due time he became not only the leading farmer and stock raiser of his section of the country but also one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Jefferson county, to which this part of the state then belonged. It is a matter of interest to note that his entry was the second purchase of government land in what is now

Marion county, and that it was made in 1819, one year after Illinois became a state. Mrs. Jennings departed this life October 30, 1845, the mother of eight children, whose names are as follows: Israel, Jr., who is survived by eleven children; George, deceased; Charles Waters, deceased, who had a family of eight children; William W.; Elizabeth, who married William Davidson; America, wife of George Davidson; Mary, married Edward White, and Ann, who became the wife of Rufus P. McElwain. All are deceased. William W. died recently at Alvin, Texas. Mr. Jennings was again married, but the second union was without issue. He died August 7, 1860.

For a number of years Israel Jennings held worthy prestige among the prominent citizens of Marion county and took an active and influential part in the development of the country. He was a leader in many enterprises for the social and moral advancement of his fellow men, a liberal contributor to churches and educational institutions and all laudable measures for the good of the community found in him a warm friend and earnest advocate. He early became prominent in public affairs and in 1827 was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, being the third representative from Marion county. He was one of the leading Democrats of the county and his influence as a politician, together with valuable services rendered his party, made him widely known and led to his appointment in 1834 as postmaster at Walnut Hill, which position he held for many years. He was more than ordinarily successful in business matters and accumulated a handsome fortune, being at one time the largest land owner in the county and one of the only two men in this part of the state to own slaves. A man of strong character, unquestioned integrity and upright Christian principles, he exerted a wholesome influence on all with whom he mingled and his death, which occurred in the year 1860, removed from Marion county one of its leading citizens and prominent men of affairs.

Charles Waters Jennings, third son of Israel and Mary Jennings, was born January 8, 1802, in Mason county, Kentucky, and accompanied his father to Illinois in 1818, settling within a half mile of the latter and like him becoming a successful tiller of the soil. He was married on December 14, 1826, to Maria Wood Davidson, who bore him the following children: Josephus Waters, deceased, who lived near the home of his father; Harriet married B. F. Marshall and died at Salem, Illinois, May 3, 1901; Sarah married Robert D. Noleman, of Centralia, both deceased; Mariah Elizabeth, deceased, was the wife of the late Judge Silas L. Bryan, of Marion county, and mother of Hon. William Jennings Bryan; America, deceased, married William C. Stites, then a resident of Marion county; Nancy, wife of Dr. James A. Davenport, lives in Salem; Docie, now Mrs. A. Van Antwerp, lives at St. Louis, Missouri, and Z. C., who is living near the town of Walnut Hill. Charles W. Jennings died August 18, 1872.

Charles Waters Jennings was a man of high standing in the community, successful

as a farmer and stock raiser, and his character was ever above the suspicion of reproach. Courteous in his relations with his fellows and the soul of honor in all his dealings, he measured up to a high standard of manhood and citizenship and made the world better by his presence. By good business management he succeeded in amassing a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in easy circumstances, owning at the time of his death one thousand acres of valuable land, the greater part improved, and the source of a liberal income. He was called from earth on August 18, 1872, his wife following him to the grave April 3d, of the year 1885.

Josephus Waters Jennings, the oldest of the family of Charles W. and Maria W. Jennings, was born on the homestead near Walnut Hill, Marion county, October 29, 1827. He was reared under excellent parental influences, received the best education which the schools during his childhood and youth afforded and while still a young man, engaged in merchandising at Walnut Hill, to which line of trade he devoted his attention with gratifying success until 1856. Disposing of his business that year, he moved to his farm near by and during the ensuing forty-four years followed the life of a tiller of the soil in which pursuit he was also successful as his continued advancement bore witness.

Amanda Couch, whom Mr. Jennings married on the 24th day of November, 1850, was born in Marion county, Illinois, January 8, 1834, being the daughter of Milton and Nancy (Baird) Couch, early residents of the county and representatives of well known and highly esteemed families. During the three years following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings lived at Walnut Hill, but at the expiration of that time, changed their residence to a farm in section 26, Centralia township, where Mr. Jennings engaged in agriculture and stock raising on quite an extensive scale and met with financial success commensurate with the energy which he displayed in all of his undertakings. He also manifested an active interest in public and political matters and was long one of the leading Democrats and influential politicians of the county, besides achieving much more than local reputation in party circles, throughout the southern part of the state. He served for some years as Associate Judge of Marion county, the duties of which position he discharged very acceptably, also filled the office of Supervisor several terms, and in 1850 was elected Coroner. During the Civil war he was Deputy Collector of internal revenue, later served as Deputy Sheriff and for several years was Justice of the Peace, an office for which his sound sense, well balanced judgment and love of justice peculiarly fitted him. His official career was eminently honorable and he proved an efficient and very popular public servant, adorning every position to which he was called and fully meeting the high expectations of his fellow citizens.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, nine in number, are as follows: Mary R., who married I. N. Baldridge, of Walnut

Hill; Charles E., who is noticed at some length further on; Frank E., of Centralia; Daisy, deceased, who married O. V. Kell, also of that city; Hon. William S. Jennings, ex-Governor of Florida; Mrs. Nannie D. Stover, Mrs. Eva Shaw and Thomas J. are three living at Walnut Hill, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler, whose home is in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. Jennings was a man of profound religious convictions and in early life united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he continued a faithful and consistent member to the end of his days. He died November 20, 1890, in the full assurance of a triumphant resurrection. His widow, who lives on the old homestead, has reached the age of seventy-six and retains to a remarkable degree the possession of her powers, both mental and physical. She is one of a family of six children, three are living. Robert Couch, whose home is at Marissa, Illinois, and Porter, who resides at the town of Sparta, this state. Milton Couch, the father, was a son of James and Elizabeth Couch, the former a native of North Carolina and among the early pioneers of southern Illinois.

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## CHARLES EDGAR JENNINGS.

The subject of this sketch has not only gained recognition and prestige as a prominent and successful member of the Marion county bar, but has also kept in touch with all that relates to the material progress and general prosperity of his home city, being known as one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Salem, having contributed both by influence and tangible aid to all legitimate projects which have tended to conserve the best interests of the community. In the legal circles of Southern Illinois, his reputation is second to none of his contemporaries, indeed there are few lawyers in the state whose success has been so continuous and uninterrupted or who have achieved as high distinction in their profession. Endowed by nature with in active and brilliant mind which has been cultivated and strengthened by much study and discipline, he has made rapid progress in his chosen calling and today he stands admittedly at the head of the bar in the field to which the major part of his practice is confined, besides yielding a commanding influence among the leaders of his profession in other parts of the state.

Charles Edgar Jennings, second child and oldest son of Josephus Waters and Amanda (Couch) Jennings, is a native of Marion county, Illinois, and dates his birth from January 7, 1855. After receiving a preliminary education in the public schools, he entered Irvington Illinois Agricultural College, where he took a scientific course and from which he graduated June 16, 1875, with an honorable record as a diligent and critical student. He taught one term in the public schools, prior to his collegiate course, and after graduating took charge of the school at Walnut Hill, which he had attended in his childhood and youth, meeting with encouraging success as an instructor

and disciplinarian and fully satisfying both pupils and patrons.

Having decided to make the legal profession his life work, Mr. Jennings in 1876 became a student of the Union College of Law, Chicago, Department of North Western University, where he prosecuted his studies and received his degree on June 5, 1878, the diploma from this institution being his passport to admission to the bar by the Supreme Court without further examination. This court being in session at Mount Vernon the month of his graduation, he presented his diploma and was duly admitted to practice, following which he formed a partnership with the late Judge Bryan of Salem, which lasted until the death of the latter in 1880 and which in the meantime became known as one of the strongest and most successful legal firms not only in Marion county, but in Southern Illinois. His license to practice which bears the date of June 11, 1878, was signed by Hon. Sidney Breese, the distinguished pioneer jurist of Illinois, this being among the last official acts in the long and eminently honorable career of this eminent man.

Mr. Jennings was Master in Chancery from 1885 to 1889, resigning the position the latter year to assume his duties as State's Attorney to which office he was elected in 1888 and the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public for a period of twelve years. A pronounced Democrat, he has long been a power in local politics and to him as much as any one man is due the success of his party, in a number of campaigns to say nothing of his influence in contributing to the triumph of the district, state and national tickets. As stated in the beginning Mr. Jennings has kept in close touch with enterprises and measures, having for their object the material progress and social, intellectual and moral advancement of the city in which he resides. He served a number of years on the local school board, part of the time as president of the body and during his incumbency, labored earnestly to promote an interest in educational matters and advance the standard of the schools of the city in which laudable endeavor his success was most gratifying. Believing knowledge when properly disseminated, to be for the perpetuity of the state and the happiness and best interests of the people, he has been untiring in his efforts in behalf of institutions of learning, especially those of the higher grades, and his advice to young people has been to take advantage of the opportunities which the high school, the college and the university present in the way of preparing for the duties of life and the obligations of citizenship.

Since the death of Judge Bryan, Mr. Jennings has been alone in the practice of law and as already indicated he is now one of the leaders of the bar of Southern Illinois, with a large and lucrative professional business in the courts of his own and neighboring counties. The keynote of his character seems to be an intense and absolute fixety of purpose, a dominating resolve to rise and make his influence felt and in the court as well as the public arena, he has not been content to occupy a second place. He moves

in only one direction and that is forward and the success and eminent standing already achieved bespeak still greater advancement in his profession and higher honors in years to come.

Mr. Jennings has been twice married, the first time on May 5, 1880, to Daisy Martin, youngest child of Gen. James S. Martin, of Salem, the union resulting in the birth of two children; Hazel, and a son that died in infancy. Mrs. Jennings died July 12, 1894, and on June 10th of the year 1903, Mr. Jennings entered the marriage relation with Maude Cunningham, daughter of M. R. Cunningham, of Salem.

Fraternally, Mr. Jennings is a Mason of high degree, having passed all the chairs in the local lodge to which he belongs, besides representing it at different times in the Grand Lodge. He has spent his entire life within the bounds of his native county, has labored hard to reach the high place in professional circles which he now occupies, and in the true sense of the term, he is a self-made man and as such is certainly entitled to the universal esteem in which he is held and the high honors with which his career has been crowned.

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## ALEXANDER W. FISHER.

An illustration of skill as a farmer as well as the ability to concentrate efforts along some special line until success is achieved in that undertaking is found in the case of our subject, who is not only a successful farmer as that term is understood but has also made a specialty of breeding Poland-China hogs, Mr. Fisher being a standard authority in this remunerative industry.

Alexander W. Fisher was born in Marion county, Illinois, on the 16th of January, 1870, the son of E. A. and Susan (Louis) Fisher, both of whom are among the county's substantial and highly respected citizens. They are members of the Methodist denomination and were the parents of a robust family of eleven children, of whom Alexander was the eight in order of birth. This family circle was one typical of its kind, the tie of kindred fellowship being strong, and the fireside brightened with the light of domestic happiness and harmony.

Our subject received his early education in the Kagy district school, but farm life was also an instrument in his trainings, developing in him that sturdy independence and wholesome self-reliance that has characterized his subsequent career.

On August 6, 1890, Mr. Fisher was married to Nannie H. Stevens, daughter of Le Roy and Mary Stevens, resident of this county. She is the youngest of five children , is a woman of excellent tastes and refined judgment, and is proving to be a most excellent mother. In this latter capacity she has adorned the home with four children, all of whom show the results of uplifting parental influence and affection. The children are: Georgia B., born October 27, 1891; Milton E., born January 9, 1894; Clarence S., born February 16, 1895,

and Mamie M., born March 12, 1896; Clarence S. died March 31, 1895.

Mr. Fisher owns and operates a farm of seventy acres, all under cultivation. It impresses the visitor at once as bearing the marks of thrift and industry and shows economy in its management. The Fisher homestead is one where neighbors and friends find at all times a hearty welcome, and is surrounded with an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability.

Mr. Fisher takes an active interest in the general affairs of the community and affiliates with the Democratic party, but has never aspired to political prominence. He is satisfied to discharge his obligations as a citizen by lending his support at the ballot box to such men as will discharge their official duties with the utmost conscientiousness and integrity.

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## JOSEPH H. SCHAFFER.

It is really conceded that no better blood has entered into the bone and sinew of the American republic than that of the industrious, intelligent and loyal spirited sons of Teutonic Europe. It is from such an ancestry as this that there was born the subject of this review, Joseph H. Schaffer, who is a native of Bartholomew county, Indiana, born July 14, 1841.

Our subject's father, Andrew Schaffer, hails from the historic town of Bremen, Germany, having been born in 1812. When coming to America he embarked in a sailing vessel which was six weeks in making the trip across the stormy Atlantic. He landed at Baltimore, and after working on the railroads in the vicinity for a time he came west to Indiana, and began farming. His wife, Catherine (Peters) Schaffer, was also born in Bremen, and when coming to America was upon the water for nine weeks. In 1854 Andrew Schaffer and family came to Marion county, Illinois, where he continued his life as a farmer.

On May 25, 1876, Joseph Schaffer was married to Adeline Foster, who departed this life on January 30, 1893. She was the mother of six children as follows: William H.; Sarah married James Charlton; Thomas A. married Anna Keller; James F., husband of Gertrude Rose; George Henry married Maud Davis, and Anna M., deceased.

The brief review of our subject would indeed be incomplete did it not include the heroic period taken up by his experiences in the great rebellion. When the call for troops was sounded over the country, no heart beat more fervently for the cause of freedom and the Union than did that of Joseph H. Schaffer. He enlisted in the Federal army on August 4, 1861, and continued in the service until mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, on August 5, 1865. The complete record of his privations, dangers and startling conflicts would be too long for the present scope, hence we must content ourselves with a brief summary of what would be a most interesting story.

He joined Company B, Fortieth Illinois, under Captain Sprouse and Colonel Hicks. At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded in the left arm, but soon rallied to the front, eager to do his full part in the mighty struggle. At Kenesaw Mountain he met with a painful wound in the thigh. He was present at the siege of Vicksburg, marched from Memphis to Chattanooga, arriving too late, however, to participate in the fight at Missionary Ridge. He was a member of that section of the Federal army that pursued General Hood from Atlanta to Jonesboro, and met with many narrow escapes from bursting shells, grape-shot and canister.

After the war he returned to the farm and has devoted most of his time to that pursuit. He has all of his one hundred and sixty acres under excellent cultivation and has had splendid success at stock raising. For forty years he ran a threshing machine, giving the best satisfaction to all his patrons. The family attends the service of the Methodist Episcopal church and in his political affiliations Mr. Schaffer renders allegiance to the Republican party.

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## HENRY F. KELCHNER.

When we state in an initiative way that the honored subject of this sketch has resided for fifty-six years in Marion county, having devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits during that time, the significance of the statement is evident in that it must necessarily imply that he is one of the prosperous farmers of the community.

Henry F. Kelchner was born in Pennsylvania, September 23, 1828; the son of David and Elizabeth (Follmer) Kelchner, who were the parents of four children: Henry, our subject being the second in order of birth. He has one brother and two sisters. Our subject attended the common schools in his native community in the Keystone state, where he received a fairly good education, assisting his father with the work about the place. As already indicated he came to Illinois in 1852, arriving here in the month of June and after working at whatever he could secure that was honorable and remunerative, he married on January 11, 1855, Lucy C. Lovell, and to this union these children were born: Robert B., who married Belle Ritter, and to whom one daughter was born; Eugene married Hattie Samuels, living in Tazewell county, this state, and they are the parents of one daughter; Ida married George Asher and they have seven children; Katie married G. E. Brandeberry, and is the mother of one son; Harvey F. married Clara Millican, the daughter of Filmore and Maggie (Porter) Millican.

Henry F. Kelchner was one of the sturdy and patriotic sons of the North who believed it his duty to do what he could in suppressing the great rebellion, consequently he enlisted at Springfield, Illinois, in September, 1861, in Company K, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under

Colonel Hovey and Charles E. Lippencott, as captain. His first battle was at Fredericksburg and he took part in many other battles and skirmishes in which this regiment was engaged, always conducting himself as a brave soldier. He was mustered out in Springfield in September, 1864, and as a reward for his faithful services he is remembered by his government with a pension of twenty dollars per month.

Our subject is the owner of a fine and highly improved farm, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres, sixty-five acres of which are in cultivation. He carried on general farming, but now in his old age he is leading a practically retired life at the home of his son, Harvey.

Mr. Kelchner has always been a public-spirited man and in 1882 he was nominated on the Union Labor ticket for Circuit Clerk. He has very ably and acceptably filled the offices of Town Clerk, School Director and Township Treasurer.

He votes a mixed ticket, always believing in honesty in politics and preferring to place the best men possible in local and national offices. He is a Prohibitionist at heart, and he believes in a Democratic government. Religiously he is a member of the Christian church.

Although Mr. Kelchner is eighty years old he still has a very bright mind and is well read and keeps abreast of the times. Having during his entire life been closely identified with the interests and development of whatever section of the country he lived in. By close application to the duties which lay before him, he has won his way into the hearts of the people who know him.

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## GEORGE S. FYFE.

Although the character of the immigrants that come to America today seems to be changing, yet there is not a single doubt but that in years past some of the most sturdy, energetic and progressive people living upon our soil were the ones that come to us from foreign lands. They have brought to us not only the spirit of thrift and endurance, but have contributed to the loyal American spirit to a degree which can hardly be overestimated. Among the many worthy of mention in this connection we refer to Mr. and Mrs. George S. Fyfe, of Alma, Illinois. Mr. Fife was born at Dundee, Scotland, January 20, 1820, and his life experiences have been most interesting and varied. He became a machinist by trade, serving as an apprentice in his native town, at the end of which period he went to London, and there followed his trade for two years, but not being fully satisfied with the confinement incident to the work in which he was engaged, he kept alert for an opportunity for a wider experience and this came to him, when he enlisted in the Turkish navy as an engineer. His father, George Fyfe, was a sea captain before him and the son seemed to inherit the father's spirit for a life of travel and adventure. He remained in the Turkish navy for three years and

during this time and thereafter he traveled in many countries, spending considerable time in Palestine and Egypt, sailing up the Nile from Alexandria to Cairo, where Moses was born, and where Paul wrote his speech to the Philistines. Here he saw the noble Egyptian obelisk, that famous shaft of stone that lay for centuries prostrate upon the sands, but which was later, at great expense, taken to New York and set up once more to mark the path of the sun by day and at night to point again to the same glittering stars that have studded the clear Egyptian skies since the daybreak of time. Here, also, he stood under the shadows of the pyramids, those wonders of ages past that have been the marvel of mankind throughout all history.

Mr. Fyfe also had a brother who was a sea captain, now deceased, and another whose home was in Melbourne, Australia.

After coming to America, Mr. Fyfe spent some time in Boston, and it was here that he was married to Miss Hutchinson Spinks, on February 5, 1852. Miss Spinks is also of Scotch descent, having emigrated to America from her native land when sailing vessels were the ones most used for crossing the broad Atlantic. Ten children were born to this union.

When Mr. Fyfe came west he bought mostly prairie land from the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Fyfe now has a fine farm to show for his energy and application. Both he and his wife have used good judgment in their work, and Mrs. Fyfe, though seventy-seven years old, has never worn glasses. They belong to the Baptist church, although their parents before them were Scotch Presbyterians. Mr. Fyfe affiliates with the Republican party and through his calm judgment and broad minded experience has done much to advance the cause of good citizenship in the community.



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## TILMON J. ROGERS.

There can never be aught but appreciation of the services of the men who followed the stars and stripes on the sanguinary battle fields of the South during the most crucial epoch of our national history. One of the honored veterans of the war of the Rebellion, who went forth as representative of Marion county patriotism is the subject of this tribute, who has passed the greater portion of his useful life in this county.

Tilmon J. Rogers was born in Maury county, Tennessee, February 24, 1842, the son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Alderson) Rogers, the former a native of Tennessee, where he was born in 1801. The latter was also born in that state, the date of her birth occurring in 1811. There were ten children in this family, an equal number of boys and girls, our subject being the eighth in order of birth.

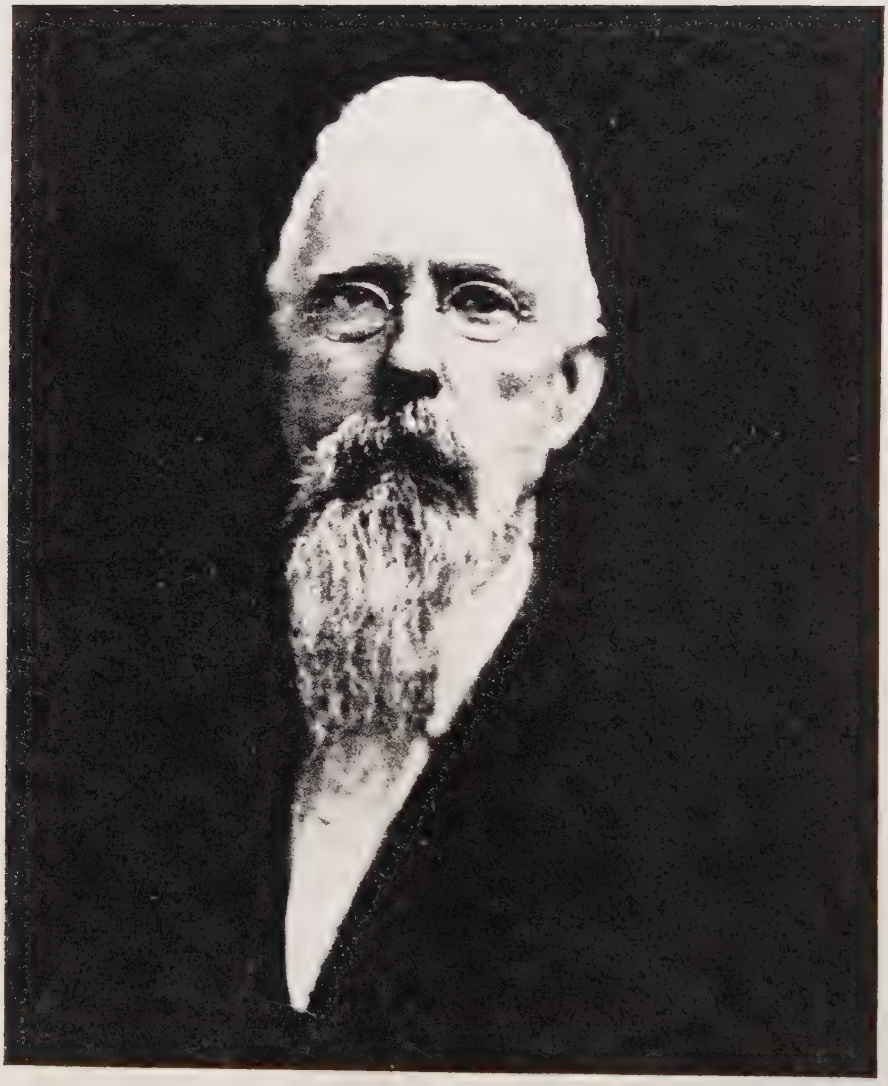
Tilmon J. Rogers came with his parents to Marion county, Illinois, when ten years old, in 1852. The family rented a farm and made a good living in the new home.

Our subject drove an ox team to break the ground in this county, and assisted with the farm work until he reached maturity, having gone to school but very little. However he learned to spell, read and write but he never studied arithmetic a day, but practice in the business world has been his educator and he counts interest and all measurements mentally. His first school was in Tennessee, a subscription school. He has always been a hard worker and is even now a strong man both physically and mentally, keeping well posted on current events and is therefore an interesting conversationalist.

Mr. Rogers was united in marriage in 1866 with Martha C. Clack, daughter of B. B. and Cornelia (Vanduzen) Brown, who were the parents of seven children, six girls and one boy. Mrs. Rogers' mother was born in Edgar county, Illinois, in 1825. Seven children have been born to our subject and wife, three boys and four girls, namely: Emory J., who was married to Lora Keller, is the father of two children, both girls; Laura Stella married Frank Arnold, and they have five children, four of whom are living, three boys and one girl; Vantoliver married Luella Stevens, and they have one son; Henry O. married first Leona Arnold, by whom he has one daughter; his second marriage was to Edith Southward and one daughter has also been born to this union; Martha C. married John Davis; Nellie E. married Luther Beard and they are the parents of two sons; Bessie T. died at the age of eleven years. These children all received fairly good common school educations and are comfortably situated in reference to this world's affairs.

Tilmon J. Rogers was one of the patriotic citizens of the fair North who believed that it was his duty and privilege to offer his services and life, if need be, in defence of his country's integrity, which was threatened during the dark days of the sixties, consequently he enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under J. M. Martin, and was in the service nearly three years, having taken part in many a hard-fought battle, being wounded at Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864, having been struck in the right arm by a musket ball which took effect near the shoulder. He was in the hospital but a short time as a result of this wound. He was in a number of engagements while in Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea. He was discharged June 28, 1865, at Washington City, after which he went to Springfield, Illinois, where he received his pay, then he came back to Marion county and took up farming, at which he has prospered ever since.

In politics Mr. Rogers is a loyal advocate of the principles fostered by the Democratic party, and while he has never found time to take much interest in active political affairs his vote is always cast for the men whom he believes will best serve the public interests. In religious matters his parents were Missionary Baptists on his mother's side. Personally Mr. Rogers adheres to the principles of good citizenship and believes in attending strictly to his own affairs.



PROF. J. H. G. BRINKERHOFF.

He owns a valuable and highly improved farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, having lived on the same since the fall of 1867, and during his lapse of years he has seen this county undergo great changes.

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## PROF. J. H. G. BRINKERHOFF.

The biographer in wrting of the representative citizens of Marion county, Illinois, has found no subject worthier of representation in a work of the province of the one at hand than Professor Brinkerhoff, author of the historical portion of this history, who is known as a man of high attainments, and practical ability, as one who has achieved success in his profession principally because he has worked for it. His prestige in the educational circles of this locality stands in evidence of his ability and likewise stands as a voucher for intrinsic worth of character. He has used his intellect to the best purpose, has directed his energies in legitimate channels, and his career has been based upon the wise assumption that nothing save industry, perseverance, sturdy integrity and fidelity to duty will lead to success. The profession of teaching which our subject has made his principal life work offers no opportunities to the slothful, only to such determined spirits as that of Mr. Brinkeroff. It is an arduous, exacting, discouraging profession to one who is unwilling to subordinate other interests to its demands, but to the true and earnest devotee it offers a sphere of action whose attractions are equal to any and whose rewards are unstinted. That the subject possesses the qualities enumerated is undoubted owing to the success he has achieved and the high regard in which he is held by all who know him.

Prof. J. H. G. Brinkerhoff was born December 14, 1844, in Hackensack, New Jersey, and he came to Illinois with his father in 1852, who settled in Grandview, Edgar county, where the subject's father established a plow and wagon shop, which he conducted for four years. In 1856 his father moved on a farm where young Brinkerhoff was inured to the hard work of the farm on that day. He was educated in the common schools of those early days when opportunities for higher learning were limited. Being desirous of making the most of his life work, he later attended Steele's Academy and the Kansas high school, also the Indiana State Normal School. He decided to take up the profession of law and subsequently entered McKendree College and received the degree of Bachelor of Law from that institution, but believing that teaching was best suited to his tastes he accordingly began that line of work in 1864 and he followed that profession with unabated success for a period of thirty years, becoming known as one of the ablest educators of this section of the state. During that long stretch of continuous service he never lost a day on account of sickness. For ten years he was at the head of the city schools in Lebanon, Illinois, and for

the same length of time held the same position in Salem. Owing to his high educational attainments, his close application to duty and his native ability in this line of work, he was a favorite with both pupils and their parents and his services were always in great demand.

Professor Brinkerhoff was united in marriage with Amanda S. Clark at Mascoutah, St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1873. She is a representative of a well known and influential family of that county. To this union seven cihldren have been born, four sons and three daughters, one daughter dying in infancy. The other six are all living in Salem.

In 1878 our subject united with the Christian church and he has for many years preached the Gospel of Christ, as occasion permitted.

Professor Brinkerhoff is a descendant of sterling old Knickerbocker Dutch stock, the founder of the family having settled in Long Island in 1632, and in 1685 he removed to a farm on the Hackensack river in New Jersey, which farm remained in possession of the family until after the Revolutionary war. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject was a lieutenant in the New Jersey Continentals and he was in active service during the war except for a period of eighteen months when he was a prisoner of war on the Jersey prison ship in the East river, from which he finally escaped by jumping overboard and swimming to the New York side of the river. The family have always been patriotic, law-abiding and firm believers in the right of man to govern himself.

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## ELMER BASSETT.

Among the young agriculturists of Foster township, Marion county, who have shown by their industry and perseverance what can be accomplished among circumstances none too favorable, is the gentleman whose name appears above, for he has gained definite success through his life of rightly applied effort and at the same time has established a reputation for honesty and integrity.

Elmer Bassett was born on the old Bassett homestead in Foster township, Marion county, August 29, 1871, the son of Harvey F. and Sarah (Chilton) Bassett, the former a native of Jackson county, Indiana, and the latter a native of Jennings county, Indiana. They came to Marion county, Illinois, about 1860 and bought land in section 22, Foster township. It had little improvements on it, but being thrifty he improved the land and added to it until he owned three hundred and twenty acres in sections 22, 23 and 27, devoting his life to farming. He held many of the township offices, and took an interest in politics. He was a Republican and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, well known and highly respected by everyone. He died January 20, 1890, and his wife in May, 1907. The following children were born to them: Belle,

who married J. B. Altum, now deceased, the former making her home at present in Mossville, Texas; Ansel H., a farmer near Mena, Arkansas, married Mary McCune; Lafayette, a farmer in Foster township, Marion county, married Illinois Arnold; Elmer, the subject of this sketch. Harvey F. was married twice and of the last marriage there was no issue.

Mr. Bassett was educated in the common schools and always lived at home. He was united in marriage October 3, 1897, to Maggie McWhirter, of Foster township, this county, the daughter of Charles Pitt and Rebecca (Hammeis) McWhirter, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Illinois. The former came to Marion county as a young man and located in Tonti township, where he rented land for awhile and later bought a farm in section 34, Foster township, where he died in April, 1907, after an active and useful life. His wife is still living on the old place. Eleven children were born to them, six of whom are still living, namely: Mattie, wife of Isaac Sprouse, living in Alma township; Belle, married A. J. Williams, of Foster township; Amanda married Benjamin Williams, of Foster township; Charles is a farmer living in Foster township; Richard is a farmer living in Alma, Illinois; Maggie, the subject's wife.

Five children have been born to the subject and wife, named as follows: Gage, Gail, Grace, Charles and Mason.

The subject has always been a farmer and one of the best, too. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of the old place and eighty acres of the E. L. Thomas place, Foster township. This land is under a high state of improvement.

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## HENRY C. FOSTER.

Among the sturdy and enterprising farmers of Foster township, Marion county, is the gentleman whose name appears above, whose life has been one of industry and strict adherence to honorable principles, which has resulted in gaining a comfortable living and at the same time winning the respect of his fellow men.

Henry C. Foster was born in Clinton county, Illinois, January 29, 1842, the son of William Henry and Nancy (Lowe) Foster, the former of Georgia and the latter of Tennessee. William Henry Lowe came as a boy with his parents to Illinois and located in Clinton county, where they were among the early pioneers. They later came to Foster township, Marion county, and purchased wild land and made extensive improvements on the same. The subject's father grew up in Foster township and received only a limited education, having scarcely any chance to attend school. He married here and lived at the old homestead. Although he at one time conducted a store, he devoted his life to farming pursuits. He was a Republican but never aspired to office. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The follow-

ing children were born to them: William, deceased, married Pyrena Nichols; John was in Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, who lived in Clinton county, Illinois, after the war until his death; Jane, who married David Nichols, of Foster township, the former is now deceased; Elizabeth, deceased, married David Nichols, of Foster township; Andrew J. was in Company F, Seventh Illinois Cavalary, having served four years and four months, who located in Kinmundy after the war, where he has since resided; Henry C., our subject; Irwin W., a farmer of Labette county, Kansas, who was in the Union army during the Civil war; Winfield Scott is single and living in Foster township.

The subject of this sketch had little chance of attending school. He lived at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years. On September 30, 1869, he married Cynthia A. Garrett, of Foster township, and a daughter of Moses and Hannah (Morris) Garrett, both natives of Georgia. They were pioneers of Foster township, this county, where they devoted their lives to farming. Four children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Charles H., who has always lived at home; Nola married S. Williams, of Foster township, and they are the parents of two children, Flossie and Relzia; Fannie C. married Jake Thomas, of Foster township, and they are the parents of five children, namely: James, Carrie, Nona, Eva and Van; James Emery, the subject's youngest child, is living in Foster township. He married Maude Holland, of Patoka, and they have three children: Basel, Waneta, deceased, and Harrell.

One of the patriotic men of this state who felt it his duty to offer his services in defense of the flag was the subject of this sketch, who enlisted in Company F, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, at Camp Butler, where they drilled for awhile, after which they were sent to Nashville, Tennessee. The subject was in the second battle of Corinth. He was on an eight hundred mile march from Lagrange, Tennessee, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which took sixteen days, having been in many skirmishes all along the march. He was taken sick and went home on sixty days' furlough. He rejoined his company at Germantown, Tennessee, and went up the Mississippi river and was in Tennessee until the close of the war. He was sick a great deal and his eyes were affected, having lost the sight in the left one. He was discharged November 9, 1865, at Springfield, Illinois, after gallantly serving in the Union ranks. After the war he located in Foster township, and in 1878 bought the farm where he now lives, this having been his home since that time. The place consists of one hundred acres in section 23. He has made all the improvements, his farm now ranking with any in the township. He has always been considered a first class farmer. He has a substantial and comfortable residence and everything about his place shows good management. He is a Republican in politics. He ably served as School Director for many years. He is a

faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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## ORVILLE T. WALTON.

The subject of this sketch has passed his life in Marion county, and as a representative of one of the honored families early settled in this section he is well entitled to representation in this volume.

Orville T. Walton was born in Patoka township, Marion county, November 6, 1868, the son of Iradell and Louisa (Foster) Walton, both natives of Illinois. They lived mostly in Patoka and Foster townships, having come to the latter in 1869 and settled in section 19. He first purchased sixty acres and later sixty acres more were added and then another sixty acres, still later, forty-eight acres, all in Foster township and twenty acres in Patoka township, having always been a farmer, well known and highly respected by all; an active Democrat, having served as Town Clerk and Treasurer, and he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred April 17, 1897, and his wife passed to her rest April 27, 1900. The subject's grandfather and grandmother Walton both died of cholera in 1849. Iradell Walton and wife were the parents of eleven children, namely: Monroe, a farmer in Foster township, who married Harriet Friend, the latter dying January, 1908; Rosie Maud, now deceased, married Arthur Irvin; Rachel married Marshall Livesay, of Foley, Missouri; Lillian married Thomas Bundy, of Fayette county, Illinois; Orville T., our subject; Effie married Leonard Arnold, of Foster township; Abbie is the wife of David M. Giddeon, of Slater, Missouri; William A., who married Annie Crouse, of Patoka, this county; Edna is the wife of Charles Meadows, of Patoka; Della is a nurse, living in Foster township; Robert lives on the old home place in Foster township and married Lizzie Ballance.

The subject of this sketch had only a limited education, attending the home schools for a short time. He remained a member of the family circle until he was twenty-three years old.

Orville T. Walton was united in marriage March 17, 1891, with Florence Chance, of Foster township, daughter of Willis J. and Matilda (Foster) Chance. They were both born in Marion county and lived in Foster township. They are farmers and have four children, namely: Florence, the subject's wife; Mary, the wife of Eli Logan, of Patoka township; Elza is a traveling salesman with headquarters at Clay Center, Kansas; John is living at home.

The subject and wife are the parents of two sons, Charles Addis, born December 27, 1895, and Kenneth O., born March 31, 1899.

After the subject's marriage he located on the George McHeny place in Foster township, where he remained for one year, also one year on the Chance place and one on the Foster place. He then bought forty acres in section 18, the J. H. Walker

place, where he lived for five years and then moved to Harvey, Illinois, where he lived two years, when he moved back to Foster township in the fall of 1907, locating where he now lives. He bought the John Chick place, consisting of forty acres. He was always a hard worker and thrifty, consequently he has been enabled to add on to his place until he now has ninety acres of as good land as can be found in this locality, which is well improved and managed so that abundant harvests are reaped from year to year. He raises good horses, cattle and hogs and carries on a general farming business. He has a comfortable dwelling and convenient out buildings. He has always been a public-spirited man and has ably served as school director and Town Clerk. He is a loyal Democrat and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is regarded by his neighbors as among the leading young farmers of Foster township.

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## JONATHAN A. GREEN.

The subject of this biography has always been an honest and hard-working man, and the success that crowns his efforts is well merited. He is liberal and public-spirited, well known and highly respected in the community which has been his home all his life.

Jonathan A. Green was born in Foster township, Marion county, Illinois, August 13, 1867, the son of Monroe Green, who was the son of Jonathan Green, of Tennessee. He came to Marion county, this state, in an early day and secured government land, locating in Foster township. He cleared the land and made a home here, having always been a farmer. Monroe Green was also a farmer all his life. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and a Democrat; was well known and highly respected. He was a soldier in the Civil war, having been a member of Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His first wife was the mother of four children, namely: Jonathan A., our subject; Cyrus, a farmer in Foster township, this county; Anna, who married Elmer Arnold, of Foster township; Jennie, who married Samuel Arnold, is deceased; Eliza (Jones) Green was the daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Jones. They were early settlers in Marion county, Illinois.

Jonathan A. Green was educated in the local public schools, having been raised on his father's farm, where he remained until he was married December 31, 1885, to Anna Chick, a native of Ohio, the daughter of John and Lucinda (Carter) Chick, of the Buckeye state, who came to Illinois in 1875 where the former died.

Four children have been born to the subject and wife, namely; Ora, Ola May, John and Dowe.

After the subject's marriage he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in Foster township, which was partly improved. The subject has made many important changes on the place, which

now ranks among the best in the township, being very productive and producing excellent crops from year to year through the skillful management of Mr. Green, who is regarded as one of the best farmers in a general way in the community.

Mr. Green has faithfully served his township as Supervisor for two terms and has always taken a great deal of interest in politics, having held many minor local offices. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Vernon, Illinois, and was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is well informed on current topics and he is widely known and liked in Foster and adjoining townships or wherever his acquaintance extends.

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## FRANCIS M. ROBB.

One of the influential citizens of Foster township, Marion county, is the gentleman to whose career attention is now directed, and it may be said that the agricultural interests of the county have few if any more able representatives.

Francis M. Robb was born in Kinmundy township, Marion county, Illinois, the present site of the village of Kinmundy, September 22, 1847, the son of Samuel and Agnes (Pruitt) Robb, the former of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. Samuel was the son of Eli Robb, a native of Tennessee, who came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1820 and settled where Kinmundy now stands. He secured land which he converted into a valuable farm and made a comfortable home here, where he died in 1854 of cholera. He was one of the pioneers of this county. He was a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel Robb, the father of the subject of this sketch, was twelve years old when his father, Eli Robb, came to this county, the former receiving only a limited education and lived the rest of his life on a farm in this county, owning a large tract of land, and he was a stock dealer. He was a strong Democrat and was well known throughout the county, and his death occurred in 1881. The subject's mother, Agnes (Pruitt) Robb, was the daughter of Robert and Martha Pruitt, who came to Marion county in a very early day, about 1812, settling in what is now Meacham township, where they got government land, but later went to Missouri. Samuel Robb and wife were the parents of nine children, namely: Francis M., our subject; Martha, deceased; William, deceased; Permelia; Eli, deceased; Robert, Mary, Edwin, and an infant, both deceased.

The subject has spent all of his life in Marion county, where he received only a limited education. He has always been a farmer and is considered one of the best in the township by his neighbors. He first got government land in Kinmundy township, and in 1882 moved to Foster township, where he now lives and owns two hundred and forty acres on which he has made all the improvements and which he has developed into a very fine farm, being well

fenced, and the crops have been so skillfully rotated that the original richness of the soil has been retained. He has a substantial and pleasant home, a convenient barn and many good out buildings.

Mr. Robb was united in marriage in 1867 with Julia Lowe at St. Louis, Missouri, the daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Arnold) Lowe, both now deceased. They were natives of Tennessee, having come to Marion county, Illinois, at an early date, locating on a farm in Foster township.

Eight children have been born to the subject and wife, named in order of birth as follows: Hattie, the wife of J. Arnold; Della, the wife of Charles Doolen; Margaret; Agnes, the wife of Emmet Jones; Emma the wife of Guy Arnold; Lulu, the wife of Frank Jones; Ella, who died in infancy; Eli, who married Josie Ballance, a farmer.

The subject and wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject is a loyal Democrat, and was Supervisor of this township for two terms. He has also held other minor local offices. He is a faithful member of the Masonic lodge at Kinmundy.

Mr. Robb is honest in all his dealings with his fellow man and public-spirited, and he has many friends in Marion county.

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## JAMES McNICOL.

The subject of this sketch is a member of that sturdy citizenship from the lands of hills and heather, bonny Scotland, from which rugged country so many hardy sons have gone forth to bless humanity in various ways, and he is in every way typical of those whose lives benefit all with whom they come in contact.

James McNicol was born on the Isle of Arran, Scotland, in March, 1847, the son of Archibald and Anna (McBride) McNicol, both natives of Arran, as was also the grandparents of the subject. The ancestors of our subject were farmers. Archibald McNicol and family came to America in the early sixties on the steamship Caledonia. They landed in New York City and then went to St. Louis county, Illinois, where Alexander McBride, the brother of Mrs. McNicol, lived. The father of the subject rented land there for a while, and then came to Marion county, Illinois, where he bought land two miles west of Patoka. This place was wild and consisted of one hundred and sixty acres. He later went back to St. Louis county, where he remained several years, after which he went to North Dakota where he secured government land in Benson county, living there for a period of eight years, when he sold out and went to Pierce county, Washington, where he lived with his children until his death in 1897. His wife died in 1896.

They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, namely: May is living in Buckley, Pierce county, Washington; Mag-Buckley, Pierce county, Washington, as does also Alexander, who is a merchant; John, the fourth child, married Mary Hulsey, and he is in partnership with his brother in a

store at Buckley, Washington; William who was a mill man at Buckley, Washington, was killed in 1900; Archie died at Patoka; James, the subject of this sketch and Alexander are twins and the third and fourth members of the family.

Mr. McNicol, our subject, received only a limited schooling and he remained at home until his marriage in the fall of 1865, to Ella J. Simcox, a native of Kentucky, the daughter of W. K. and Agnes Rebecca Simcox, natives of Kentucky. They came to Marion county, Illinois, in about 1866, and settled in Patoka township. The subject's wife passed to her rest April 6, 1902. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McNicol, one of whom is deceased. They are: William, a farmer in Foster township, who married Lola Caldwell; Archibald, who has remained single, is a ranchman in Montana; Mary is the wife of C. H. Arnold of Sterling, Colorado; Jessie is the wife of Luther Caldwell, of Foster township; Agnes is the wife of Cyrus E. Arnold, of Foster township; Maggie is living at home, as are also James and Warren; Ruth is deceased.

After his marriage the subject located in Foster township, Marion county, where he has since resided, having purchased land here. In 1876 he went to Benson county, North Dakota, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, where he remained for six years, engaged in farming and stock raising, which he made a success. He sold out there and returned to Foster township, this county, where he purchased land, now owning an excellent farm of three hundred and fifty-nine acres, all in Foster township. It is under a high state of improvement and is regarded as one of the model farms of Marion county, being in every way in first class condition and showing that a man of rare soundness of judgment and business ability has managed it. He raises abundant crops of corn, wheat, hay and oats. No small part of his income is derived from live stock, for he is a most excellent judge of stock and some fine varieties of Poland China hogs and Red Poland cattle are to be found about the place. He carries on a general farming business with that rare discretion which always insures success.

While our subject has never aspired to office he has held several local public positions. He is an independent voter, preferring to cast his ballot for the man he believes will best serve the public, rather than for the party. He is a faithful member of the Christian church of Patoka. Mr. McNicol's life has been one of industry, scrupulous honesty and integrity.

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## ALBERT G. PORTER.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Marion county, Illinois, is the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this ketch, who has engaged in various lines of business activity in this county and is known as one of the leading liverymen of

the locality, at present managing an extensive livery stable in Kinmundy, while he maintains a fine home there, and the years of his residence has but served to strengthen the feeling of confidence of his fellow citizens. Although yet a young man, scarcely one-third of the years usually allotted to human life having passed over him, our subject has shown what a rightly directed principle, coupled with honesty and integrity, can do toward winning definite success.

Albert G. Porter was born in this county October 14, 1880, the son of Emmett D. and Rachael (Henry) Porter, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother of Illinois. There were seven children in this family, all of whom lived to maturity. The father of the subject was a soldier in an Ohio regiment during the Civil war and after being mustered out returned to Ohio and soon thereafter came to Fayette county, Illinois, and after remaining there for a time came to Marion county. He engaged in the hardware business while living in Fayette county and when he came to Marion county, he went into the livery business and after managing the same for about two years he sold out and became agent for a marble works establishment. Later he handled fire insurance and became adjuster of claims, holding his position, official and otherwise, until his death, having faithfully served the company to the entire satisfaction of all its members for a period of thirty years, which is a sure criterion of his ability and integrity. He was fifty-six years old at the time of his death. The mother of the subject, a woman of many beautiful traits of character, is still living in 1908, at the age of fifty-nine years. There were four children in this family, all of them reaching maturity and all but one are married and have families. They are Harry E., who is at the time of this writing thirty-six years old, and a traveling salesman: he is married and has one child. Charles H., the second child of the parents of the subject, was in business in the city of Chicago. He is now in the fruit and poultry business at Los Angeles, California, having made a pronounced success of this business from the first. One sister, Nellie, is now the wife of Gus Elbow, of Oklahoma City, and the mother of one child. Her husband is an attorney. Our subject was the fourth child in order of birth. He attended the common schools in Kinmundy, until he was nineteen years of age, and received a fairly good education, which has since been greatly strengthened by home study and by coming in contact with the world. He also attended a business college in Centralia, Illinois, after leaving the public schools and thereby received a good business education. He also read medicine for one year, and then attended to various matters until 1908, when he opened up a livery business in Kinmundy, which he is at present conducting, having built up an extensive business.

Our subject was united in marriage on March 3, 1907, to Maud L. West, a native of this county, and the daughter of Charles H. and Rosa (Dillon) West. Mr. West is a native of Indiana. He was a farmer and

stock raiser, having made the raising of Hereford cattle a specialty for a number of years, but is now living in honorable retirement, making his home in Kinmundy, having sold his principal farm, but he still owns several orchard farms, consisting of hundreds of acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Porter have one infant son. They own their nicely furnished home. The mother of the subject also owns her home and is living by herself. Mr. Porter is a young man to whom the future holds out much of promise, being industrious, quick to grasp an opportunity, and it would be hard to find among the younger generation of business men in Marion county, a worthier subject than he.

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## CALENDAR ROHRBOUGH.

Among those deserving great credit for what they have accomplished is the subject of this biographical review, and that he has not been denied a due reward for his well directed efforts is shown by the fact that today he is one of the most prominent business men of Marion county, Illinois.

Calendar Rohrbough was born near the town of Buckhannon, Lewis, now Upshur county, West Virginia, September 1, 1834, the son of Simon and Katharine (Lorentz) Rohrbough. Grandfather Jacob Lorentz was one of the leading men in Virginia in his day, being a man of high intellectual attainments. In the year 1800 Jacob Lorentz and two other men cut the first wagon road along one of the Indian trails across the mountains and brought the first wagon into Lewis county, Virginia. He was a merchant and for many years kept the only store in the valley and did a large mercantile business. In fact his store business was so extensive and profitable that for half a century he was regarded as the wealthiest man in those parts. He was a Whig in politics, lived to be over eighty years of age and reared a large family, consisting of eight sons and four daughters. All of these children lived to the age of maturity, our subject's mother reaching the age of fifty-two years, after having given birth to fourteen children, all but one of whom lived to maturity. She was a kind, tender mother, a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The ancestors of the father of the subject were natives of Germany, the grandfather, Anthony Rohrbough, was born November 15, 1765, in Hardy county, Virginia, and in 1798 moved to Buckhannon, Lewis county, Virginia, then an almost unbroken wilderness, where he lived and died July 27, 1860, at the age of ninety-four years, eight months and twelve days, leaving behind him eleven children, one hundred and twenty grandchildren and one hundred and twenty-nine great-grandchildren, in all two hundred and sixty. He was a good and upright man of unblemished character, a stanch Methodist, "full of faith and the Holy Ghost." His home was a stopping place for the itinerant preacher and in the early settlement the meeting place for public

worship. Grandmother (Simons) Rohrbough died in the year 1837. Simon Rohrbough, the subject's father, was a well read man, prominent in the public affairs of his county, commissioned by the Governor of the state of Virginia one of the first Justices of the Peace of Upshur county, which position he held by the suffrage of his constituency the remainder of his life. He was interested in education and was Superintendant of Schools in 1853 and 1854, was a farmer, a Whig in politics, a worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, a liberal supporter of all benevolent enterprises, a friend of the poor; his home was open to the stranger and no one was asked to pay for lodging or meals, his generous hospitality was known throughout a good portion of Virginia. He spent all his life in the state of Virginia, dying there at the age of sixty-six years, after seeing thirteen of his children grown to maturity.

Our subject did not have very extensive advantages to secure an education, but he made the best possible use of the advantages he had, and by strenuous personal effort was able to begin teaching when twenty years old. In 1857 he came to Hancock county, Illinois, and taught with great success until 1860, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Basco, Hancock county, Illinois, and closed out his business at great loss in August, 1862, and began organizing Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he was mustered in as second lieutenant, but in the spring of 1863 he was promoted to first lieutenant and in October of the same year he was commissioned captain. Mr. Rohrbough's military history is too extensive to be followed in detail, suffice it to say that his was an honorable and gallant record, and deserving much praise. He was in command of his company at the time of leaving Camp Butler and also through the Vicksburg campaign. His first principal engagement was at Chickasaw Bluffs under Sherman in December, 1862, after which his regiment participated in the capture of Arkansas Post and then returned to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, and worked on the Grant Canal. In March he removed to Milliken's Bend on account of high water, the suffering and death roll at Young's Point was appalling and the funeral dirge rang day and night, being in General Osterhaus's division he was in the advance and in the first battle of the compaign, May 1, 1862, at Fort Gibson, then Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and Vicksburg May 19th and 22d, and in the general charge on the 22d, after which he returned to Black river under General Sherman and guarded the approaches of Gen. Joe Johnson, upon the fall of Vicksburg. His regiment now being mounted led the advance on Jackson, Mississippi, the march being stubbornly resisted. Both cavalry and infantry service were required. On arriving at Jackson the regiment took its place in the infantry division which held the center. After the evacuation of Jackson it resumed its place in the cavalry brigade and joined in the raid to Brookhaven, Mississippi, returned to Jack-

son and then to Vicksburg. Being transferred to the Department of the Gulf, he was in General Franklin's expedition into western Louisiana, still being mounted, he was on the fighting line from Brashear City to Washington, Louisiana, the farthest position reached, was in the battle at Carrion Crow Bayou, November 3, 1863, after which he returned to Port Hudson, Louisiana, January, 1864, remaining there until July of the same year and then removed to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, remaining there until the close of the war. During this time our subject was in the many expeditions under Gen. A. L. Lee into the enemy's lines. He was placed on General Lee's staff and served as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. John G. Fonda. He was in General Davidson's expedition from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to West Pascagoula, within forty miles of Mobile, Alabama, being in the month of December. The weather was cold and rainy, roads knee deep with mud, rivers swollen and the only means of crossing was by swimming. The principal diet was sweet potatoes. An incident which may not be without interest took place at Augusta, on Leaf river. As the Federals approached the town on the opposite side of the river they discovered a company of Confederate soldiers in line of battle some distance from the river near the town. In a little while they left their arms and came to the river and joined in a pleasant chat with the Union soldiers for an hour. During the time not a shot was fired. After returning to their arms a lively skirmish ensued. Our subject participated in more than fifty battles and skirmishes, had two horses shot under him, was thrown from his horse in a charge and left for dead on the battlefield. He was mustered out after the close of the war at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, October 1, 1865.

Mr. Rohrbough was united in marriage November 29, 1860, to Anna M. Moore, the refined daughter of Andrew and Abigail (Tweed) Moore. Her mother was related to the Claytons of Delaware. Mr. Moore, who was a native of the state of Delaware, settled in Illinois in the year 1837. He was a farmer, a strong Union man, well read, quiet and unostentatious, and he lived to be seventy-seven years old. Both he and his wife were Methodists. The subject's wife's mother lived to be eighty-four years old. There were six children in this family, five of whom lived to maturity. One of these, Levi B. Moore, was first lieutenant in the company which our subject commanded, and he is now one of the leading business men of Denison, Texas. Father and mother Moore lived near Carthage, Illinois, during the Mormon troubles and suffered many outrages from them. Mrs. Rohrbough loves to recall an incident in her girlhood days during the memorable campaign between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in 1858. She was in a large procession in Carthage, Illinois. The wagon she occupied was filled with beautiful girls dressed in white, representing the several states and was richly decorated with flags, banners, streamers and a large golden

eagle. In passing Mr. Lincoln's reviewing stand, he declared that it was the most beautiful spectacle he had ever seen during the campaign.

Six children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: Homer Lorentz, who died in infancy; Levi Calendar, born in January, 1863, is in the hardware business in DuQuoin, Illinois, and is the father of three children; Charles B. was born in 1866, is one of the leading merchants of Kinmundy, this county, and is the father of one child living; Louie Andrew and Fredie Milton, who died in infancy; Helen M., the only daughter, was born in 1875 and is the wife of Walter Morgan, an attorney in Denver, Colorado. They have no children. Both the subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, both being active in the same, the former having been superintendent of the Sunday school for over forty years and he is still serving in this capacity. He has been through all the lay offices of the church and is now a trustee, a steward and class leader. As might be expected, our subject is a loyal member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is also a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He has served as worshipful master of the local lodge of Masons for several years, is a member of the Grand Lodge and a grand lecturer in this order. Mr. Rohrbough joined the Sons of Temperance when seventeen years old and has always been a zealous worker in that cause. He orgainzed the Magnolia (Military) Lodge of Good Templars of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which is said to be the only one of the many lodges from the state of Illinois that kept up their organization during the entire war. He also organized the first Good Templar lodge in the state of Louisiana. In 1866 he organized a similar lodge in Kinmundy, Illinois. He was a charter member of Fidelity Council No. 24, Royal Templars of Temperance, which was instituted at Kinmundy, Illinois, in 1879. He was elected select councilor and he was a delegate and helped organize the Grand Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, of the state of Illinois, in 1880. He served as grand chancelor three terms and grand secretary for several years. He was a member of the Supreme Council and represented his state in that body for a number of years. Our subject says the hardest battles of his life have been those fought against intemperance. Both he and his wife, since their marriage, have been potent factors in this cause; the latter has been an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for many years and is now treasurer of the local union. The subject was the first president of the Southern Illinois Sunday School Conference Association, and was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which met in Philadelphia in 1884. Captain Rohrbough has also been prominent in political life, being formerly a Republican but now a stanch party Prohibitionist. He was present at the organization of the party in Farwell Hall, Chicago, in 1868, and he was the

nominee of his party for Congress in 1888. He has ably served his city as Mayor and Councilman.

After returning from his career in the army Mr. Rohrbough settled in Kinmundy, Illinois, where his chief life work has been carried on with great success and benefit to himself as well as to the welfare of the community and county in which he lives. He successfully followed the mercantile business for twenty-five years, becoming known as one of the leading merchants of the county. He organized the first National Bank of Kinmundy and was its first president, which position he held until he retired from this business when this bank was consolidated with the State Bank, August 15, 1906.

Our subject was one of the organizers of the Kinmundy Building and Loan Association, which was incorporated in October, 1887, and was the first president, which position he held until elected secretary, and is now serving in this capacity. This association is one of the solid financial concerns of Marion county, and one of the most prosperous associations of its kind in the state and is the well deserved pride of Kinmundy.

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## GUSTIN L. EAGAN.

The family of which the subject of this sketch is an honored representative has been known in Marion county since the pioneer period and the record they have made has been one of which Mr. Eagan can justly be proud, for his ancestors left a priceless heritage to their posterity, the memory of names and deeds which time can neither obliterate nor dim.

Gustin L. Eagan was born in Marion county, Illinois, in 1857, the son of Henry and Margaret (Hatten) Eagan. Grandfather Isaac Eagan, who was born in Tennessee, came to Illinois, settling in Kinmundy, when a young man. He drove a stage coach through Salem and to the south, and later became a farmer and lived until about the age of seventy-five years. He was the father of nine children, eight of whom lived to be men and women. His wife was also about seventy-five years old when she was called to her rest. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Grandfather donated ground for the local church in Kinmundy, the deed having been made to the trustee of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and their successors, for the use of this denomination. The Presbyterians are now seeking to take the property from the hands of the original grantees to be used by the Presbyterian church. Grandfather Eagan was a Democrat, a man of industry, leaving considerable property of value which reverted to his heirs.

Grandfather Hatten was a native of North Carolina and lived and died in that state. Grandmother Hatten moved to Marion county, this state, where she settled, after her husband's death. She lived to be about sixty-five years old. There were four children in the Hatten family, one of

them becoming a soldier in the Civil war, having served in an Illinois regiment, serving out his time and receiving an honorable discharge..

The subject's father was born in Marion county and always lived here. He was a wagon-maker, also manufactured plows, for many years making all the wagons and plows used in this part of the country, following his trade periodically all his life, also owned a small farm. He was called from his earthly labors when forty-eight years old, the subject's mother being only a year older than her husband when she was called to the spirit land. They were Cumberland Presbyterians, and were the parents of ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity. Henry Eagan was a Democrat in his political beliefs.

Gustin L. Eagan, our subject, was educated in the public schools, which he left when eighteen years old, and began the blacksmith's trade. Following in the footsteps of his father, he soon became a very skilled artisan and upheld the high reputation for first class work that his worthy father had so long borne. At this writing, Mr. Eagan is proprietor of the Hotel Eagan, one of the most popular and convenient places for the accommodation of transients to the city that can be found in the county, being known as a place of home-like comfort, and where courteous treatment is extended to all. As a result of these facts this house has become widely known to the traveling public, and Mr. Eagan enjoys a liberal patronage. Besides this line of business he still successfully conducts his blacksmith shop, enjoying, as usual, a liberal patronage from Kinmundy and surrounding country. He has been able to lay by a comfortable competency for his old age.

Mr. Eagan was united in marriage in 1889 to Jennie Darney, a native of Ohio, whose father died in Illinois, after which event the mother of Mrs. Eagan moved back to Ohio, where she died. Mr. Darney came to America from France. He was a soldier, having seen service in the Franco-German war. The family of our subject and wife consists of four interesting children, named as follows: Beulah, who was born in 1891, is the wife of F. H. Spillman, and the mother of one child; Mascelline, who was born in 1893, graduated from the local schools in 1907; Lawrence was born in 1895, and is living at home; Henry was born in 1897, died in infancy.

In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and faithfully served as Alderman for a number of years. He has also been Trustee, Collector and Supervisor. Mr. Eagan was Mayor of Kinmundy from 1906 to 1908. In all these official capacities he discharged his duties with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is held in high favor by the people of Marion county, where he is well known and where he labors for the advancement of the general good.

## SEYMOUR ANDREWS.

Nearly a century has dissolved in the mists of time, the most remarkable century in all of the history of the race of mankind, since our honored and venerable subject first saw the light of day. Heaven has bounteously lengthened out his life until he has seen the crowning glory of this the most wonderful epoch of all the aeons of time, rewarding him with an unusual span of years as the result of virtuous and consistent living in his youth and years of his manhood, until now in the golden evening of his life, surrounded by comfort and plenty as a result of his earlier years of industry and frugality, Mr. Andrews can take a retrospective glance down the corridors of the relentless and irrevocable past and feel that his has been an eminently useful, successful and happy life, a life which was not devoid of obstacle and whose rose held many a thorn, but with indomitable courage he pressed onward with his face set in determination toward the distant goal which he has so grandly won; a life of sunshine and shadow, of victory and defeat, but nobly lived and worthily rewarded as such lives always are by the Giver of all good and precious gifts, who has given our subject the longest span of years of any citizen in Marion county, Illinois, a great gift, indeed, of which Mr. Andrews is duly grateful. He was one of the hardy pioneers, a member of the famous band of "forty-niners" who crossed the trackless plains that stretched to the "sundown seas," whose courageous feats have been sung in song and exploited in story, for "there were giants in those days."

Seymour Andrews was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, January 17, 1825, the son of Nelson and Jane (Gaston) Andrews, the former a native of Oneida county, New York, where he was born in 1799. There were ten children in his family, an equal number of boys and girls, of whom our subject is the oldest in order of birth. The subject's mother, who was born in South Carolina, was one of a family of eight children. Nelson Andrews came west with his parents in 1819, and settled in Jefferson county, Illinois. They built a raft in Olean, New York, constructed a rude cabin on it and floated down the Monongahela river to Cincinnati. This was in 1818. They stopped and made shingles and sold timber and rafts. They made a flat boat there and floated to Shawneetown, where they hitched their two ponies onto a large wagon and drove to the vicinity of what is now known as Dix, Jefferson county. Arra Andrews, brother of Nelson Andrews, who is the father of Seymour Andrews, made the first plat of Salem and surveyed it. Jane Gaston's father, Samuel Gaston, the grandfather of Seymour Andrews, was one of the first commissioners appointed by the government to locate the county seat of Clinton county, which is Carlyle, Illinois.

During the days of Nelson and Jane Andrews a company of Rangers visited this part of the state between the years 1820 and 1825. They drove out the Goings family

from Jefferson county by whip. Members of this family were said to be noted counterfeiters, horse thieves and harbored all such people at their home near that of Samuel Gaston, the maternal grandfather of our subject.

Seymour Andrews was married to Martha C. Hendrixon, of Jefferson county, Illinois, August 15, 1844, and they are now, 1908, the oldest married couple in this county, having enjoyed a harmonious wedded life of over sixty-four years; they are both in fairly good health and enjoying a serene and comfortable old age. The following children were born to them: Harvey T., deceased; Elizabeth J., deceased, married John Morsman and had one son, Charles, a dentist in Minnesota; Truman B. married Amanda McClellan and has three children, all married; Sidney W. married Belle Mathews and is living in Arkansas, where he is postmaster at Walnut Ridge, and is the father of two children; Margaret married G. J. Goetch, of Centralia, Illinois, and she is the mother of two children; Ida L. married T. L. Baltzell, who lives in Los Angeles, California; Altha married G. C. Matsler, of Centralia, and lives with her parents, her husband being a telegraph operator on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; the eighth and ninth children both died in infancy.

As already indicated Mr. Andrews crossed the plains to California before the days of the trans-continental railways. This was in 1850 and the trip was made with an ox team, in company with John Parkinson, James Parkinson and Preston McCullough. They left Walnut Hill April 3, 1850, with four yoke of oxen and arrived in California after much hardship and adventure August 10th, the same year, having been on the road over four months. They wintered four miles from the famous Sutter mill and crossed the old ditch where gold was first discovered many times.

Having been a hard worker and an industrious man all his life, Mr. Andrews always made a comfortable living and was enabled to lay up a competency to insure his old age free from want. He has faithfully and ably served his community as Justice of the Peace for the past sixteen years. He is also a notary public and handles a successful line of fire insurance.

The parents of the subject belonged to the Christian church, but our subject is not a member of any orthodox church. However, he is a believer in the principles of the golden rule and in good to all men. In politics he cast his first Democratic ballots in 1848 and 1852, but upon the organization of the Republican party became a stanch supporter of the same and has always maintained the same political faith.

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## SAMUEL L. DWIGHT.

One of the central figures of the judiciary of southern Illinois is the honorable gentleman whose name forms the subject of this review. Prominent in legal circles and equally so in public matters beyond the con-

fines of his own jurisdiction, with a reputation in one of the most exacting of professions that has won him a name for distinguished service second to that of none of his contemporaries, there is today no more prominent or highly esteemed man in Marion county, which he has long dignified with his citizenship.

Samuel L. Dwight was born March 15, 1841, at Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, the son of Lewis and Mahala Pennington (Casey) Dwight. The subject's mother was the daughter of Governor Zadoc Casey, of Illinois. She was born while her father was a member of the Legislature at Vandalia, capitol of Illinois at that time. He originated the bill to create the county of Marion, naming the same after his father's Revolutionary commander, Francis Marion, of historic fame. Lewis Dwight was born in Massachusetts and educated in that state. However, he graduated at Yale University, after which he came to Jefferson county, Illinois, and taught school for a number of years. He died at the age of seventy years, after a very useful and active life. Samuel L. Dwight was reared with the family of Governor Casey and was educated in the public schools of Mount Vernon, Illinois, having taken one year's course of study at McKendree College. Being ambitious from the first, he applied himself in a most diligent manner to his studies and became well educated. Early deciding to enter the law as a profession, he began the study of the same with Tanner and Casey at Mount Vernon. But when our national horizon was darkened with the clouds of rebellion in the early sixties our subject left Blackstone behind, severed home ties and offered his services in defense of his country's integrity, having enlisted in Company I, Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and so gallant were his services that he was mustered out at the close of the war as captain of the same company. He served one and one-half years, having taken part in many engagements and faithfully performing what service he could.

After his career in the army Mr. Dwight, in July, 1866, left the farm at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and resumed the study of law, this time under his uncle, Colonel Lewis F. Casey, who had married an aunt of Samuel E. Dwight, and the daughter of Governor Casey.

Our subject was admitted to the bar in 1868, and he entered into partnership with Colonel Casey, with whom he continued in a most successful manner until the death of Colonel Casey early in the eighties, the prestige of this firm having gradually grown until their practice was equal to that of any other firm in the county.

In 1870 Samuel L. Dwight was elected a member of the lower house of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly and served to the entire satisfaction of his constituents for one term. After the death of his former law partner he carried on the business of the firm successfully, practicing law in all the local courts until 1897, when he was elected to the bench of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, and so faithfuly did he discharge

the duties of the same that he was re-elected to the office in 1903 for another term of six years, and is, therefore, at this writing, 1908, still holding the position. His tenure of office has been marked by a remarkable clearness of decision and fairness to all parties, his decisions having seldom met with disapproval at the hands of a higher tribunal, for he came to the bench well qualified for its exacting duties and responsibilities and from the beginning his judicial career was characterized by such a profound knowledge of the law and an earnest and conscientious desire to apply it impartially that he was not long in gaining the respect and confidence of the attorneys and litigants and earning for himself an honorable reputation among the leading jurists of the state. From the first his labors were very arduous and many important cases were tried in his court, in addition to which he was also frequently called to other circuits to sit on cases in which larger interests were involved.

The happy and harmonious domestic life of Judge Dwight dates from September 4, 1872, when he was married to M. Irene Noleman, the cultured and accomplished daughter of Capt. R. D. Noleman and Sarah A. Jennings, the mother of Mrs. Dwight having been the daughter of Charles W. Jennings. R. D. Noleman was for many years a leading citizen and business man of Centralia.

Fraternally Judge Dwight is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Modern Woodmen. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their beautiful home is frequently the gathering place for numerous friends and admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight.

Judge S. L. Dwight is ready at all times to make any reasonable sacrifice for the cause in which his interests are enlisted. He is not only an able and reliable counselor, with a thorough acquaintance of the principles, intricacies and complexities of jurisprudence, but his honesty is such that he has frequently advised against long and expensive litigation, and this, too, at the loss of liberal fees which he could otherwise have earned. His treatment of the case he has in hand is always full of comprehension and accurate, his analysis of the facts clear and exhaustive, and he seems to grasp without effort the relation and dependence of the facts, and so groups them as to enable him to throw their combined force upon the point they intend to prove. He is, withal, a man of the people, proud of his distinction as a citizen of a state and nation for whose laws and institutions he has the most profound admiration and respect.

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## DOUGLAS C. BROWN.

Every human being either submits to the controlling influence of others or wields an influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, in-

vestigation will brighten his fame and point the way along which others may follow with like success. Consequently a critical study of the life record of the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this paragraph may be beneficial to the reader, for it has been one of usefulness and honor.

Douglas C. Brown, the well known principal of Brown's Business College of Centralia, and also superintendent of the Cairo and Marion business colleges, the largest and most modern institutions of their kind in southern Illinois, was born in Clay county, this state, January 28, 1860, the son of William and Lucy (Murphy) Brown, the subject being the second child in a family of four children. The parents of these children died when Douglas C. was but a child and he was reared by an uncle, John A. Flick, with whom he remained until of age. His early education began at Xenia, in Clay county, which was continued at Danville in the Normal School, later at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois. In all the schools he attended he made a splendid record for scholarship. Having been ambitious from the first, he applied himself in a most assiduous manner to his text-books and always stood high in his classes.

After leaving school Mr. Brown began teaching at the age of eighteen years. His first schools were taught in Clay county, later in Fayette county. His last public school work was as superintendent of the Vandalia schools, which position he held for five years. His educational work continued for a period of twelve years, during which time he achieved a broad reputation as an able educator and his services were in great demand. He left the work in the public schools for the purpose of opening a business college, which he subsequently launched at Vandalia, having conducted the same for two years, making a success from the start, for his fame as an educator was by that time so firmly established that whatever school his name was associated with was bound to be a success. After his experience with the Vandalia school he associated himself with Prof. G. W. Brown, in the Decatur Business College, remaining there three years. Our subject then took charge of the bookkeeping department of Brown's Business College at Peoria, Illinois, which he ably conducted for three years, after which he came to the Centralia Business College in the fall of 1898. Each of the above schools has been highly successful and has turned out thousands of pupils well prepared to play their parts in the business and commercial world. The patronage that Prof. Douglas C. Brown now enjoys is largely due to his own outlay of time, talent and business sagacity, coupled with indomitable energy and persistency. The average daily attendance and the enrollment of the school in Centralia is two hundred each year. The pupils who have graduated in this school have and are constantly taking good positions in the various branches of business for which they have prepared.

The domestic life of our subject dates from October 12, 1881, when he was united in marriage with Maud Bryan, the accomplished and refined daughter of Samuel and Harriett (Hartman) Bryan, of Xenia, Illi-

nois. To this happy union six children have been born, named in order of birth as follows: Clyde L., William H., Harriet M., Harry, Dean C. and Robert E. Clyde L. married Carrie Scheiber, of Peoria, Illinois. Harriet married O. A. Rosborough, William H. is in the United States navy at this writing (1908), being a yeoman, or bookkeeper and stenographer in the office of Admiral Sperry of the flagship Connecticut.

Mr. Brown owns a modern, commodious, nicely furnished and pleasant home in Centralia, which is frequently the gathering place for numerous friends and admirers of the Brown family, each member of which is noted for his hospitality and cordiality.

In politics our subject is a Prohibitionist. In religious matters he supports the Christian church. He is a most companionable gentleman and all who come within the range of his influence are profuse in their praise of his admirable qualities, and the high regard in which he is held not only professionally but socially indicates the possession of attributes and characteristics that entitle him to the highest esteem.

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## C. D. TUFTS.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch did not seek any royal road to the goal of prosperity and independence, but began in legitimate ways to advance himself and the result is that he is now numbered among the successful newspaper men of Southern Illinois, having devoted practically his entire life to the management of an old and popular paper, the Democrat, published at Centralia, and he has been a molder of public opinion, having been a faithful defender of the rights and interests of the people of this vicinity at all times.

C. D. Tufts was born in Centralia, Illinois, January 27, 1864, the son of Samuel P. and Zerelda (Goodwin) Tufts, the former having been born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, January 28, 1827. The latter was born in Indiana October 6, 1833. They were married October 4, 1857, in Marion county, Illinois. Four of their children are now (1908) living, namely: Gay L.; C. D., our subject; Elsie M., and Zerelda D. Elsie M. married Ray Greene, of Sterling, Illinois. They have no children. Samuel P. Tufts passed to his rest October 4, 1903, at the age of seventy-six years. His widow is still living and enjoys excellent health; she is a woman of beautiful Christian character, being a member of the Baptist church.

The early education of C. D. Tufts was obtained in the Centralia high school, in which he graduated in 1882. He has published the Democrat since 1883, having had charge of the office since then. His father was formerly the editor of this paper, which was established in 1869. Samuel P. Tufts had charge of the paper when it was burned out in 1871, and he re-established it as a weekly. It has been conducted as a daily and weekly since 1892. The circulation has gradually increased from the first until it

now consists of one thousand and two hundred on both the daily and weekly. The paper has always been popular with the people of Marion county, having been a faithful defender of the local interests. It is ably and carefully edited, and the news service is prompt and of the best. The mechanical appearance of the paper shows that the best and most modern equipment is used in the plant.

Mr. Tufts has been honored with many official positions, all of which he has discharged with ability. He was president of the Board of Education of Centralia for one term, also president of the Illinois Press Association for one term. During Governor John P. Altgeld's administration he was private secretary of the Lieutenant-Governor for a period of four years. He was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee and is at present Master in Chancery of Marion county. He has long been an able exponent of the principles of the Democratic party and his support can always be depended upon in furthering the local interests of this party.

In his fraternal relations, Mr. Tufts is a member of Centralia Lodge No. 201, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Centralia Council, No. 93, Royal Arch Masons; Centralia Council, No. 28, Royal and Select Masters; Cyrene Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar. He is in command of the Commandery. Mr. Tufts is also a member of Centralia Lodge No. 394, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; also a member of Helmet Lodge No. 26, Knights of Pythias, of Centralia. He is a member of the Order of Eastern Star and the Pythian Sisters, of Centralia lodges.

Mr. Tufts is a man of sunny disposition, affable, approachable and makes friends easily, which he has no trouble in retaining. While strong in his views, he is always willing to be fair and is candid at all times and under all circumstances. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance all over the state of Illinois among men of all classes, and he is held in high favor by all who know him for his honesty of purpose, pleasing manners and the future to such a man cannot help but be replete with abundant success.

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## THOMAS L. JOY.

Examples that impress force of character on all who study them are worthy of record. By a few general observations may be conveyed some idea of the high standing of Thomas L. Joy, as a business man and public benefactor, or, an editor of unusual felicity of expression and whose wonderfully facile pen delights thousands of readers, although now retired from the active affairs of everyday life and spending the last half of his years of strenuous and eminently useful life in the enjoyment of the peace and quietude to which he is so justly entitled, and which he has so nobly earned. United in his composition are so many elements of a solid and practical nature, which during a series of years have brought him into promi-

nent notice, and earned for him a conspicuous place among the enterprising men of the county of his residence, that it is but just recognition of his worth to speak at some length of his life and achievements.

Thomas L. Joy, retired editor of the Evening Sentinel of Centralia, Illinois, was born in Equality, this state, September 15, 1850, the son of Ephraim E. Joy, a Southern Illinois Methodist preacher of wide celebrity. He raised a company in 1862 for the purpose of taking part in the Union service. It was assigned to a regiment of Illinois volunteers. Mr. Joy was ordered to Fort Douglas to be sworn in as captain of the company. Upon reaching the place he received the sad news that his wife was lying at the point of death. This cut his war record and he hastened home to his dying companion and two little sons, Andrew F. and Thomas L. The grandfather of the subject was a Baptist minister whose work was also confined to the southern part of this state. The Joy family has been well known and influential in the affairs of the southern part of the Prairie state since it was first settled.

The early education of Thomas L. Joy was obtained in the district schools and small towns, as his father itinerated from place to place. His last school was at Shiloh, St. Clair county. He received a fairly good education, which was later supplemented by extensive home reading and by coming in contact with the world.

Mr. Joy served his apprenticeship as a practical printer in St. Louis, Missouri, with the Woodward and Tiernan Printing Company, of that city. Being a young man of great energy and executive ability, Mr. Joy established the Carmi Times, at Carmi, Illinois, with his brother, Andrew F. Joy, in 1872. Our subject, who made a success of this venture, later sold his interest to his brother, Andrew F. Joy, in 1882. In 1880 the Joy brothers established the Cairo Daily and Weekly News. Thomas L. took full charge. In 1881 he closed out the paper and returned to Carmi and later purchased the Mt. Carmel Republican, which he conducted for over five years, with his usual success. He came to Centralia October 20, 1888, and bought one-half interest in the Sentinel; the firm name was then Joy & Hitchcock, the firm continuing for five months, when Hitchcock retired, H. F. Tillman taking his place, continuing for a period of two years, at the expiration of which time our subject bought his interest and continued to publish the paper with increasing success until 1906, when he leased his paper to his son, Verne E. Joy. The latter took complete charge of the business on January 1, 1907.

While engaged on the Sentinel Thomas L. Joy, for a period of five years, published the Sandoval Times, a weekly paper at Sandoval, Marion county, which was liberally patronized. He also published the Odin News and the Patoka Enterprise, each a weekly paper, with a good, active circulation. Mr. Joy was a very busy man in overseeing all these papers, but his wonderful executive ability, his capacity for the accomplishment of a vast amount of work and

his persistent qualities enabled him to carry them all to successful issue, and he was for many years the molder of public opinion in Marion county, and became known as one of her foremost and most influential citizens. He is still a regular contributor to the Sentinel. His articles are terse and pithy—always interesting. He enjoys his quiet home life in his beautiful home in Centralia, where hospitality and good cheer are always dispensed. He is an admirable conversationalist and keeps abreast of the times in all matters.

The domestic life of Thomas L. Joy dates from September 14, 1873, when he was united in marriage with Lizzie V. (Lockwood) Joy, of Wayne county, Illinois. She is the refined daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wiley) Lockwood, of Wayne county, Illinois, long well known and influential in their community.

Our subject has always been a stanch Republican and ever ready to foster the principles of his party, doing what he could to insure the success of the same in his county and his counsel has been frequently sought and in the affairs of the party at home. In religion he follows his father's early training.

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## J. F. KNIGHT.

Mr. Knight has long maintained his home in this county, and while he has been benefited himself in a very material way through his efforts in a varied line of work, he has ever done what he could in the upbuilding of the community at large, and today he stands as one of the substantial and foremost citizens of Sandoval, where he is held in high favor by everyone.

J. F. Knight was born in Wenona, Illinois, May 23, 1867, the son of John and Susan (Ingersoll) Knight. The subject's grandfather, a native of Pennsylvania and of German lineage, was a farmer and lived and died in the old Keystone state. He was the father of eight children, all of whom lived to maturity. Eli Knight was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment and served three years. His brother, Thomas Knight, was also a soldier in the Federal ranks. They were both Lutherans in their church relations. Grandfather Knight lived to an advanced age, and grandmother Knight reached the age of ninety-four years. Grandfather Ingersoll was from New York. He came to Illinois in the fifties and settled in Wenona, where he lived the balance of his life, having reached the great age of ninety-six years. Grandmother Ingersoll met death in an unfortunate manner, by being killed when sixty-five years old.

The father of our subject was raised in Pennsylvania, and after his marriage to his first wife he came to Illinois and settled in Wenona. While in Pennsylvania he worked at the miller's trade, but after he came to Illinois he worked at farming, and he reached the age of fifty-two years. The subject's mother lived to be sixty-four years old. She was a member of the Christian

church. Three children were born to John Knight by his first wife, and the same number by his second. He was a Democrat and served as County Clerk in Pennsylvania.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the schools of Marion county. He later attended the Southern Illinois Normal School, where he gained a good education, having applied himself in a diligent manner to his text-books. Taking the advice of Horace Greeley, who told the young men of the East to seek their fortune in the West, Mr. Knight went to California after he left school, and for some time kept books. But he later returned to Illinois and worked his father's farm for a period of seven years, then bought land in Marion county and sold live stock, and later engaged in the livery business in Sandoval, which he conducted for seven years. He owns an excellent farm in this county, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of highly improved land. He also owns another farm which he rents, having the management of the first mentioned. Mr. Knight was also engaged in the ice business for a period of fourteen years. He owns ten houses in Sandoval, which he rents, and also owns a beautiful and modern residence. All this he has made practically unaided, having been a careful business man and exercised the best of judgment in all his business transactions.

Mr. Knight was united in marriage in 1891 to Stella Reinhardt, a native of this county, and the daughter of Charles and Frederick (Deitz) Reinhardt, natives of Germany. Mr. Reinhardt came to America in an early day and settled in Marion county. He was a weaver in the old country, but took up the baker's trade here. There were five children in his family.

Two children have been born to the subject and wife. The first, Merle, was born in April, 1893, and is in high school at this writing, 1908. The second, Norman, was born in 1896. They are both bright and interesting children.

The subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen, having passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows. In his political relations he is a Democrat, and has long taken an active part in his party's affairs. He is at present Township Supervisor and has been Tax Collector. He was president of the Village Board for three terms, and he was Alderman for several terms. In his official capacities he gave the people of this community the best possible service and gained the approval of all.

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## JAMES HUNTER, M. D.

The medical profession in Marion county has an able representative in the subject of this review, who is to be considered one of the leading physicians of the community of Sandoval, where he at present maintains his home, where he has long been established in practice. He has been closely identified with the civic and social affairs of Sandoval and he controls a large and representative prac-

tice throughout this part of the county, where he is held in the highest esteem as a physician and surgeon and as a public-spirited and loyal citizen.

Dr. James Hunter was born in Randolph county, Illinois, in 1837, the son of Alexander and Martha (Kell) Hunter. Grandfather Hunter was from Ireland. He first settled in South Carolina after coming to this country, and it is supposed that he died there. In that state Grandfather Kell was born. He moved to Randolph county, Illinois, having devoted his life to farming. About 1830 he bought a farm there, settling among the pioneers, reared his family of two children, both girls, and died there at the age of sixty-seven years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church.

The father of our subject was born in South Carolina and came to Illinois when twenty-eight years old, settling in Randolph county, where he bought land and on which he lived until his death, which occured when he was twenty-nine years old. His wife passed away at the age of forty. Their family consisted of three children, our subject being the only survivor. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hunter were both members of the Presbyterian church.

Doctor Hunter was reared in Randolph county, Illinois, and attended the public schools there, working on his grandfather's farm in the meantime, until he was seventeen years old. He early decided that his life should be devoted to the healing art, and actuated by this laudable ambition he began the study of medicine under the direction and instruction of Dr. Hopkins, of Sparta, Illinois, having remained with him for one year. He then took two courses of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati and began practice in Randolph county in 1858, where he remained with gratifying results attending his efforts for a period of five years. He then located in another part of the same county, where he remained a short time.

Much to the regret of his patients and numerous friends in Randolph county, he moved to Newport, Kentucky, in 1864, and took up practice there, where he remained for four years, his success having been instantaneous. He located in Switzerland county, Indiana, where he practiced with most flattering results for a period of nineteen years, after which he came back to Randolph county, Illinois. He then spent five years at Irvington, Washington county, having come to Marion county in 1890, and has been practicing here ever since, having a lucrative business and a growing practice. To further qualify himself Doctor Hunter attended the medical department of the Nashville State University and graduated from the same in 1879. Recently the doctor was appointed to the chair of Theory and Practice in the Hypocranium Medical College, a night school in St. Louis.

Doctor Hunter was married in 1857 to Miss N. J. Askins, of Sparta, Illinois. Two of Mrs. Hunter's brothers were soldiers in the Civil war, having enlisted from Illinois. They served their time out and were honorably discharged.

Six children were born to the subject and wife, four girls and two boys. The doctor has four grandchildren living. One of his daughters lives in San Francisco, California, another lives in St. Louis, one in Boston and another in New York. They are all well situated in reference to this world's affairs.

Our subject is a Mason and a Woodman. He has filled most of the chairs in the Masonic lodge. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church and are liberal supporters of the same.

Doctor Hunter takes an active part in politics, having been a liberal supporter in the Democratic ranks all his life. He has faithfully served his community as Justice of the Peace for the past twelve years. What his hands and mind have found to do he has done with his might, and having attained a commanding position among his contemporaries, he wears his honor in a becoming manner and is today one of the prominent citizens of Marion county.

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## HENRY R. HALL.

The gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph is numbered among the successful and representative business men of Marion county, his attractive home being located at Sandoval, Illinois. In all the relations of life he has ever been found faithful and true, performing his duty unflinchingly, however distasteful it may be, looking to the welfare of the community at large while advancing his own interests.

Henry R. Hall was born in Monroe county, Georgia, May 1, 1842, the son of Charles and Mary (Swift) Hall. Grandfather Hall was born in Vermont and moved to Portage county, Ohio, in 1818, where he died, having lived to middle age. He was the father of seven children, all of whom lived to maturity. His death occurred about 1827. He devoted his life to farming, having entered government land, on which he reared his family.

The father of the subject, who was born in Vermont about 1804 and died in 1856, attended the district schools in his native state and went to Georgia when a young man, where he married, later moving to Tennessee, dying shortly after he arrived there. He was a shoemaker by trade and there were three children in his family who lived to maturity. William S., a brother of the subject, was a soldier in the Civil war, having enlisted from Marion county in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having served with distinction for a period of two years, when he was discharged for inability, and then joined an Ohio regiment, but was again discharged for disability contracted while in line of duty, from which he afterward died. The father and mother of the subject were Methodists. The mother passed to her rest at the age of sixty-three years.

The early education of the subject was obtained in the subscription schools in Georgia and later for a short time in this county, having been fifteen years old when he arrived in Marion county. He worked on

a farm for his uncle for one year, then as a farm hand, at which work he continued for three years, after which he served for three years as an apprentice to a shoemaker, which he followed for two years, then clerked in a store.

Having taken an interest in public affairs from the first and showing himself capable of successfully filling public offices, he was elected and served in a most praiseworthy manner as Sheriff of Marion county for two terms, also two terms as Circuit Clerk of this county.

After leaving his public work he became secretary of the Sandoval Coal Mining Company, which position he held with credit to himself and with the utmost satisfaction to his employers for a period of eleven years.

After severing his connection with this company he bought out two lumber firms, which he still conducts, having built up an extensive trade in the same and becoming known as one of the leading lumber dealers in this locality. Since assuming charge of these firms he has added all kinds of building material and his customers are numbered in all parts of the county and in adjoining counties. He is also in the hay and grain business, which forms no small part of his income.

Mr. Hall was united in mariage October 2, 1865, to Eliza J. Wolfe, a native of this county. Her father, a farmer and blacksmith, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Marion county, Illinois. Mrs. Hall had three brothers in the Civil war, two having enlisted from this county and one from Madison county. They returned home after serving out their time.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, namely: Carrie E., who was born in 1866, is the wife of Charles B. Merritt, and the mother of four children; Nellie J. was born September 17, 1868, and is the wife of D. E. Tracy; May was born in 1870 and is the wife of Addis Bryan, cousin of the Hon. W. J. Bryan, and they are the parents of three children; Martha was born in 1872 and is the wife of Robert Belamy, being the mother of one child; Charles W., who was born December 11, 1879, is married and has three children, being associated with his father in business. The rest of the subject's children died in infancy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall and their children are members of the Christian church. In his fraternal relations our subject is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in the latter.

In politics he is a Democrat, having served twice, or a period of seven years, as Constable of Kinmundy township, and was for two terms Alderman of Kinmundy, during which time he fulfilled his duties to the letter and became widely known as an efficient public servant. He was Mayor of Salem for one term, during which the city's interests were carefully guarded and many improvements and public utiilties added. He was for some time School Director of the Salem schools, having been connected with the local school system for years and has long been greatly interested in educational affairs; in fact, anything that tends to better

the county's condition. He is President of the Board as well as Director of Sandoval schools, and is Trustee of the township schools. He is president of the Building and Loan Association of Salem, and also of Sandoval.

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## GEO. WASHINGTON DOWNEY, M. D.

The subject of this sketch has gained prestige in the healing art, which is always the outcome of close application and the ability to apply theory to practice in the treatment of diseases. Good intellectual training, thorough professional knowledge, have made the subject of this review successful in this chosen calling, having been in practice here for over a quarter of a century, during which time he has built up a lucrative patronage.

Dr. G. W. Downey was born in Princeton, Indiana, March 1, 1832, the son of William and Anna (Davis) Downey. Grandfather Downey, who was a millwright, which trade he followed all his life, was born in Ireland, came to America and settled in Virginia, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where he reared his children, being survived by six children, who lived to maturity. There were three ministers in the family. Grandfather Davis, who was also from Ireland, came to America and settled in Tennessee, later removing to Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his days, devoting his life to farming, living to an advanced age and rearing a family consisting of four daughters.

The father of our subject, who was born in Virginia, moved to Indiana when he reached manhood and followed his trade, that of millwright, having learned it from his father, but feeling that he was called to higher work, he abandoned this and developed into a Cumberland Presbyterian minister of considerable notoriety, living to be over sixty years old. He was the father of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. The wife of Rev. Downey passed away at the age of sixty-four years.

Doctor Downey attended school in Indiana and when a young man worked out as a day laborer, his family being poor, making it necessary for him to earn his own living, but while somewhat unpleasant, it was good discipline for him and he developed an individuality which made greatly for subsequent success. Saving what he could with a view to obtaining a higher education, he was enabled in a few years to enter college at Newberry, Indiana. Believing that his true life work lay along medical lines, he began the study of medicine in Indiana. He took a medical course in Chicago and later in Iowa, having made a good record for scholarship in both.

Our subject practiced medicine for a period of four years before the breaking out of the Civil war, in which he took conspicuous part, having been one of the patriotic volunteers who went forth to battle for the nation's rights. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Company F, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. He was in

the great battle of Corinth, having been through the siege there; also took part in other engagements and marches in which his regiment participated, and was discharged on account of disease contracted while in line of duty.

After the war our subject returned to practice, locating in Hamilton county, Illinois, later removing to Washington county, then to Marion county in 1882, and has been in practice here ever since. Wherever he has practiced he has left an honorable name and a reputation as a high class physician and a conscientious citizen.

Doctor Downey was united in marriage in 1858 to Margaret Pace, daughter of Joseph Pace, whose people were originally from Kentucky. Seven children were born to our subject and wife, two of whom are deceased. Those living are: Annie, the widow of Cyrus Hamilton; Homer is married and has two children; Ada is the wife of a Mr. Knox and the mother of three children; Corrine is married and has one child; George is the fifth child and youngest. A singular coincidence in the history of the Pace family is the fact that Mrs. Downey's grandmother on the father's side of the house fell and broke a hip; Mrs. Downey's father also fell and broke a hip; later his twin brother broke his hip in a similar manner; then his daughter fell and broke her hip; later Mrs. Downey's brother fell and broke his hip; finally Mrs. Downey fell, breaking her hip, from which she has become a life cripple. In each case it was the right hip.

Our subject is a member of the ancient and honorable Masonic fraternity. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church, the latter having been a church member since she was fourteen years old. In politics Doctor Downey is a Republican, and he has the interests of his community at heart, ever laboring for its development along political, religious and educational lines. His comfortable and well furnished home in Sandoval is frequented by his many friends and those of the family, and holds high rank in this community.



## ALFRED LIVESAY.

Although the unmarred life-chapter of the subject of this sketch has been closed and the seal set thereon forever by the "grim reaper," his influence for good still pervades the lives of those with whom he was associated, for his life was led along high planes of endeavor and resulted in not only the accomplishment of good for himself and family, but also his neighbors.

Alfred Livesay was born in Tennessee February 15, 1822, and when seven years of age he came to Washington county, Illinois, at the age of seven years, and in about 1866 he came to Marion county, locating in Patoka township. Our subject was the son of John Wesley and Margaret (Lyons) Livesay, both natives of Tennessee, who came to Marion county, Illinois, where they spent the remainder of their lives, dying on the same place on which they settled.

Our subject made nearly all the improvements of his place, having been a hard worker and an excellent manager. He was always a Democrat, but never sought public office. Entering the ministry, he was a Methodist preacher for several years, doing much good and becoming widely known as an earnest expounder of the Gospel, but he gave up preaching quite a while before his death, abandoning the ministry owing to failing health. He had the distinction of serving one year and one month in the Mexican war, during which he contracted sickness from which he never fully recovered. He was a farmer and an extensive stock raiser and was highly successful at his work wherever it was applied, being a man of good judgment and always industrious. He was a cousin of Dr. Thomas Livesay, one of the leading physicians of Marion county and a man respected by all.

After receiving such common schooling as the times afforded our subject worked at various things, principally farming, until he married, February 26, 1846, in Washington county, Hannah Logan, who was born in Washington county September 30, 1830, and to this union the following children have been born; William T. married Eliza Seward and are the parents of four children and live in Stanley, Iowa; Elizabeth R. is single and takes care of her mother; Isaac B., who married Leticia Rock and who has two children, lives in Kansas; Pearl married Joseph Larimer and they are the parents of two children; Hester A. married Perry Davidson, of Marion county, and she is the mother of five children; Ransom P. married Louisa Suter and they are the parents of five children; Marshall A. married Rachael Walton and they have nine children; Liddie, deceased, married Robert Quale, and they are the parents of two living children and two deceased; Harvey R. married Mollie Chick and they are the parents of five children; Allen H., who remained single, died when forty-four years old; Daniel R. married Laura Cruse and they have three children; Etta married James Smith and they became the parents of eight children, four of whom are living; Clinton O. marreid Elvira McHaney and they became the parents of seven children, one of whom is deceased.

Alfred Livesay departed this life, after a strenuous and useful career, on April 22, 1883, honored and respected by all who knew him, and his place in the neighborhood has since been greatly missed, for he was a good and useful man, who, while laboring to advance the interests of himself, did not fail to do what he could in promoting the welfare of the public. He left his family about six hundred acres of well improved land. Mrs. Livesay now manages in a most successful manner one hundred and thirty-four acres, all under a high state of cultivation. She is a woman of rare business tact and ability, although she is now well advanced in old age, and she has a wonderful memory and is an interesting conversationalist. She draws a pension of twelve dollars per month. She is held in high esteem by the people of Patoka township for her many commendable traits of character and beautiful life.

## F. D. SECOR.

A happy combination of praiseworthy characteristics is possessed by the subject of this review, who is one of the best known business men of Odin township, Marion county, whose interests he has ever sought to promulgate in whatever way he could, believing that it is the duty of each citizen to foster the good of his community while he is advancing his own interests, occupying as he does a conspicuous place in the annals of Marion county's history by reason of his work in connection with the various lines of development it has experienced.

F. D. Secor was born in Bernadom, Illinois, December, 1846, the son of Philetus and Mary O. (Lovell) Secor. Grandfather Secor, who lived in New York state, and who was of French lineage, supposedly of Huguenot extraction, spent his days on a farm in the Empire state, rearing a large family. Grandfather Lovell moved from Vermont to Illinois and settled in McDonough county, having passed the remainder of his days in this state and died there. He was a merchant and a miller and an all-round good business man. His death was due to an accidental disease. In his family were three children.

The subject's father, who was born in the state of New York, after receiving a common school education, took a course in a medical college, from which he graduated and became a noted physician and surgeon, having come to Illinois when he left college, settling in Fulton county. In 1865 he came to Marion county, where he continued in practice until his death in 1872. He always attended the Presbyterian church because his wife was a member of this denomination; his leaning was toward Methodism. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife passed to her rest at the age of seventy-six years. The subject of this sketch was the only child that survived infancy.

F. D. Secor, our subject, attended the public schools when a boy in McDonough and Fulton counties. He was a clerk in a store for several years, later engaged in various lines of business and finally became secretary and superintendent of the Odin Coal Company, which he held to the entire satisfaction of the company for about twenty-three years. He was one of the directors of the company from the start, having been its secretary and superintendent, and is at present vice-president, treasurer and director. He is at all times careful and exercises sound judgment. He is the owner of one of the finest residences in this part of the state, making his home in the same. The grounds surrounding it are well laid out and covered with beautiful trees and shrubbery. Mr. Secor is the owner of two very valuable and highly improved farms in this county, one of which is rented, the other being managed by him, and no small part of the ample income which he enjoys is derived from these farms, which are well stocked and very prolific in the production of all kinds of grains and fruits.

Our subject was united in marriage with Charlotte Stone, a native of this state, where

she was educated, being a woman of fine tastes. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Julia, who is living at home, and Charlotte, also a member of the family circle. The subject's wife is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

In politics he is a Republican, although he takes considerable interest in politics he has never aspired for public office, being content to spend his time in the development of his business interests. As may be inferred from what has already been said, he is a man of much force of character, whose good judgment seldom directs him otherwise than in the right course.

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## WILLIAM BOLES.

No farmer in Marion county carries on his work in all its diversified lines with more careful discrimination and foresight that tends to definite success, than the gentleman whose name appears above, who has developed a fine farm in Raccoon township.

William Boles was born in Scott county, Indiana, July 8, 1847, the son of Hugh and Letha (Reed) Boles, the former a native of Scott county, Indiana. They both grew up in that county and married there. The subject's parents came to Jefferson county, Illinois and settled on a farm on Grand Prairie in 1855. Mr. Boles died and his wife passed to her rest in 1905. She married a second time, her last husband being Marcus Faulkner, of Kentucky. He was Justice of the Peace for many years and a prominent man. They lived for many years in Washington county, this state, where Mr. Faulkner died. His wife died in Marion county. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Boles were the parents of seven children, namely: Minerva, who is living in Blossom, Texas; Joseph is a farmer in Jefferson county, this state; Jane is deceased; Alice is also deceased; William, our subject; Mary, deceased; Ella, deceased.

William Boles had only a limited chance to attend school. However, he attended the common schools until he was sixteen years old, when he yielded to his patriotic spirit and enlisted in the Union army on July 3, 1863, having enlisted in Company B, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry in Washington county, Illinois, having been mustered in at Lagrange, Tennessee, on August 23d, serving as a private, under Colonel James M. True and Captain H. P. Ingram. He was detailed to guard government mules and do general guard duty. He was discharged March 6, 1866, at Little Rock, Arkansas. His regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, later to the Seventh Army Corps. In 1865 he moved from Columbus, Arkansas, to Tennessee. He did guard duty near Crockett Station, with headquarters at Kenton. He was with the troops that pursued General Forrest for about twenty miles, later pressing him to the Tennessee river opposite Clifton. They marched to Ft. Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, where they did garrison duty, and were in

Bussey's command in the district of the frontier. He was discharged in 1866.

Our subject was united in marriage December 22, 1870, to Julia A. Telford, of Boyd township, Jefferson county, this state, the daughter of John and Sarah M. (Boggs) Telford. They were married April 27, 1848. The former is a native of South Carolina and the latter of Marion county, Illinois. Her father was a native of North Carolina. He was six years old when he came with his parents, Joseph and Patsy (Craven) Telford, both natives of South Carolina. They came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1830 and settled in Raccoon township, being among the first settlers there, where they developed a farm and where they both died. They were the parents of eleven children, two of whom are living in 1908. Matthew is living in Dix township, Jefferson county, and Elizabeth, the widow of Josiah Jacobs, is living in Marion county, Illinois.

John Telford, who spent nearly all his life in Jefferson county, this state, was a farmer, a well known and highly esteemed citizen. He died January 28, 1898, and his wife passed away January 5, 1902. Three children were born to them, namely: Julia Ann; Joseph C., a farmer living in Raccoon township; Charles R., a farmer living on the old place in Jefferson county. The subject of this sketch and wife have four children living and two deceased, namely: John A., a farmer in Jefferson county, Grand Prarie township. He married Elizabeth Satterfield and they have eight children. Minnie, the second child, is the wife of Ira Sanders, living in Boyd township, Jefferson county, and is the mother of four children; Claude C. married Mecka Burge. He is a farmer and real estate dealer in Raccoon township and they have three children. Flora, the subject's fourth child, is the wife of Morris Fisher, of Centralia. She is a milliner and dressmaker. The subject's children were educated in the home schools, Flora being educated in the St. Louis high school.

In 1870, after the subject's marriage, he located in Raccoon township, Marion county, where he secured forty acres of land in section 32. By thrift, industry and good management he has added on to his original farm until he now has a vary valuable and highly productive place, consisting of one hundred and seventy-seven acres. He has made all the improvements on the farm on which he does a general farming business and raises fruits of all kinds. In 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Boles went to Finney county, Kansas, where they remained for two years, then returned to Marion county, where they lived ever since.

Our subject is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Crabtree Post No. 600, at Walnut Hill, Illinois.

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## WILLIAM H. DOBBS.

The following record is that of a man who has been willing to toil and apply his talents in a tireless and persistent manner in order to gain success; consequently he is

well deserving the high position that is now his.

William H. Dobbs was born on Tennessee Prairie, Marion county, this state, August 12, 1843, the son of William and Martha (Farmer) Dobbs, both natives of Tennessee, who grew up and married in that state and came to Marion county, Illinois, in an early day. He devoted his life to farming and died in this county in about 1845. His wife married a second time, her last husband being John Bundy, a farmer. They lived in Raccoon township, this county. The subject's mother died in Jefferson county and John Bundy died in Raccoon township. Five children were born to the subject's father and mother, namely: Lavina, married a Mr. Brown and moved to Texas; Eliza maried Israel Fout, and they are both deceased; John, who was a farmer, died in 1893. He married Mary Rush, who still lives in Jefferson county, this state. Martha and William H., twins, were the youngest children. Martha married Eli Watkins; they are both deceased.

The subject's mother had two children by her second marriage, namely: one died in infancy, and Elizabeth, who married John Mercer, and who is deceased. They lived in Raccoon township.

The subject had only a limited chance to go to school. However, he attended a subscription school and lived with his folks until his step-father, John Bundy, died, when he went to live with his brother, John, in Jefferson county, this state. Our subject was one of the brave sons of Illinois who went forth in the Union ranks to save the nation during the dark days of the sixties, having first enlisted December 15, 1861, in Company E, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged December 23, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas, but re-enlisted the following day in Company E, the same regiment, and went through the war as a private, never being wounded or taken prisoner. He first went to Cairo, Illinois, and then to Paducah, Kentucky, where he remained for three weeks, then to Columbus, Kentucky, and marched to Kenton, Tennessee, and on to Lagrange. Then went to Jackson, Tennessee, and Holly Springs, Mississippi, and returned to Jackson after the capture of Holly Springs by the Confederates. Then to Memphis and on to Little Rock and helped capture that place and was at Pine Bluff ten months doing garrison duty. He came home on a thirty days' furlough, and when he returned to his company and regiment the former veteranized at Pine Bluff, where he remained on garrison duty until July 28, 1865, and was ordered to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory. He went on the steamer "Gain" to Fort Smith, arriving there August 1, 1865, where the company boarded the steamer "Anna Jacobs." When they reached the fort they were placed on garrison duty. They started to Little Rock on February 20, 1866, to be mustered out, having marched fifteen miles, encamping at Green Leaf Creek, Indian Territory. They marched twenty miles the second day, marched twenty miles the third day, sixteen miles the fourth, arriving

at Fort Smith February 27th, where they boarded the steamer "York" and started for Little Rock, where they were mustered out March 6, 1866. He went by the steamer "Lady Franklin" to Pine Bluffs, then to Memphis, to Cairo, then to Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois. The subject was under Capt. L. L. Humphrey, and he was discharged March 6, 1866, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

After the war the subject came home and on May 27, 1866, married Barbara Ann Rush, of Jefferson county, Illinois, the daughter of Crawford and Malinda (Copple) Rush, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of North Carolina. They were pioneers of Rome township, Jefferson county, where they lived on a farm. Both died there. They were the parents of nine children, who grew to maturity, five of whom are now living, namely: Elizabeth married Enos Copple and they live at Wagner, Oklahoma; Mary married John Dobbs, brother of the subject, who is deceased, but she is living in Jefferson county, this state; Phœbe is single; Riley is a farmer in Rome township, Jefferson county; Barbara Ann, wife of our subject. The rest of the children died single. Six children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Charles E., who married Clara Cruzen in 1898, is a carpenter, mason and a mill man in Centralia township; Rosie, who married T. M. Faulkner, of Centralia township, has ten children living and two dead; Zellie, who married J. D. Grove, of Indianapolis, Indiana, is the mother of three children; Alta married Wiley Copple and they live in San Bernardino, California, being the parents of four children; John served in the regular army, having been a member of Company E, Fourth Regiment, for three years. He was in the Spanish-American war, and is now living in the West. William Ora, the sixth child, lives in Southern California.

After their marriage the subject and wife located in Rome township, Jefferson county, this state, where they bought a farm. In 1879 they came to Centralia township, Marion county, and bought sixty acres, where he now lives, having built his home in 1880, and he made all the other improvements on the place. He has a fine country home and an excellent farm, well improved in every respect, and he carries on general farming, raises fruits of all kinds, and keeping good horses, cattle and hogs, it being his aim to keep all his stock well bred. He has always been a farmer and long considered one of the best in the county. He and his good wife started in life with but little property, but being hard workers and economical they have gained definite success.

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## JACOB COPPLE.

It is hard for the present generation to properly appreciate the brave deeds of the "boys in blue," who sacrificed so much on the altar of patriotism during the sixties, but as years go by the immensity of their

deeds will be realized to a fuller extent and each veteran will be accorded full measure of credit and praise. The gentleman whose name appears above is a member of this great number of patriots.

Jacob Copple was born in Clark county, Indiana, December 23, 1835, the son of Andrew and Christina (Fine) Copple, both natives of North Carolina, who were among the pioneers in the vicinity of Walnut Hill, Illinois, where they lived for a short time, then moved to Raccoon township, Marion county. He secured wild land and developed a good farm, on which he and his wife both died. He was a Democrat, but held no office, and an active member of the Christian church. The subject's mother was twice married, first to James Snow, and she had two sons by this marriage, William and James, the former a farmer and the latter a minister in the Christian church for many years. They are both deceased.

Four children were born to Andrew Copple and wife, namely: Jacob, our subject; John L., deceased, who lived in Raccoon township on a farm and was also a blacksmith; Simpson is living in Hood River, Oregon, a retired farmer; Mary Elizabeth is the widow of Robert Sanders, who lives in Raccoon township.

Our subject had only a limited amount of schooling in his youth, but he became self-educated and he taught five terms of winter schools in a most successful manner. He was married in March, 1856, to Malinda F. McCullough, a native of Tennessee, the daughter of Thomas McCullough, of Tennessee, who were among the early settlers in Jefferson county, Illinois, having located on a farm. Mr. McCullough lived to be over eighty years old. His wife survived him, dying in 1844. The subject's wife died November 20, 1901. Seven children were born to them, five of whom grew to maturity, namely: Rebecca J., who married J. H. Creed, and who lived in Centralia township, died in 1884, after becoming the mother of three children; Charles L., a hotel keeper living near Portland, Oregon, is married and has four sons: Theopolis V., a farmer living in Raccoon township, is single; Samuel A., a farmer in Raccoon township, married Florence Copple and has three children; George F., deceased, married Minnie McMillin, and became a farmer near Walnut Hill. These children were educated in the home schools and are all fairly well situated in reference to business and homes.

Mr. Copple, as already intimated, was a soldier during the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted on April 6, 1865, in Company H, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He first went to New York City, being sick with the measles, and came home in 1865, and was sick until the spring of 1866. He had moved to Jefferson county, Illinois, in 1861, and he lived there until 1881, when he moved to Raccoon township, where he bought the Robert Rainey farm. His fine farm now consists of one hundred and twelve acres and he carries on general farming and stock raising in a most successful

manner, having his farm highly improved and carefully tilled. He has always been a farmer and has taken much interest in public affairs. He has been School Director and he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, but since 1876 he has been a Populist and he has the splendid record of having been a member of the Christian church for the past fifty years. Our subject has been retired since 1900, when he bought a home in Walnut Hill, where he has since lived.

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## JOSEPH PORTER ROOT.

One of the venerable and highly respected citizens of Marion county is he whose name appears above, a man whose life has been led along useful and conservative lines, resulting in good to those with whom he came in contact and resulting in success to himself and family.

Joseph Porter Root was born August 4, 1828, in Orange county, Vermont, the son of King and Elizabeth (Bacheldor) Root, both natives of Orange county, Vermont, the former's father and mother also being natives of that county. Jethro Bacheldor was the subject's maternal grandfather. He and his wife were both natives of New Hampshire. The subject's father, who grew up and married in Vermont, was a very active man, a great drummer, and a farmer by occupation. Both he and his wife died in Vermont; the latter was a member of the Free Will Baptist church. The former was a Democrat. They were the parents of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity and married. The subject had one brother, Lawton, a farmer, who came west in about 1838, going to Chicago and down the Mississippi river and through Southern Illinois and in two years went back to Vermont.

The subject of this sketch, who received only a limited schooling when a boy, lived at home with his parents until he reached manhood. In early life he worked as a turner at the lathe and made tool handles. In 1852 he came west unaccompanied and located in Marion county where Centralia now stands. The country was then wild and he has seen the development of the community, taking no small part in the great work. There was no railroad in the county when he came here. He went into partnership with Robert Hensley in 1854 and put up a steam sawmill on Fulton creek, the first mill in that locality. Lumber was sawed here for the Illinois Central Railroad Company to be used in the construction of round houses, shops and buildings in general. Our subject operated the mill for about two years, when he sold it and went into partnership with Josiah Gilkey and they made wheel barrows and such implements by hand and later took up painting. He secured land and started to make a home.

Our subject was united in marriage on June 14, 1856, to Sarah Ann Stradley, of Ashville, North Carolina, who was born November 20, 1832, the daughter of David and Mary (Bruce) Stradley, the former having been born in England and the latter in North Carolina. Mr. Stradley was sent

by a syndicate to Mexico to look after their interests in a silver mine, and he remained there three years. He had relatives in North Carolina, where he went and in which state he was married, and later came to Marion county, Illinois, settling in Centralia township, where he got land, where he and his wife both died.

The wife of the subject, a woman of many beautiful traits of character, passed to her rest August 24, 1898.

After his marriage our subject lived in Centralia township, having cleared land and made a good and comfortable home and where he lived in ease until the death of his wife, since which time he has lived among his children. Eight children were born to the subject and wife as follows: Mary E., born August 8, 1857, married Oliver P. Moore; they live in Jefferson county, Illinois, and are the parents of eight children, one deceased. Erastus S., the second child, was born September 20, 1859, married Celia Wood; they live in Centralia, this county, and are the parents of eight children, two being deceased; King David was born October 24, 1861, married Orphelia Van Houten, and they are the parents of four children and make their home in Centralia; Charles Burdette, who was born September 11, 1863, married Edith Creed; he is a farmer and teacher in Centralia township, being the parents of three children, one child being deceased. Joseph Elmer, the fifth child, was born May 8, 1866, is a farmer in Centralia township, married Mary Bates, and they have three children living and one dead. Jethro Bacheldor, the sixth child, was born March 4, 1870, and married Mollie Burge, of Centralia, and they have five children. Ella B. was born April 25, 1872, married Lloyd Burge, living at Hyattville, Wyoming, and they are the parents of three children; Cyrus, the youngest child, was born October 6, 1878, married Grace Burge, of Marion county, Illinois, the daughter of Jarrett and Susan (Warren) Burge, both of this county. They were of Virginia and Tennessee stock. Jarrett Burge lived all of his life in Marion county, this state, on a farm. He now lives one mile east of Odin. His wife died in January, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Root are the parents of three children, namely: Earl, Evelyn and Lavinia. Our subject is regarded as one of the representative farmers of Centralia township, having always devoted his life to the farm. However, he has been practically retired since 1898. He is a Democrat; his wife was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Root is a remarkably well preserved man for his advanced age, still hale and hearty. He is a great reader and is well posted. He started in life in a small way, but being industrious and a good manager, he has achieved success and is today one of the substantial men of the county.

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## CHARLES F. DEW.

The gentleman whose career is briefly sketched in the following lines is an influential member of the Marion County Bar,

who by reason of his professional success has been honored from time to time with positions of responsiblity and trust. He also holds worthy prestige as a citizen, being interested in whatever tends to benefit his fellow men, and in matters of public import. His reputation as an influential factor and trusted leader is duly recognized and appreciated.

Charles F. Dew is one of Illinois' native sons and a descendant of an old Virginia family that was first represented in the West by his grandfather, Rev. John Dew, a Methodist minister of much more than local repute and one of the leading men of his church in the central and southern parts of the state. This eminent pioneer divine was the intimate associate and co-laborer of the celebrated Peter Cartwright, whom he assisted in evangelistic work among the early settlers, and his name frequently occurs in the latter's autobiography and personal reminiscences. He was not only an able and earnest preacher, but also a prominent educator and to his efforts more perhaps than to those of any other man is due the founding of McKendree College, of which he was the first president. Subsequently he served for many years on the board of directors of that institution and was untiring in promoting its interests by every means at his command. He migrated from Virginia in a very early day and settled originally near Trenton, Clinton county, but spent the greater portion of his time in ministerial work in different parts of the state and establishing churches, many of which are still in existence and flourishing organization.

Henry P. Dew, son of the above and father of the subject, was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, in the year 1833. He married in 1861, Sarah C. Arrowsmith, whose birth occurred in June, 1838, and who bore him three children, namely: Edward, died in early years, Lulu, who also died young, and Charles F., whose name introduces this sketch. Henry P. Dew departed this life at Odin, Illinois, in the year 1872, his wife, who is still living, makes her home with Charles F., her only surviving child. The Arrowsmiths moved to Illinois from Ohio and were among the early settlers of Marion county, the parents of Mrs. Dew locating near Salem in 1848. Mr. Arrowsmith purchased land and in due time became a prosperous farmer and praiseworthy citizen. He reared a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, and with his good wife has for a number of years been sleeping the sleep of the just.

Charles F. Dew was born March 20, 1866, in Washington county, Illinois, and received his preliminary education in the public schools, this training being afterwards supplemented by a course in the high school of Centralia, where he was graduated in 1883. Actuated by an earnest desire to add to his scholastic knowledge, he subsequently entered McKendree College, where he prosecuted his studies until completing the prescribed course and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, after which he engaged in educational work, devoting the ensuing ten years to teaching in the schools of Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota.

Mr. Dew achieved honorable distinction

as an educator, and while in the profession taught in the schools of St. Louis, Kansas City, and served for some time as superintendent of the public schools of Rush City, Minnesota, in the meantime receiving from his alma mater the degree of Master of Science. Although a natural teacher and fond of the work, he had no intention of making it his permanent calling. Accordingly, in 1893, he retired from the school room and began the study of law in the office of Judge William Stoker, of Centralia. After three years of close application, under the direction of that able lawyer and jurist, he took the required examination at Springfield and received his license to practice in the state and federal courts, his admission to the bar bearing the date of 1896.

The year in which he was granted his license, Mr. Dew engaged in the practice of his profession at Centralia, and after experiencing the usual difficulties which beset the young attorney at the beginning of his career, he forged rapidly to the front among the successful lawyers of the city, and in due time built up a large and satisfactory legal business. His habits of study and concentration together with his previous experience as a teacher were greatly in his favor and he brought to his profession a well disciplined mind, which enabled him to grow in public favor within a comparatively brief period. In connection with the duties of his calling, he became actively interested in political affairs and it was not long until he acquired considerable political prestige, not only locally, but in district and state matters as well. In recognition of valuable political resources as well as by reason of his fitness for the position, he was elected City Attorney of Centralia, and so ably did he discharge his official functions that he was twice chosen his own successor. His record while looking after the interest of the municipality was without a blemish and compared favorably with those of his predecessors.

As a lawyer Mr. Dew stands deservedly high and his career thus far has been characterized by continuous advancement and a success such as few of his professional experience attain. He is well grounded in the principles of jurisprudence and by critical study has become so familiar with the leading authorities that he experiences little difficulty in applying his knowledge to practice or in successfully competing with older and more experienced men. He is regarded as a safe and judicious counselor, careful and methodical in the preparation of legal papers and all matters entrusted to him are sure to receive his earnest attention and to be attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Dew is a man of scholarly tastes and an influential factor in the literary life of Centralia. His office in the Ramer Building on North Locust street is not only frequented by clients and those deserving legal advice, but it is also a favorite resort of the intellectually inclined, for therein are frequently considered and discussed matters of high import in which only men of like tastes and inclinations have an interest. Mr. Dew is a member of the Masonic fraternity and

the order of Woodmen, and the Methodist Episcopal church represents his religious creed. Although earnest in his views and with the courage of his convictions on all subjects, he is a man of liberal ideas and only requires the same respect for his own opinions that he accords to the opinions of those who may differ from him. Mr. Dew was happily married on the 25th day of November, 1908, to Hattie H. Porter, of Centralia, daughter of William and Rose R. (Ray) Porter, early settlers of Salem. Mrs. Dew's grandfather was one of the large land owners of Marion county and for many years a leading citizen of the county in which he lived.

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## SAMUEL SHOOK.

The subject of this sketch has for many years ranked among the modern agriculturists of this section of the state, where his entire life has been spent, resulting in the accomplishment of a comfortable living for himself and family.

Samuel Shook was born in Centralia township, Marion county, September 15, 1845, the son of Amos and Martha (Shelton) Shook, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Georgia. Amos Shook came to Illinois when a boy with his uncle, Samuel Shook, and located near Belleville, when the present state was still a territory. The uncle procured land in Centralia township, being among the very first settlers here, early in the nineteenth century. He developed a farm, making a comfortable home. His neighbors were Indians and wild beasts, consequently he never went any place without his rifle. He spent the remainder of his life farming in Centralia township. He was a Baptist preacher, the first in the locality, preaching around in the homes in log cabins. Amos Shook, the subject's father, who had little chance to attend school, grew up in Centralia township and was a farmer all his life, a leading Democrat in his community, but held no public office. He was a member of the Christian church. He died in 1877, and his wife passed to her rest in 1846. He was twice married, his second wife being Susan Whitchurch, of Centralia township, the daughter of William Whitchurch, of St. Clair county, this state, having been pioneers of that county.

Eight children were born to Amos Shook and his first wife, two of whom are now living, namely: Sallie, deceased; Martha Jane; Roanna, deceased; David, deceased; Lucy Ann, deceased; James H., a farmer in Wayne county, Illinois; Morris, deceased; Samuel, our subject. Two children were born to Amos Shook and his second wife, Robert and Ivy, both deceased.

Our subject had only a limited schooling in the early subscription schools, but he made the best use possible of his opportunities and is today a well read man.

Mr. Shook was happily married March 9, 1865, to Julia A. Garren, of Jefferson county, Illinois, having been born there in 1846, the daughter of Alexander and Betsy (Copple) Garren, natives of Indiana, who

came to Centralia township, Marion county, Illinois, having been pioneers of that locality. Mr. Garren died in Marion county and his wife's death occurred in Jefferson county. He was twice married, his second wife being Roxanna Hudlow, a widow. Four children were born to Alexander Garren and his first wife, namely: William, John, Eli, all three deceased; Julia Ann, the subject's wife. The following children were born to Alexander Garren and his second wife, namely: Riley, who lives in Missouri; Robert and Phœbe, both deceased; Alexander, Jr., a liveryman at Walnut Hill; Lewis, deceased.

Eight children have been born to the subject and wife, five of whom are now living, namely: Melvin, a farmer at Lane, South Dakota; Albert, a farmer in Centralia township; Ira, deceased; Plannie, deceased; George, deceased; Frank, a farmer on the old home place; Elmer, a farmer at Lane, South Dakota; Myrtle May, living in Centralia township.

After the subject's marriage he located where he now lives in Centralia township and erected a substantial house and barn and made all of the improvements on the place, which are extensive and equal to any in the county. He has lived on this place continuously since that time. He has always been a farmer and stock raiser, having been highly successful at each, being considered by his neighbors and those who know him as one of the leading farmers of the township and an excellent judge of live stock. He is a Democrat, but has held no offices. He is a member of the Christian church.

The subject is one of those patriotic citizens who felt it their duty to offer their services in defense of their country during the sixties, consequently he enlisted in 1864 in Company F, Forty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Centralia. He was sent to Scottsboro, Alabama, and was wounded three times, first at Resaca, having been shot through the right shoulder. He was later wounded at Fort McAlister, having been shot through the right leg, at which battle he was also shot through the left thigh. He was under Sherman and Gen. John A. Logan in the Fifteenth Army Corps, Fourth Brigade and Fourth Division. He took part in all the battles and engagements of his regiment. After he was wounded he was first sent by boat to Bedford, South Carolina, later to New York, and then to Quincy, Illinois, where he was discharged May 13, 1865.

Mr. Shook is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 55, at Centralia, Illinois; also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Walnut Hill, this state; the Knights of Pythias at Centralia, also the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association.

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## EDWIN L. WELTON.

The record of a life well spent, of triumph over obstacles, of perseverance under difficulties and steady advancement from a modest beginning to a place of distinction in the industrial world, when imprinted on

the pages of a history, present to the youth of a rising generation a worthy example. Such a life is that of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review, who is at this writing encumbent of the responsible position of postmaster of the city of Centralia, Illinois, and the able and conscientious manner in which he has ever looked after the interests of this city have called forth much praise from his fellow townsmen.

Edwin L. Welton was born at New Albany, Indiana, May 16, 1857, the son of Tandy and Mary E. (Carlan) Welton, the former having been born in Harrison county, Indiana, January 4, 1827, and is still living in the Hoosier state. The mother of the subject was born near New Albany, Indiana, in 1832. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom Edwin L., our subject, was the sixth in order of birth. There were six boys and five girls, seven of whom are living.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the common schools of New Albany. He early began working on a farm and later in the Ohio Falls Iron Works at New Albany. He came to Marion county, Illinois, in young manhood without a dollar, but possessing courage and energy he set to work and his subsequent career has been a most successful one. He now owns a costly and well furnished home in Centralia, besides considerable other property in real estate, and his rental income pays over one thousand dollars a year on his investment. He arrived in Centralia February 11, 1879.

After coming to this state our subject worked for the Illinois Central Railroad for a period of seventeen years and for thirteen years was an engineer on the road, having been one of the most trusted and efficient employes of this company. He also worked for some time in the nail mills of Centralia.

Our subject supports his aged father and mother, which he has done for years. He subscribed the first one hundred dollars for the erection of the present Catholic hospital erected in Centralia the latter part of 1908.

Our subject met with the misfortune to lose his left eye nine years ago by the explosion of a lubrication glass on an engine.

Edwin L. Welton first married Addie J. Andrews, of Centralia, October 17, 1882, by whom one son was born, Dwight E., whose birth occurred July 22, 1884. He lived eight months and seventeen days, having died in March, 1885. The subject's first wife passed to her rest October 15, 1887. Mr. Welton was married a second time, his last wife being Isabel H. See, the wedding occurring January 31, 1894. To this union five children have been born. The first died in infancy. The names of the others are Helen F., Frederick E., Winifred L. and Edna L., all living at home and attending school in 1908. Mrs. Welton is the daughter of C. M and Anna M. See, of Alma.

Mr. Welton was elected Township Collector in 1902, the duties of which he faithfully performed, as he did also while serving as a member of the School Board of Centralia from 1887 to 1889. He was appointed postmaster of Centralia in 1903 and has faithfully continued to serve the people

of this city under Roosevelt's administration, still being the incumbent of this office in 1908, and according to the consensus of opinion is one of the best postmasters the city has ever had, possessing as he does a remarkable executive ability and being of a pleasing address he is popular with all classes.

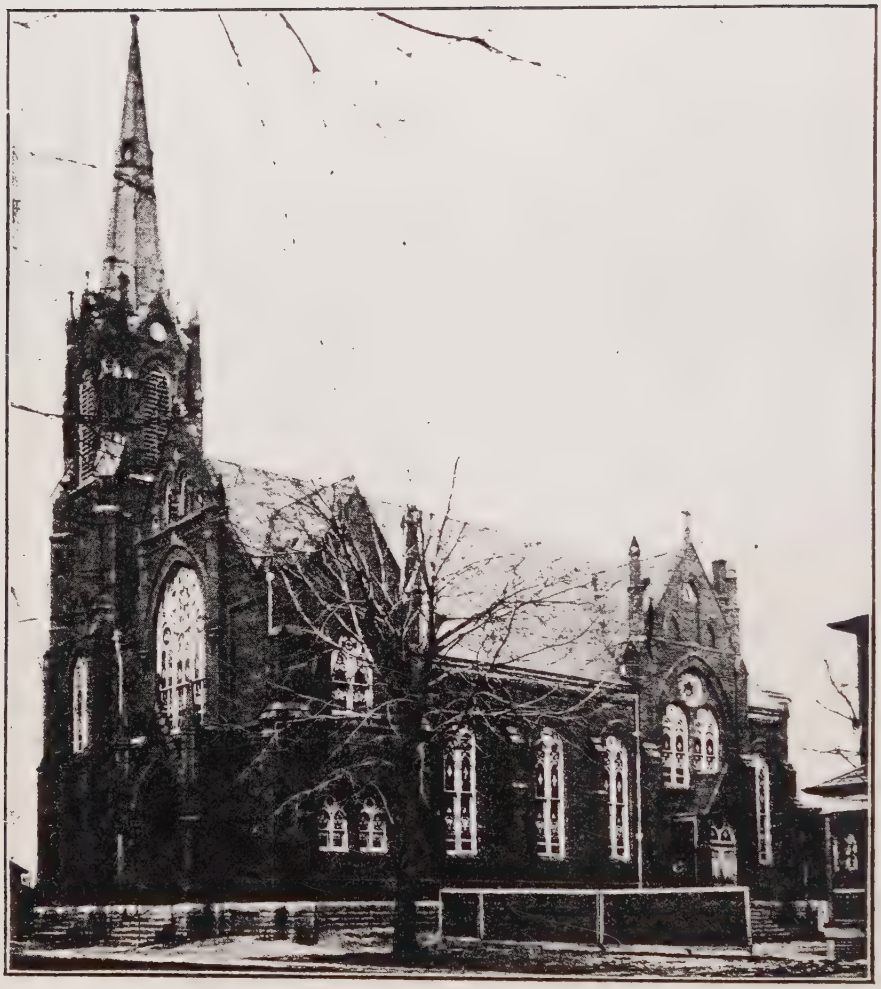
In politics our subject is a Republican, having always voted this ticket and done what he could in furthering the interests of his party. Fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Blue Lodge, also Chapter, Council and Commandery. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. Both he and his wife are members of the Order of Eastern Star.

Our subject's people and also those of his wife were Methodists. Mrs. Welton is an active member of this church. Mr. Welton, while not affiliated with any special church, contributes liberally to the support of the Methodist church and worships there with his family, being a stanch believer in practical, every-day Christianity, a man of generous disposition who has always given his aid and influence to enterprises for the public good, and since becoming a resident of Centralia he has contributed largely to the material advancement of the city and to the social and moral welfare and he keeps abreast of the times in all matters in which the public is interested. No act inconsistent with the strictest integrity has ever been imputed to him, nor has his name ever been connected with any measure or movement that would not bear closest and most critical scrutiny. Thus far his official career has fully demonstrated the wisdom of his friends in urging his selection for the position which he holds.

## FATHER JOHN H. BRUNS.

Although yet a young man the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical sketch has accomplished much toward ameliorating the condition of his fellow men, often laboring with disregard for his own welfare if thereby he might attain the object he sought—to make some one better, happier. Such a life as his is rare and is eminently worthy of emulation, being singularly free from all that is deteriorating or paltry, for his influence is at all times uplifting and thousands of people have been made better for having known him.

Father John H. Bruns, who has done such a commendable work in promulgating the interests of the Catholic church and school in Centralia, Illinois, was born in Borken, Germany, June 30, 1870, the son of Joseph and Adalaid (Rademacher) Bruns, being the oldest child of a family of eight children. He came to America in 1880. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Europe and partly at Pinckneyville, Illinois. Under the Franciscan Fathers at Tentrepolis, near Effingham, he studied the classics and graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Centralia, Illinois.

REV. JOHN H. BRUNS.

and as the valedictorian of his class. He afterward took a degree, Master of Arts, in a school of philosophy at Quincy, Illinois. Then he took a tree years' course in theology at St. Francis, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Being ambitious our subject applied himself in a most assiduous manner to his studies and made an excellent record in all those schools.

Father Bruns was ordained to the priesthood June 16, 1895, and soon thereafter assigned to be assistant pastor at St. Peter's cathedral, Belleville, Illinois, where he remained for a period of eight years, having in the meantime accomplished much in the builing up of this organization and winning a lasting monument in the hearts of the people of that church. He was appointed pastor at Centralia August 20, 1903, and is at this writing, 1908, carrying on the work here with that discretion, energy and devotion that insures abundant success. Many improvements have been inaugurated since his coming, among which might well be mentioned the installation of a new and modern heating system in the church and school, an addition to the school building, costing about three thousand and one hundred dollars, the purchase of a cemetery at a cost of one thousand and five hundred dollars, also the purchase of a hospital site at a cost of four thousand dollars. He has labored faithfully in the building up of the church and the school, the former now representing one hundred and sixty families, and there are at this writing one hundred and fifty-six pupils enrolled in the school. Three teachers are employed and the course includes the eighth grade work and a complete course of bookkeeping. Six sisters are employed to take care of the sick. When the work on the new hospital is completed a large number of sisters of the highest efficiency will be constantly engaged to care for the sick and those who are brought for treatment. The church building is one of the handsomest in the city and would be a pride to any city, having cost fifty thousand dollars. The parsonage cost four thousand dollars, and the school building proper cost five thousand dollars, the second floor of the school building having an elegant hall and stage, where entertainments and other exercises are held, such as socials for the church and the school. The original building of the hospital will cost when completed about twenty-five thousand dollars. It will be so built that new additions can be added without marring the beauty and unity of any part.

It has been no small task to do what Father Bruns has done. It required much hard work and a zeal and perseverance that only those who were closely connected with and took active part in the work of the parish can clearly understand and appreciate. Beside the business end of the work, he has been busy in building up the parish and raising the spiritual standing of the congregation, which is now in a good condition, both temporal and spiritual.

In the purchase of property, the erection of buildings and in looking after the transactions attendant upon them he has shown

business tact and energy, as well as a spirit of devotion to his church. His acts, both spiritual and temporal, have met with the united approval of his own people and all others. But these are too well known to require further detailed mention, and the writer knows that whatever of good the reverend priest may have accomplished he would far rather have it engraved on the hearts of the people than to be put into print, and that the approval of his own conscience and of his Divine Master are the reward he wishes for his labors in behalf of the church.

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## HENRY L. RHODES.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to present in detail the interesting life career of the subject of this sketch who is well known in Marion county, where he has long maintained his home, being now a retired railroad man and a leading member of the Free and Accepted Masons, No. 101—a man who is entitled to the respect of his fellow men owing to the well ordered life he has led.

Harry L. Rhodes was born at Port Jarvis, Orange county, New York, May 24, 1829, the son of Simeon and Jane (McDaniels) Rhodes, the latter of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the former a native of New York and of German ancestry. Two children were born to them, Henry L., our subject, being the oldest of the two. When eight years old our subject went on the tow path where he remained for ten years. When eighteen years old he was captain of a boat on the Erie canal. After he entered the service of the Erie Railroad which was taking the place of the boat, and was afterward conductor for seven years on the New York & Erie Railroad. In April, 1856, he came to Centralia and was conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad for a period of thirty-four years, then retiring to private life. He gave these roads the very best of service and was regarded by them as among their best and most trusted employes. By his economy and industry and his judicious investments, he acquired a handsome competence and is now considered one of the well-to-do men of Centralia, where he has a good home, nicely and comfortably furnished. His success has been worthy his honorable business career.

Henry L. Rhodes married in Port Jarvis, New York, in 1853, to Sarah E. Smith, and the following children have been born to this union: George H.; Libbie is the wife of B. F. Statlemeyer, of St. Louis; William A. died in St. Paul, Minnesota, when twenty-three years old.

Our subject came to Illinois in 1856 and began railroading as a passenger conductor on the Illinois Central, where he remained for a period of forty-three years. He was also train master for six years.

Having ever taken considerable interest in the development of Marion county in all lines, especially politically, he was elected

Mayor of Centralia which office he very ably and acceptably filled for two terms. He exercises the franchise of men and measures of the Republican party, and he feels a deep interest in all political affairs and is well informed on all the leading issues of the day. He has been a frequent delegate to the county, congressional and state conventions, and in 1896 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes attend the Presbyterian church at Centralia, which they liberally support. Mr. Rhodes is a Master Mason, having filled all the stations in the local Blue Lodge. He was made mark master, past master, most excellent master and Royal Arch Mason of No. 93; then council of No. 28, having filled the highest offices of these illustrious masters for five years. He went to the Commandery and served six terms as eminent commandery of the Scottish Rite, thirty-third degree, and as a life member served as sovereign grand and inspection general in the thirty-third and last degree. Mr. Rhodes is one of Centralia's best known men.

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## LEWIS H. REED.

The subject of this sketch has well earned the honor to be addressed as one of the progressive, public-spirited men of Marion county, since from the beginning of his residence here he has been conspicuously active, securing for himself the comforts of life and home and an ample competence for his declining years. Mr. Reed's home is at Centralia, where he is engaged in the drug business and wherever he is known he is held in the highest esteem owing to his life of honor and industry.

Lewis H. Reed was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, December 20, 1849, the son of John W. and Sarah (Ralston) Reed, the former having been born August 3, 1822, in Stokes county, North Carolina. He came to Indiana in 1832 with his parents, whose family consisted of six children, five boys and one girl, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth. His mother was born February 7, 1827, in Brown county, Ohio, near Georgetown, and she came to Indiana when quite small, her family having located in Vermilion county. She was one of a family of five children, being the youngest child. John W. Reed was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Protestant church. His wife was a Presbyterian in her youth, having been so reared, but later in life became a Methodist Protestant. There were eight children in the family of the parents of our subject, six boys and two girls, the subject being the oldest in order of birth.

Lewis H. Reed was educated in the public schools of Vermilion county, Indiana. He worked on his father's farm until twenty years old. He then entered Ascension Seminary in Sullivan, Sullivan county, Indiana. After obtaining a good education, having made a splendid record for scholarship in the last named school, he began teaching,

which profession he followed with great success for a period of ten years, during which time he became well known as an able educator and his services were in great demand, having taught many successful terms in both Illinois and Indiana.

Believing that a better field for his talents was to be found in the drug business he entered the same on March 28, 1879, in St. Bernice, Indiana. He continued in the drug business at St. Bernice until 1888, having built up an excellent trade and making a success of the business from the first. During that time he held the office of postmaster under President Rutherford B. Hayes, having begun in May, 1881, and continued the same with much credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned for five years, five months and fifteen days, when he resigned and moved to Mississippi, having remained one winter at Ocean Springs. In 1889 he removed to Centralia, Illinois, and held the office of Town Clerk for two terms, in a manner that elicited praise on every hand.

Mr. Reed is still in the drug business, having one of the best equipped and neatest stores in Centralia and he has an excellent patronage numbering many customers throughout the county. Owing to his courteous treatment of customers and his intimate knowledge of the drug business his trade is always all that could be desired.

Mr. Reed united in marriage to Isabella Benefiel on July 13, 1881. She is the daughter of Robert and Mary (Ingram) Benefiel, of Carlisle, Indiana. She was educated in Edgar county, Illinois. Her father met an untimely death by being killed by a horse.

Mrs. Reed is a member of the Pythian Sisters, Lotus Temple No. 8, having passed all the chairs. She is a teacher in the First Methodist Episcopal church Sunday school, having been identified with Sunday school work for many years. She is a member of the Ladies' Aid and the Missionary societies of the church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reed are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Politically our subject is a loyal Republican and he takes a great interest in the affairs of his party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Queen City No. 179, having been identified with the same for the past twenty-five years and having passed all the chairs. He has been representative to the Grand Lodge twice at Springfield, Illinois. He is also a past chief patriarch of the Centralia Encampment No. 75, having represented the Encampment twice at Springfield. He is also a member of Helmet lodge No. 26. Knights of Pythias, and has passed all the chairs in the same.

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## JULIUS REINHARDT.

Mr. Reinhardt is one of those characters whose integrity and personality must force them into an admirable notoriety, which their modesty never seeks, who command

the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity and leave the impress of their individuality upon the lives of those with whom they come in contact.

Julius Reinhardt, jeweler and musician of Centralia, Marion county, and one of the representative business men and honorable citizens of this locality, was born in Lebanon, Illinois, May 16, 1874, the son of Charles, Sr., and Marie (Blass) Reinhardt. The father of the subject was born in Germany, near Saxony, and the subject's mother was born in Bavaria, Germany. They came to America when young and were married in St. Louis, Missouri. They are now both deceased, the father having been called from his earthly labors in 1905 and the mother passed to her rest in 1904. There were eight children in their family, seven of whom are living in 1908, our subject being the youngest in order of birth.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the public schools of Lebanon, Illinois. Later he attended McKendree College, taking a business course in this institution and making a splendid record for scholarship.

The domestic life of our subject dates from September 12, 1900, when he was united in marriage to Alberta Allmon, the representative of an influential family of Salem, Illinois, and to this union two sons and one daughter have been born, namely: Edwin A., Virginia M., and Julian, the two oldest being in school at this writing, 1908.

Mr. Reinhardt's business life properly began in 1889, when he launched in the jewelry business in Centralia, having first located in Buck's drug store, conducting a repair shop. Since that time Mr. Reinhardt has been known as a conscientious as well as a skilled workman. He conducted this business for a period of three years, when he conducted a similar business with like success for a period of two years in Zarbeck's hardware store. He started in with a stock of jewelry in 1889 and he has gradually built up a trade, having been extensively patronized from the first, until he now has a very extensive and beautiful stock of goods in commodious and elegant quarters, and he enjoys a liberal income, always treating his numerous customers with the utmost courtesy and giving them full value received, having an intimate knowledge of the jewelry business and giving them the benefit of this knowledge by placing the best goods obtainable in his store.

In politics Mr. Reinhardt is strictly independent. There are many features of each of the great parties which commend themselves to him, but, from his observation and experience, he has decided that far more depends on the man than on the platform. It has often been demonstrated that party pledges have never yet been fabricated out of indestructible material and sensible people know that more reliance can be placed upon the word and work of a truly honest man than upon the most sacred pledge of the best political party that was ever organized. Hence the man and not the party should be the first consideration of the voter. That the subject is a man of much origin-

ality of thought is clearly evidenced by the position he takes in politics.

The parents of the subject were Presbyterians, but Mr. Reinhardt is not affiliated with any church organization, but his support can always be depended upon in the advancement of any movement looking to the religious, moral, civic or educational welfare of the community. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the modern Woodmen.

Mr. Reinhardt is a musician and is a member of the McNeil's orchestra of the Pittenger Grand Opera House in Centralia, one of the leading musical organizations in this part of the state. Our subject has thoroughly mastered the English language, being able to speak either English or German fluently. He is a man of genial personality, a perfect type of the true gentleman.

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## JOHN L. DAVIS.

A man of marked individuality, the subject of this review is a typical representative of that large and enterprising class of business men to whom the great commonwealth of Illinois owes much of its prosperity and development, and his record shows him to have been faithful in the performance of his duty in the community, to his neighbors and to himself.

John L. Davis was born in Centralia, Marion county, April 30, 1858, the son of Thomas P. and Wilhemina C. (Beal) Davis, the former having been born in Tennessee, March 11, 1827. The mother of the subject was born in Steinfeld, Germany, April 8, 1835. They were married in Belleville, Illinois, in 1853, and they were the parents of ten children, eight boys and two girls, our subject being the second child in order of birth. The subject's father was a carpenter and contractor in Centralia, to which place he came in 1855. His death occurred in 1899, and that of his wife November 6, 1908. Thomas P. Davis was a soldier during the Civil war, enlisting in 1862 in Company H, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He served with bravery and valor in many hard-fought battles in which his regiment participated, and became corporal of his company. He was mustered out in the fall of 1864.

John L. Davis worked first on the fruit farms in Centralia township, until he was eighteen years old, having in the meantime attended the public schools in Centralia, where he received a fairly good education, having applied himself in a most diligent manner to his text-books. He went to work on the Illinois Central Railroad when a young man and continued in the employ of the same until 1901, having given this company entire satisfaction. Two years were spent in the shoe business, and in 1901 he returned to the same business and he is now to be found daily in his store where he has a liberal patronage owing to his courtesy and his intimate knowledge of the shoe business, always giving his customers, many of whom come from remote parts of Marion county,

the worth of their money, for he handles a high-class line of goods. His store is well kept, everything about it showing system and careful management. The store is located at 144 East Broadway.

Our subject was united in marriage to Mary C. Marsh, December 16, 1880. She is the refined daughter of R. L. T. and Catherine (Sherwood) Marsh, who were the parents of four children, our subject's wife being the second in order of birth.

The pleasant and comfortable home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis has been brightened by the birth of the following children: Thomas M., who married L. Myrtle Denny, living at Cliffs, Washington; Ralph R., who married Edith Pease, and who is living in Springfield, Idaho; John June is assistant State Entomologist at Urbana, Illinois; Harley A. is in the Art Institute at Chicago, Illinois; Reba C. is now (1908) at home and is attending high school at Centralia.

John L. Davis, our subject, is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 201; the Royal Arch Chapter No. 93; Council No. 28; Commandery No. 23; Oriental Consistory of Chicago. He also belongs to the Order of Railway Conductors, Centralia Division, No. 112.

In politics Mr. Davis is a Republican and takes a great interest in local affairs, always desiring good men in the county offices and lending his aid in placing them.

In religious matters Mr. Davis is identified with the Baptist church, as is also his wife and children.

He has been frequently called upon to serve the public in some official capacity, and has very ably held the office of Alderman for one term and has been on the Board of Education for three terms, during which time the interests of the city and the schools were carefully considered by Mr. Davis and much good accomplished by his suggestions, which were usually followed out. He has filled all the chairs of the lodges of his membership to the Consistory, and is now treasurer in all these four lodges of which he is a very loyal member. He has been secretary of the railroad division of the lodge of Railroad Conductors since 1890, and also was its first secretary, from 1884 to 1886. He was also chief conductor from 1886 to 1888.

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## LUCIAN O. WILSON.

Among the popular citizens of Centralia, Marion county, Illinois, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, the well known assistant postmaster, who was born in New Albany, Indiana, July 12, 1866, the son of Oliver O. and Maggie E. (Mathews) Wilson. His father's family consisted of three children, our subject being the second child and only son. His parents were both natives of Indiana. Oliver O. Wilson was superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory. He is now deceased, as is also his wife, who passed away March 30, 1900. Our subject was five years old at the time of his father's death.

The early education of the subject of this

sketch was gained in the public schools, where he applied himself as best he could and gained a fairly good education. He went to work in the Nail Mill of Centralia, working for two years as a nail cutter, and was later employed by F. D. Rexford, of the Centralia House, and worked there for a period of seventeen years, having given entire satisfaction in each of these lines, being industrious and quick to gain a knowledge of the business. He was clerk and general utility man in the latter's employ. He then went to Boone, Iowa, and managed the Cole Hotel for one and one-half years, selling out and returning to Centralia in March, 1903, where he was appointed assistant postmaster under E. L. Welton. He has very creditably and satisfactorily filled this position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Nellie Surles September 11, 1900.

One daughter brightens the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, bearing the name of Helen Lucile, whose date of birth occurred March 14, 1903.

Mr. Wilson in his fraternal relations is a member of Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 201; also the Centralia Chapter No. 93; and Council No. 28, Cyrene Commandery No. 23. He also belongs to the Oriental Consistory, of Chicago, also a member of the Mystic Shrine, of Madina Temple, Chicago. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, No. 26, of Centralia.

In his political relations Mr. Wilson is a loyal Republican. His mother was a membr of the Christian, but he and his wife worship in the Baptist church. Mr. Wilson was at one time a member of the Centralia Volunteer Fire Department.

Our subject has by pluck, energy and enterprise, controlled by correct principles and founded upon strict integrity and honor, attained to a position meriting the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens, which they freely accord.

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## A. C. BARNES.

The prominence of the subject of this sketch in connection with the professional and civic affairs of Marion county is such that he is regarded as one of its representative citizens, having for a number of years been one of the leading business men of the thriving city of Centralia, and ever showing by his fealty to high principles and his activity in promoting the affairs of the county that he merits the confidence of all.

A. C. Barnes was born at Richview, Illinois, ten miles south of Centralia, February 13, 1853, the son of J. W. and Nancy (Johnson) Barnes, the former having been born in Gallatin, Tennessee, July 2, 1818. He was left an orphan at the age of five years and when twelve years of age he was bound out to a saddle maker for a period of four years, at the end of which time he purchased a horse, saddle and bridle and rode to Mt. Vernon, this state, where he

called upon William Thorne, the first saddle maker in Mt. Vernon, who refused to give him a job because he was too young, his age then being eighteen years. But nothing daunted, he purchased the material with which to make a saddle which he accordingly did and presented it to Mr. Thorne, who hired the boy for three years. This was in 1836.

Two years later J. W. Barnes was married to Nancy Johnson. He soon thereafter moved to a farm near old Shiloh, later moving to Washington county, where he farmed and lived comfortably until 1888 when he moved to Centralia, where he passed to his rest September 17, 1905, after a successful business career in Centralia, having purchased the L. C. Demmick harness shop in this city in 1888, having stood just south of the old National Bank. His son, A. C., our subject, bought his business. He was living with his son when he died. Nancy Johnson was born in 1813 in Kentucky. Her father was an itinerant Methodist Episcopal preacher, who came to Illinois in 1818 and settled on a farm at Shiloh church, where he farmed and preached and where both he and his good wife passed to the silent land. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barns, as follows: L. R., who married Laura Robinson, daughter of Elder J. A. and Eliza Robinson, and they became the parents of six children, one of whom is living. L. R. Barnes was in the famous One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the war between the states, under the late Gen. James S. Martin, of Salem, having gone out in 1862 and was discharged at the close of the war, having been in the grand review at Washington City. Louise, the second child of the parents of our subject, married a Mr. Underwood and is now living in Oklahoma, being the mother of four living children, one child deceased. John T., the third child of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barnes, enlisted in the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Anderson, at Mt. Vernon, and he re-enlisted in 1863. He came home on a furlough. Rejoining his regiment, he remained at the front until the close of the war when he was mustered out. He married and in 1885 removed to Wichita county, Kansas, where he located on three hundred and twenty acres of land. He has a family of four girls and one boy. He now lives at Leota, Kansas.

Our subject, A. C. Barnes, came to Centralia in 1891 with his father. He had received a good education in the district schools of Washington county, Illinois, having left school at the age of sixteen years and went to work for himself. Being a loyal Republican and having taken an interest in political affairs from early manhood, his friends elected him Sheriff of Marion county in 1904 and he served with much credit. When his term had expired he returned to business. In 1902 he was elected Treasurer of the city of Centralia for two years and served in a most acceptable manner in this capacity. Mr. Barnes has an excellent business in the harness and repair

trade, his shop being well equipped and he has become widely known throughout the county.

Mr. Barnes married Susan M. Gunn, daughter of J. C. and Caroline Gunn, of Richview, the ceremony that made them one having been performed at Kinmundy, this county, July 20, 1880. He was first married in 1873 to Sarah Anderson, a native of Ohio, and she died at the birth of James, their only son, who was born October 18, 1878. He is now living at Lafayette, Indiana, being in the printing business as a linotype expert. He married Lottie Hadden, of Kinmundy, and they have three children, two boys and one girl.

Our subject ably served for a period of five years on the Board of Education in Kansas, where he lived for several years, and while on the board just mentioned they built two elegant school-houses.

Fraternally Mr. Barnes is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Centralia, having originally joined that order at Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1886. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, having joined Lodge No. 26, in Centralia in 1893. He became a Mason in Salem in 1896, and joined the Modern Woodmen of America in 1897. He follows the example of his people by worshiping with the Methodist denomination.

Our subject is a man of unusual imposing physique, possessing great physical strength and endurance. He also has a strong mind and the power of concentration, is congenial and makes friends readily which he always retains.

## JACOB D. BREEZE.

Dependant very largely upon his own resources from early youth, the subject of this sketch has attained to no insignificant success, and though he may have, like many another business man, met with some misfortune and encountered many obstacles he has pressed steadily forward, ever willing to work for the end which he has in view. He has become one of the leading merchants of Centralia, Illinois, and he has built up a business that is known throughout the county.

Jacob D. Breeze was born September 27, 1868, in Washington county, Illinois, the son of David and Eliza (Baldwin) Breeze. There were fourteen children in their family, eight of whom are living in 1908, our subject being the eighth in order of birth; of those living seven are boys and one a girl. David Breeze was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, in 1844, and died when fifty-two years old, after a busy and useful life. The subject's mother is still living in Jefferson county on the old home place and, although advanced in years, enjoys fairly good health. She was born in Washington county, this state.

Jacob D. Breeze received his early education in the common schools of his native

community and remained at home until he reached maturity.

Mr. Breeze was united in marriage with Ida V. Walker on October 22, 1885. She was the daughter of G. W. and Esther (Breeze) Walker, being the fourth child in a family consisting of five children. To our subject and wife two children have been born, both bright and interesting, namely: Jewell, whose date of birth is recorded as May 30, 1897; and Lottie, who was born October 2, 1899. Both are attending the public schools in Centralia.

After leaving school at the age of eighteen years, our subject went to work on a farm in that neighborhood in Jefferson county and made a success of this line of work, but believing that the city offered greater inducements to him, he came to Centralia and began the livery, feed and sale business, and for five years made this a marked success in every respect when he sold out and started in the implement and harness business, which he has since conducted, the firm name being Breeze & Watts. They enjoy a liberla patronage, their trade extending to all parts of the county, for they handle an up-to-date and carefully selected stock at all times, and their prices are always right. Here all customers are accorded the most courteous treatment by the managers and their efficient employes. This store has a floor space of one hundred and sixty by forty feet.

In politics our subject is a Republican and always takes a great interest in political affairs, lending what assistance he can in placing the best men possible in local offices. Mr. Breeze follows the precepts of his parents and is a faithful member of the Christian church. He is always on the right side of all public questions.

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## JOHN SCHMELZER.

Only those who come in personal contact with the subject of this sketch can thoroughly understand how nature and training, habits of thought and action have enabled him to accomplish his life work and made a fit representative of the enterprising business men of Marion county to which he belongs.

John Schmelzer was born in Lebanon, Illinois, September 21, 1866, the son of Jacob and Maria (Moldaner) Schmelzer. The parents of the subject came from Germany and married in Belleville, this state, where they lived for a short time, then moved to Lebanon, Illinois. Jacob and Maria Schmelzer are the parents of eight children, five boys and three girls, our subject being the fourth child in order of birth.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Lebanon, Illinois, mostly under Professor Brinkerhoff. He left school at the age of fifteen years and began to learn the jeweler's trade with the firm of Gus Hoffmann, with whom he remained for a period of four years as an apprentice and stayed one year more on regular pay. He applied himself in a most care-

ful manner and mastered every detail of this work. At the age of twenty years he went to Greenville, Illinois, and worked for C. G. Dorlith for a period of five years at the jeweler's trade, giving him entire satisfaction and assisting to build up a good trade. When twenty-five years old he came to Centralia and opened up a business on June 10, 1889, at 132 East Broadway, where he has conducted his business continuously to the present time, having built up a very liberal patronage and enjoyed a good business from the first. He has a well equipped and model shop and a carefully selected line of jewelry and his trade extends to all parts of the county. He furnishes all the time service and watch inspection on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, also on the Illinois Central for this division.

Our subject was united in marriage on June 10, 1890, to Anna L. Nichols, daughter of John W. and Ella Nichols, of Centralia, in whose family there were five children, Anna L. being the oldest in order of birth. Our subject and wife had five children born to them, two boys and three girls, namely: Vivian Lee; Nellie E., deceased; Herold J., deceased; Mildred A.; the fifth child died in infancy. Vivian Lee assists her father in his jewelry work and watch inspection for the railroad men.

In politics our subject has always been a loyal Republican and has always supported those measures having for their object the development of Marion county and her institutions. He ably and faithfully served his city as Alderman for a period of six years, during which time he suggested and helped carry to completion many plans that proved to be for the city's interests and advancement.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Schmelzer belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, No. 201, and to the Blue Lodge, Chapter No. 93, also to the Knights of Pythias, Centralia, Helmet Lodge No. 26, and to the Modern Woodmen of America No. 397, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 493. He is also a member of the Turner Society. The parents of the subject were Lutherans in their religious affiliations, but our subject and wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Schmelzer has a very attractive home which is nicely furnished, and he and his family are known to be people of hospitality.

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## REUBEN G. FOWLER.

The gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph, who is living retired in Centralia, Marion county, was born in Nauvoo, Illinois, October 10, 1846. When an infant he was taken by his parents to Rock Island, this state, where his early education was received. When eleven years old his father died and he went to live with relatives in Iowa, where he attended school two years. In the meantime his mother had taken up her residence in St. Louis, where the subject joined her and they soon after-

ward removed to Sandoval, Illinois. When about fourteen years old he became an apprentice in the machine shops of the Illinois Central Railroad at Centralia, where he worked until after the Civil war broke out. The cost of living then increased and the subject could not maintain himself and help his mother on the wages of an apprentice, so in 1861 he went to East St. Louis and secured employment in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad shops. Soon after, however, he secured a better position at the Eagle Foundry and Machine Shops in St. Louis, which had a large government contract and did repair work on an extensive scale, as war was in progress and skilled workmen were scarce. He remained in St. Louis for some time and prospered, during which time he also worked for Kingsland & Ferguson, manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, and in the shops of the Pacific Railroad. He then went to Chicago and secured employment in the shops of the Northwestern Railroad, later forming a partnership with William Fielding and conducting a general jobbing and machine shop. Selling out his interest he went to Rock Island, Illinois, where he worked for his uncle, Fred Hass, who conducted a heating, plumbing, coppersmith, steel and iron works.

After establishing a plumbing business in Davenport, Iowa, which he conducted successfully for several years, Mr. Fowler sold out and became a traveling salesman and constructor for the Illinois Pneumatic and the Western Excelsior Gas companies. Upon the failure of the latter company he received tools in settlement of his account, which he disposed of to the Northwestern Horse Nail Company, of Chicago. He then entered the employ of that company and for nearly two years occupied the position of boss nailer in the finishing department. Severing his connection with this company he came to Centralia, where he worked at the plumber's trade for several years. In the meantime he also raised small fruits quite extensively and for a number of years owned and operated a threshing machine successfully. In 1892 he engaged in the plumbing business for himself, renting a building for the purpose in the rear of what is now the present business location, at Nos. 233 and 235 South Locust street. His success was assured from the first and he built up a large, lucrative business, one of the most extensive in Southern Illinois, erecting new and modern buildings which are now rented to his sons, who continue the business, Mr. Fowler having retired from active business, having accumulated a competency.

Reuben G. Fowler married Clara B. Dille, of Centralia, and to this union the following children have been born: Tillie, who married a Mr. Ridel; Harry A. married Mattie Adams, of Centralia; John R., who was born in Centralia, March 7, 1881, is unmarried and lives with the subject, being a partner in the plumbing business with his brother, Harry A.; Hattie married a Mr. Zick, an insurance man, of Centralia; Carrie married a Mr. Vassell, of Centralia, now

with John Schmelzer, the jeweler; Lottie; Mabel and Myrtle are twins. The last three named are living at home. R. G. Fowler has two grandchildren. In politics he is a Republican as is also his two sons, although at the local elections they cast their votes for the men with proper qualifications. Our subject was reared a Methodist, but he and his good wife later became members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Fowler passed to her reward January 6, 1907, at the age of fifty years. Mr. Fowler was formerly a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, having been a charter member of the order and its first secretary.

## FOWLER BROTHERS.

One of the most extensive, modern and systematically managed plumbing concerns in Southern Illinois is that conducted by the firm of Fowler Brothers at Centralia, being worthy successors of their father, Reuben G. Fowler.

This firm's place of business fronts on South Locust street and South Second street. They carry a full and complete line of plumbing supplies, heating, electrical and gas fixtures and supplies, also fire clay and fire brick. They have two neat show and display rooms. All the latest, complete, automatic machinery, run by electric dynamos for heating, lighting and plumbing, are to be found here. They also carry a full line of nickel-plated plumbing supplies. An extensive business is carried on and is being constantly enlarged and extended to meet the growing demands of the trade of Southern Illinois and adjoining states.

Harry A. Fowler married Mattie Adams, of Centralia, and they are the parents of one little girl, who bears the pretty name, Marjorie.

John R. Fowler, the younger member of the firm, was educated in the Centralia city schools, and began when quite young to learn his father's trade of plumbing. He is a practical and up-to-date artist in his work as well as a good business man. He has a state certificate, awarded to him in 1902 for his thoroughness and proficiency in his chosen occupation. Harry and John Fowler are both members of the National Plumbers and Steam Fitters Association, and are also graduates in this line of the International Correspondance School, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and they are keeping pace with twentieth century methods. They have a good business and enjoy the entire confidence of their many friends and patrons in Marion county and throughout this part of the state.

## ELMER E. COPPLE.

In the development of Marion county the subject of this biography has borne an important part, for he has long been identified with the farming and business life of the locality, and while advancing his own interests he has not been neglectful of his duty to his

fellow citizens, therefore he is accorded a full measure of esteem by all who know him.

Elmer E. Copple was born January 9, 1862, on the old Copple homestead in Centralia township, this county, the son of Eli Copple, a complete sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. However, it is not amiss here to state that the father of the subject was born January 8, 1820, in Clark county, Illinois, the son of David Copple, a native of Germany, who married Lavina Huckleberry first and later Permelia King. They came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1832 and settled in section 32, Centralia township, where they entered wild land and set about improving it like the rest of the pioneers of that time, and they lived and died at this place. He had only a limited opportunity to attend school in the old log school-houses. Although self-learned he became an excellent speller and scholar. He was a large farmer, stock dealer and breeder. In 1874 he went to Europe and imported some French Norman horses. He never aspired to office although an active Republican. He started in life in a small way, but worked hard and was very successful. He was a member of the Methodist church.

He first married Martha Flannagan, of Jefferson county, Illinois, who died in 1850, and his second wife was Sarah Dolson. The following five children were born to Eli Copple and his first wife: Arminda, who married W. A. Dolson, of Fullerton, Nebraska; Loretta, who married A. J. Hardley, of Irvington, Illinois; three children died in infancy. Seven children were born to Eli Copple and his second wife, namely: Charles, a farmer in Nebraska; Mary married Joseph Baldridge, and she died in 1899; Julia married H. S. Baldridge, who lives in Seattle, Washington; Willis, a farmer in Centralia township, Marion county, who married a Miss Patton; Elmer E., our subject; Robert, a farmer in Centralia township, who married Lillian Ethel Leonard; Ada is the wife of T. S. Kell, who now lives on the old Copple homestead with Mrs. Copple.

The subject of this sketch lived at home and attended the neighboring schools. He married September 9, 1883, to Ida A. Baldridge, of Jefferson county, Illinois, who was born in Grand Prairie township, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Williams) Baldridge, the former a native of Jefferson county, Illinois, and the latter of Virginia. She died in 1870, and Mr. Baldridge was again married, his second wife being Miss M. E. Allen, of Jefferson county, this state. It was in that county that he spent his life on a farm, dying there in 1904. His second wife died in February, 1908.

Four children have been born to the subject and wife, as follows: M. Allen, who married Nellie Root Carpenter, of Centralia, and who are the parents of two children, Lola and Vera; Ralph Roy, who is living at home, is a graduate of the Centralia high school; Dwight and Ruth are the youngest children.

In 1883 our subject located on his present

place in Centralia township. It was then a new place and Mr. Copple has made all the improvements on it, bringing it up to any place in the township. He is regarded as a good farmer and an excellent judge of stock and his farm is carefully managed, yielding excellent harvests of all kinds from year to year. His home place consists of two hundred and forty acres, thirty acres of which are in peaches, apples and pears. This is a most valuable orchard, consisting of a fine variety of excellent fruit, and since Mr. Copple is something of an expert horticulturist, no small part of his income is derived from this source. He carries on a general farming. His dwelling is a most convenient and substantial one, and his barns and out buildings are of the best.

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## ELI COPPLE.

The subject of this sketch, who has passed to his rest, is well remembered by the people of Marion county, where he so long labored not only for his own advancement but also for that of the community at large, therefore, it is with pleasure that we give a record of his honorable career in this book, believing that it will be an inspiration to the younger generation who peruse it.

Eli Copple was born January 8, 1820, in Washington county, Indiana, the son of David Copple, who was born in Germany and when a young man came to America with his parents, locating with them in North Carolina. Later they came to Clark county, Indiana, where the parents died. David Copple grew to manhood in Clark county, Indiana, where he married Lavina Huckleberry, of German-Irish extract. David Copple and wife located in Washington county, Indiana, in 1818, and fourteen years later they came to Marion county, Illinois, where they both died in Centralia township. He was considered one of the valued and leading citizens of the community in which he lived. They were the parents of twelve children, all but one of whom grew to maturity, namely: James lived in Centralia township and was twice married, first to Jane Wells and second to Emily Huckleberry; Elizabeth married Jacob Breeze; Angeline married Henry Bingaman, and they are living in Crete, Nebraska; Eli, our subject; Christiana married M. P. Hester, of Centralia township, and they are both deceased; Samuel is deceased; John Harvey is also deceased; Edmund is a farmer living in Grand Prairie, Illinois; Julia married Marion Roper, who is now deceased, but she is living in Grand Prairie; David, now deceased, was a farmer living in Centralia township; Pollie A. is living in Kansas, having married David Roper, who is deceased.

Eli Copple was reared in Centralia township, Marion county, Illinois, and was among the successful farmers of that vicinity, having come with his parents to this county when twelve years of age and located on what is known as the Seven-Mile-Prairie. He was reared among the wild

scenes of the frontier and developed thereby a sturdy manhood. He was first married in 1840 to Martha Flannagan, a native of Jefferson county, Illinois, who died in 1850. Two children, who grew to maturity, were born to them. Arminda married William Dolson, who is living in Fullerton, Nebraska; Loretta married A. J. Hartley, of Irvington, Illinois. The subject of this sketch married a second time, his last wife being Sarah Dolson, daughter of Allen and Mary Louisa (White) Dolson, the wedding occurring in February, 1851. Mr. Dolson was a native of New York, near Albany, on the Hudson river. His wife was born in Georgia. Allen Dolson was the son of Peter and Rachael (Quinby) Dolson, both natives of New York. Mr. Dolson was a farmer. Allen Dolson came west when a boy alone, going to the Platt river country, Nebraska, having lived among the Indians for a time. He descended the Missouri river in a canoe to St. Louis, later to Carlyle, Illinois, and then went to Grand Prairie, Jefferson county, Illinois, where he devoted his life to farming. He entered government land. He came to Marion county, where he and his wife both died. The following children were born to them: Sarah, the subject's wife; Robert, Elizabeth, Melville, all deceased; Mary is living in Kansas; Christina, deceased; William, living in Nebraska; Harvey is living in Kansas. The subject and his second wife were the parents of seven children, namely: Charles, a farmer living in Fullerton, Nebraska, was first married to Lucy Jackson, second to Sarah Averill; Mary married Joseph Baldridge, and she is now deceased; Julia is the wife of Harvey Baldridge and they are living in Seattle, Washington; Willis is living in Centralia township on a farm, having married Henrietta Patton; Elmer, living in Centralia township; Robert, living on a farm in Centralia township, married Lillian Ethel Leonard; Ada May married T. S. Kell and they are living with the subject's mother on the old home place, the parents of one son, Cecil Edward.

After a very active and useful life, replete with success and honor, Eli Copple passed to his reward August 14, 1905.

Our subject started in life under none too favorable circumstances, but his father gave him one hundred and sixty acres of wild land and he worked hard and became successful. He was thrifty and a good manager, and at one time owned as much as two thousand acres. He carried on a general farming and stock raising business and was eminently successful in both, becoming known as one of the leading citizens of Marion county. In 1874 he made a trip to France and imported a large number of Norman horses of a very fine quality. Besides raising some fine horses he always raised many good cattle, hogs and sheep. He was an organizer and leading member of the Farmers' Club of Marion county.

The subject cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison and since that time was a loyal Republican. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a liberal subscriber of the same.

He erected his first substantial and commodious brick home in 1872 and he and his noble and faithful wife made all the improvements about the place. No man in the county was better or more favorably known than he and everyone remembers him as a very polite and kindly gentleman, as well as a very able business man, and therefore his influence for good in the county was very great.

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## MILTON PAYNE HESTER.

A history of the honored and influential lives that have blessed Marion county, Illinois, would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this biographical memoir, whose life chapter has been brought to a close by the hand of death.

Milton Payne Hester was born June 4, 1813, in Clark county, Indiana, the son of Mathias and Susan Hester. He grew up in Clark county, Indiana, and in 1839 came to Marion county, Illinois. Mathias Hester was the son of John Lawrence Hester, of Hanover, Germany, who came to America in 1771. The family did not have the necessary three hundred dollars with which to pay their passage on the ship, consequently they were sold into servitude for six years in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Later they went to Clark county, Indiana, where they died, having become the parents of the following children: John, who was born February 9, 1763, married Elizabeth Mason, who was born March 25, 1766, and whose death occurred August 8, 1847. He died March 19, 1834. Nancy M. was the second child, who was born in 1765, and who married John Van Demon; Mathias was born July 4, 1766, married Susan Huckleberry, born in 1775, and died in 1859. He died November 22, 1823; Elizabeth, the fourth child, was born September 13, 1772, and and she married Conrad Coleman, and they lived at Detroit, Michigan; Anna, who was born in 1774, married Andrew Spangler, died in Fayette county, Pennsylvania; Susan B., who was born in 1776, died January 1, 1845, married Martin Huckleberry; Henry, who was born May 24, 1781, died August 25, 1833, married Rebecca Roberts, who was born in 1780 and who died in 1833.

Mathias Hester was educated in Germany. In 1785 he went to Kentucky, where he lived for two years, and then went back to Pennsylvania for one year, then returned to Kentucky on the Ohio river. They were attacked by Indians at the mouth of the Ohio river and twenty-nine bullets struck their boat. Later, while teaming, moving a white family, he was shot in the head, breaking his skull when he fell off the wagon and he was left for dead when the Indians started to run away. Later they captured him and scalped him and again left him for dead, and the Indians plundered the wagons and took the horses, in fact, everything of value. It was fifteen months before he was able to do

anything. This happened near Shelbyville, Indiana, and he stayed with a Doctor Knight who took care of him and who treated him until he got well. Later Mathias stayed with the doctor and cared for his family and plantation. He married Susan Huckleberry. They were the parents of the following children: Rev. George Knight, born September 26, 1794, married Belle Briggs, January 24, 1826. She was born near Glasgow, Scotland, December 12, 1789, and she died in 1879. He was a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. Craven P., the second child, was born May 17, 1796, married Martha T. Leonard, August 25, 1819; she was born August 28, 1799, and died June 19, 1877. He died February 15, 1874. William, the third child, died in infancy; Mary, who was born 1798, married William L. Muir May 12, 1816. She died January 5, 1852. Her husband was born January 12, 1792, and died March 5, 1864. Elizabeth, the fifth child, was born in 1800 and died single in 1846. Effie, the sixth child, was born August 3, 1804, and married John W. Lee, August 24, 1824. He was born in February, 1797, and died February 15, 1846. She died November 18, 1885. David was drowned in the Mississippi river. Sarah, the eighth child, was born September 11, 1807, and married John Combs, who was born in 1809, and who died January 16, 1885. Rebecca, who was born November 14, 1808, married Lewis McCoy, who was born January 31, 1806, and who died September 7, 1874. William Allen, who was born February 20, 1810, died August 2, 1890. Milton P., the subject of this sketch, was the eleventh child in order of birth. Dr. Uriah A. V., the youngest member of the family, was born in 1816. He married Ella Hudson January 23, 1850, who died in 1866, and he married Rachael Ann Fiscus in 1884. She was born January 27, 1818, and died May 19, 1895. He died September 20, 1893. He lived at Gosport, also Arnold, Indiana.

William P. Hester, our subject, was educated in the common schools. He was self-educated, but widely read and a good scholar. He devoted his life to farming. In the spring of 1839 he came to Marion county, Illinois.

In 1840 the subject married Christiana Copple, of Washington county, Indiana, the daughter of David Copple. (See sketch of Eli Copple in this volume.) Eight children were born to the subject and his first wife, as follows: David M., born August 16, 1841, married Sarah A. Young. He went to Anderson county, Kansas, and enlisted when about twenty years of age in the Union army, having become first lieutenant. After the war he located near Salem, Illinois; Julia Ann was born October 1, 1842, married Mark Young, September 6, 1865. She died June 23, 1880. He lives at Salem, Illinois. William Addison, the third child, was born February 2, 1845. He married Jane Harper in October, 1868. They live on a farm near Mt. Vernon, Illinois. John Combs, the fourth child, was born April 15, 1847, and married Jennie Brock, January 25, 1869. He is a stock dealer at Jefferson, Kansas.

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Sarah Elizabeth was born June 6, 1848, and married Harvey Young, April 10, 1876. He is a real estate dealer in Centralia, Illinois. Isaac Owen, the sixth child, was born August 6, 1849, and in 1871 he went to Montgomery county, Kansas, where he farmed until 1875, after which he went to Phœnix, Arizona, where he went into the teaming and contracting business. He contracted on the Santa Fe Railroad. He also engaged in farming. In 1904 he returned to his old home in Illinois on account of his father's failing health, and he has since managed the old place. He has remained unmarried. Samuel Marion was born March 17, 1851, and married Ida Charlton January 3, 1878. He is a farmer near Sandoval, Illinois. Mary Rebecca, the eighth child, was born October 23, 1853, and has always lived at home on the old place. Isaac and his sister, Mary, are living on the old place.

The following children were born to the subject and his second wife: Ella May was born September 17, 1857, is single and living at Centralia, Illinois; Albert V., who was born September 22, 1860, married Addie Taylor, December 12, 1896, a farmer, near Dallas, Texas; Carrie B., was born October 15, 1863, and married Mark Anthony, October 29, 1889, a lumber dealer at Streator, Illinois; Martha Lillian was born January 20, 1870, and married George Cairns, an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, located at Centralia, Illinois.

Milton Payne Hester located in section 19, Centralia township, where he secured a claim and added on to it, becoming at one time the largest land owner in the county, devoting his life to farming and stock raising, being considered one of the leading agriculturists and stock dealers in this part of the state. There are still two hundred and fifty-five acres of valuable land in the old homestead.

Mr. Hester was first a Whig and cast his first ballot for William Henry Harrison in 1856. He later became a Republican. His first wife died in 1855, and in the following year he married Martha C. Johnson, of Jefferson county, Illinois, who died October 25, 1884. The subject was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from the age of thirteen years, and he was always faithful in attendance in the same. He helped organize the first Methodist church in Centralia, Illinois, and was superintendent of the Sunday school and class leader for many years, and always active in church work. Thus after a busy, active and most honorable career he passed to his rest April 8, 1906. He was one of the best known men in Marion county during his lifetime.

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## COL. NAPOLEON B. MORRISON.

The life of the subject of this biography has not been altogether devoid of the spectacular, but has been entirely free from ostentation, and he has never forced himself on public attention, yet his fellow citizens recognize in this venerable character a man of genuine worth, whose every duty has

been discharged with commendable fidelity and whose influence has always been exercised for the good of his kind. He has traveled extensively and come in contact with the world in such a way as to quicken his perception, enlarge his mental vision and give him ideas of men and things such as he could not have obtained by spending his life in one locality, and as a result of his altogether consistent career he has won the esteem of all who know him.

Col. Napoleon B. Morrison was born in Waterford, Vermont, Februray 12, 1824, and reared in New Hampshire by sturdy New England parents. He is the son of Moses F. and Zilpha (Smith) Morrison. Grandfather Morrison was of Scotch-Irish lineage from Londonderry, Ireland, who settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. Our subject is a direct descendant of Samuel Morrison, who was a charter member of Londonderry. Grandfather Smith was a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in New Hampshire, where he spent his days on a farm. He had eight children, seven boys and one girl; all lived to maturity.

The subject's father was a graduate of Dartmouth College and became a physician, devoting his entire life to practice, having remained in the eastern states. He was an extensive writer and was assistant geologist of the state of New Hampshire. A number of his manuscripts are yet in perfect condition, and they are considered of much value. He lived to be about seventy years old. He was a Christian man of advanced thought and culture, who could not be tied down to any dogma or creed. He followed his profession with energy, enthusiasm and love, love for the science and love for the patients, therefore he not only became well grounded in his profession but had hosts of loyal friends. He endeavored to discover the cause of disease and treat it from that standpoint.

Eight of his children grew to maturity. Two died in infancy. They followed the various avocations of educated men.

The subject of this sketch first attended the public schools in New Hampshire, later went to the academy at Newburry, Vermont, where he prepared for college. He then took a course in civil engineering which profession he followed for a period of twenty years with great success in New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Ohio and Illinois. In 1849 and 1850 he surveyed and located the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, Ohio, which has since been absorbed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, and became a part of that great system. It is now known as the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.

In 1862 he settled in Odin, Marion county, where he has lived ever since. Twenty-three years ago, from 1908, he opened the coal mine here which has been running successfully all the time since, and it has been under his immediate management ever since it was started. It is incorporated and our subject has been the president from the start. The capacity is one thousand tons daily. Last year the mine produced two hundred and forty thousand

tons. It is operated with two hundred miners and is always a very busy place.

The coal produced here is of a very high grade and always finds a ready market. Colonel Morrison also has large farming interests in this county, and an excellent stock ranch. He breeds high grade cattle, having some thoroughbreds. His cattle are usually fattened on grass for the market, and no small portion of his yearly income is derived from his shipments of live stock which always demand high prices owing to their fine quality. His farms are kept in a high state of improvement and are up-to-date in every respect, showing that a man of unusual soundness of judgment has their management in hand.

Colonel Morrison has frequently been called upon to display his innate ability in public offices, having faithfully served for twelve years as Police Judge, and he served his people in a most praiseworthy manner in the legislature for two terms, during which time he won an enviable reputation as a law maker, and his advice and sound counsel were always listened to with the greatest respect by his colleagues in the house.

Colonel Morrison likes to tell of the early days. When he was born there was neither mill nor railroad in his section of the state. He was three years old when the first stone was hauled to build the Bunker Hill monument. The entire railroad and telegraph system has been built up since he can remember. He was in Chicago when the contract was let for building the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Morrison will soon be eighty-five years old, and is as active and hale as ever, being as active in his business management as at any time during his life. He built the first dwelling house in Odin. He has seen land sell under the government for twenty-five cents per acre that is now worth two hundred dollars per acre. He has long been actively associated with the locating and building of railroads, and is an enthusiastic believer in the useful results obtained by means of railroad facilities.

Colonel Morrison's married life dates from 1853, when he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Lavinia M. Smart, daughter of Judge Hugh and Elizabeth (Hughes) Smart, of Ohio. Six children have been born to Colonel Morrison and wife as follows: Sadie; Jean, who is the wife of Hamilton Rapp, of Santa Fe, New Mexico. He is an architect, plans and superintends the territorial buildings. Jessie, the subject's third child, is deceased; Helen is the wife of Doctor Fyke, of Centralia, Illinois, and the mother of three daughters, Jean, Helen and Lavinia; Charles Hugh has charge of the coal mine and its interests, and is general manager of his father's business. He was a student of the State University at Champaign, Illinois, and as a business man he ranks high in the county, being well and favorably known to the business world; Vedie, the subject's sixth child, is deceased.

When Colonel Morrison came to Illinois there were neither settlements nor settlers in this part of the commonwealth on all of the broad prairies. From 1892 to 1898 he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the

University of Illinois, and was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. After an investigation he found there was but one professor and four students in the agricultural college of the state of Illinois. He at once set about remedying this condition, and it was due to his agitation and efforts that this department was brought up to its present day state of efficiency, it being recognized at present as one of the most effective departments of the State University. He has on his own farm an experimental station which is conducted under the supervision of the Agricultural College at Champaign, and also of the agricultural department at Washington. He has as a result of his faithful work, been invited to accompany special trains which have traveled over all the trunk lines in Illinois, giving lectures and practical demonstrations of the excellent work which has been accomplished at the college. On the Illinois Central road he also visited the states of Mississippi and Louisiana in this capacity.

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## SIDNEY BREEZE.

Notwithstanding the fact that the life history of the man whose name appears above has been closed by the hand of death, his influence still permeates the lives of those he came in contact with. His was a life of noble deeds and consistency to the truth in all its phases.

Sidney Breeze was born in Rome township, Jefferson county, Illinois, February 15, 1842, and he passed to his rest July 2, 1889. He was the son of Owen and Margaret (Falkner) Breeze, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Kentucky. Owen Breeze came to Illinois when a young man, with his parents, and settled in Rome township, Jefferson county, being among the pioneers of that district. They engaged in farming, and both died in Grand Prairie township. They were the parents of three children. Martha Jane, who married Henry West, is living in Irvington, Illinois; Sidney, our subject; Harriet, who married Joseph Boles, of Jefferson county, this state.

Mr. Breeze, our subject, attended the country schools, and the subscription schools and lived at home until his marriage, November 26, 1863, to Maria Stonecipher, who was born October 14, 1843, in Harrison county, Indiana, and a daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Riley) Stonecipher, the former having been born in Harrison county, and the latter of North Carolina. The Stoneciphers are of German descent, and the Rileys of Irish ancestry. Jacob and Sarah Stonecipher were the parents of six children, namely: William, a retired farmer, living in Centralia township; Franklin died during the Civil war, having been a member of Company H, Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His death occurred in Tennessee. Sarah, the third child, married James Steward, of Centralia, Illinois. Henry and Etta, the fourth and fifth children, are twins. Henry is in the West. Etta is deceased. Marion was the second child in order of birth.

To our subject and wife eight children have been born, namely: Oscar L., a farmer in Jefferson county, Illinois; Alva, a hostler for the Illinois Central Railroad, living in Centralia, Illinois; Gilla died April 5, 1884; Julia Ann married James Holland and is living in Centralia; Clara died June 11, 1900; Lawrence died September 14, 1875; Albert is living in Jefferson county, Illinois, on a farm; Zina, a farmer and clerk, is living at home.

The subject's children were educated in the home schools. Zina not only attended the home schools, but he also attended school at Jackson, Tennessee, in the Southwestern Baptist University, where he made a splendid record for scholarship. He has always remained at home with his parents. He clerked in a most successful manner in a store at Walnut Hill, and he has been equally successful as a farmer.

After his marriage Sidney Breeze lived in Grand Prairie township, Jefferson county. In 1866 he moved to Rome township, Jefferson county, Illinois. He bought a farm consisting of five hundred acres in one body, and he was a most successful agriculturist, being known as a man of good judgment and industrious habits. In 195 the family moved to Walnut Hill, where they have since resided. They still own the old homestead. The subject was a loyal Republican, but he never aspired for office. Both he and his estimable wife were members of the Christian church for many years, and were always active in church work. Mr. Breeze is remembered as a man of gentle disposition which won him hosts of friends. In his fraternal relations he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having belonged to this order for a period of twenty-five years, lodge No. 710, Walnut Hill, and he took a great deal of interest in lodge work. He was a useful man, and his good deeds and honorable life will long be remembered by the people of Marion county.

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## WILLIAM A. HARTLEY.

The subject of this sketch wears the proud title of one of the "boys in blue", a title that anyone might justly be proud to bear, for such privilege does not come to many men in a country, and we of the aftermath are glad to respect those of this class, but this is not the only reason why the subject of this sketch is entitled to representation in a work of this nature, having been a man of industry, honesty and influence during his long life in Marion county.

William A. Hartley was born in Jefferson county, Grand Prairie township, February 25, 1841, the son of Hugh Hartley, who was born in 1805, and who married Nancy Huckleberry. The former was a native of Virginia and the latter of Indiana. William Hartley, the subject's grandfather, a shoemaker by trade, was a native of Virginia, having been born and grew up in Monongahela county. In 1816 he came to Clark county, Indiana, and later moving to Charlestown, Indiana, where he died in

1844. Then Hugh Hartley, the subject's father, came to Jefferson county in 1839. He was married in Indiana. He purchased two hundred acres of wild land in Grand Prairie township. He improved the place and lived there until his death in 1871. His wife died in 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

In early life he devoted his time to shoemaking. He was in Chicago when city lots were selling for five and ten dollars each. He served during the Black Hawk war of 1832 in Arkansas, where he remained until the close of hostilities. He was a great reader and debater. He was an active Democrat, although he never held office. He was a member of the Methodist church, and was well known and highly respected by all who knew him. Nine children were born to the parents of the subject as follows: John W., who was in the Mexican war during the second year of the war for one year. He was in Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the second year of the Civil war, having been lieutenant in General Palmer's regiment, having served two years when he lost his voice and was compelled to resign. He was the first City Marshal of Decatur, Illinois, and lived there the rest of his life. He was also the first man to run a bakery in that city. He died there in 1901. The second child was named Mary Ann and is deceased; James R. is living in Grand Prairie township, Jefferson county, Illinois. He was formerly a teacher and painter by trade. He was in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having served over one year. Martha J., who died in November, 1904, remained single and lived at home. Alfred died in infancy; Hugh, the sixth child, learned the bricklayer's trade. He made a trip overland by Pike's Peak to California and was there two years. After he returned he went to Louisiana. He was in the Confederate army, and died three months before the close of the war, having been buried at Richmond, Virginia. William A., our subject, was the seventh child in order of birth; Clara, who became the wife of Rev. J. C. Baldridge, a Methodist minister, is deceased. He lives in Chicago. Andrew J. lives at Irvington, Illinois, and is a stock dealer and engaged in farming.

The subject was educated in the home schools. After he left school, Mr. Hartley was one of the brave sons of the North, who offered his services in suppressing the rebellion, having enlisted August 18, 1861, in Company C, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Centralia as a private. He was sent to Bird's Point, Missouri, remaining there until February 5, 1862, where he was drilled. He then went to Fort Henry, tennessee, remaining there four days, when he marched to Fort Donelson and was in the battle there, the regiment he was in losing six hundred men out of seven hundred and fifty in killed, wounded and prisoners. He was at Fort Donelson until the middle of March, 1862, when he went to Shiloh, and was in that battle. He was wounded April 6, 1862; he was shot through the right shoulder and was sent to

a hospital in Tennessee. He ran off from there and went back to his regiment and the captain ordered him back to the hospital. He was later sent home, where he remained until in August, 1862, when he went back to his regiment, remaining until November 20th, following when he was discharged at Cairo, Illinois, after which he returned home. His health was poor and in the spring of 1863 he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he clerked in a wholesale house, where he remained until the following October, when he returned home and began teaching school at Grand Prairie township, Jefferson county, devoting the following thirty years to teaching in that county, and the following ten years to teaching in Marion county, mostly in Centralia township, having taught fourteen terms in one district. He became well known as an able instructor and his services were in great demand. In 1889 he moved to Walnut Hill, Illinois, where he taught in the winter and worked in a store during the summer months, having worked five years for D. B. Kell.

Our subject was united in marriage April 27, 1865, to Rebecca J. Boggs, a native of North Carolina, the daughter of Joseph B. and Mary (Wyant) Boggs, both natives of North Carolina. Mr. Boggs came to Marion county, Illinois, and settled in Raccoon township in 1858. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

One son has been born to the subject and wife, namely: George, who was born March 16, 1866. He was educated in the home schools, and is in the Sentinel office at Centralia, Illinois. He married Flora Pierson; they have one son, William A.

Mr. Hartley has been Supervisor for fourteen years and in the spring of 1908 he was re-elected for two years. He was clerk of the town of Grand Prairie, and was Justice of the Peace at Walnut Hill for six years. He has always been an active worker in the Republican ranks. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Walnut Hill, having joined the lodge there in 1882. He has held all the offices and attended the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the American Home Circle, also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic No. 600 at Walnut Hill, of which post he is now adjutant, having held all the offices in this post. The subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been identified with the same for the past forty years. Mr. Hartley has been industrious and success has attended his efforts, and he has become widely known.

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## FRANCIS M. BATES.

The subject of this sketch is one of the sterling citizens of Centralia township, Marion county, where he has long maintained his home near Walnut Hill, being known as one of the progressive men of the community and always interested in movements looking toward the development of the same.

Francis M. Bates was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, in Rome township, May 15, 1841, the son of James and Elizabeth (Bostwick) Bates, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Maryland. The father grew up in Maine and was well educated. He left that state when a young man and went to Ohio, where he engaged in farming, having devoted his life to the farm. Later he went to St. Clair county, where he bought land and where he lived for several years. Then he went to Jefferson county, Illinois, in the early thirties; he got a farm there in Rome township, and settled on land which he purchased for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. His death occurred there in 1860, and his wife died in 1873. He held no offices, but was an old-line Whig and later a Republican. He was a member of the Baptist church, and she of the Methodist church. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: Benjamin, James, Sarah A., Belle, George, Francis, Wesley, Mary J. Five children died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch attended the home schools, principally subscription schools. He remained at home until he was twenty years old, when he married on February 20, 1861, to Nancy Martin, a native of Bedford county, Tennessee, and a daughter of Willis and Jane (Stamper) Martin, both of Bedford, Tennessee. They grew up in that country, and were married there. They came to Jefferson county, Illinois, where Mr. Martin secured wild land and settled near Mt. Vernon. He was one of the brave "boys in blue," having enlisted in the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He fell sick at Nashville, Tennessee, died and was buried in the National cemetery in 1863. His wife survived until 1893. Nine children were born to them, six of whom grew to maturity, namely: Nancy, William, Mary, James, John, Martha.

Fourteen children, nine of whom reached maturity, were born to the subject and wife as follows: William, a miller, living in Mt. Vernon, Illinois; Spencer is a miller at Walnut Hill, Illinois; Luther is a blacksmith at Mt. Vernon, Illinois; Ida is the wife of Zelter Patton, who is living in Chester, Illinois; Mary married Joseph Root a farmer of Centralia township; Walter is a farmer in Raccoon township, this county; Flora married Irvin Smith and is living in Centralia township; Mettie is the wife of J. Smith, of Centralia township; Homer is a miller living at Shattuc, Illinois.

After his marriage Mr. Bates located near Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and took up farming, which he made a success of until he heard the call for brave sons to save the Union, consequently he enlisted in Company E, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as as private, on August 25, 1862, at Mt. Vernon and was drilled at Centralia. His first engagement was at Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8, 1862, where he was wounded, having been shot through the left wrist. He was sent to the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained for three months

and was discharged on account of disability, much to his regret, for he desired to see further service and do what he could to help suppress the rebellion.

After his army experience he came home and worked at farming for several years. Then he engaged in the milling business at Dix, Jefferson county, Illinois. In 1875 he came to Walnut Hill, and bought an interest in the Walnut Hill Flour and Feed Mills, later he bought the entire plant and finally sold the mill in 1905. Since then he has devoted his time principally to farming. He purchased a farm of eighty acres in Raccoon township, and also other land, which he sold, but he still owns a small place which is well cultivated. Mr. Bates has always been a hard worker and success has attended his efforts. He formerly voted th Republican ticket, but in late years has voted the Prohibition ticket. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Walnut Hill, also a member of the Methodist church at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are fine people and they enjoy the friendship of all their neighbors and extensive acquaintance owing to their good lives.

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## HORACE BRONSON.

Among the highly respected and influential citizens of Centralia township, Marion county, Illinois, is the subject of this sketch, whose long and active life has been one of usefulness and honor, a native of the great Empire state, which has sent so many of its best sons into the West. He has kept up the state's reputation for sterling citizenship and loyalty to the government.

Horace Bronson was born in Oneida county, New York, November 14, 1831, the son of Allen and Triphena (Hudson) Bronson, both natives of Chautauqua county, New York. Allen Bronson devoted his life to farming and in 1859 he came to Illinois, and located in Grundy county. He later went to Dennison, Iowa, and in 1893 went to Odell, Illinois, where he died in 1894, his wife having died in the state of New York. The subject's father married a second time, his last wife being Kate Douglas, of New York state. She died in Grundy county, Illinois. Mr. Bronson was a loyal Republican and an influential man in his community. His wife was a member of the Methodist church. The following children were born to Allen Bronson by his first wife, namely: Horace, our subject; Jay was a soldier in the Civil war in the Seventy sixth New York Volunteer Infantry and located in Detroit after the war, where he engaged in business; Walter, a farmer at Pontiac, Illinois, served in the navy during the Civil war; James Gordon served in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry during the Civil war after which he located on a farm near Pontiac, Illinois, where he later died; William, a farmer at Odell, Illinois; Isaac, also a veteran of the Civil war, is a farmer at Odell, Illinois. The following children were born to the second marriage: Byron is in the United States Signal service, having been

stationed in the West for many years; Fred is a conductor on the Burlington Railroad, located at Galesburg, Illinois; Charles is also a conductor on the Burlington at Galesburg.

The subject attended the home schools in his native community and remained a member of the family circle until 1852, when he went to California by water, where he worked at mining for four years, then went back to New York state and first married in 1856, Margaret Wright, of Utica, New York. She died May 14, 1871. His second wife was Ella Fitzgerald, a native of Centralia, Illinois. She died in 1875. He married a third time to Elizabeth Eberts, of Camden, Ohio. The subject had three children by his first wife, namely: George, who is living in the West; Frank, an electrician in Chicago; Ellen is deceased. The subject had no children by his second wife, but four by his third wife, namely; Grant, a carpenter living at Centralia, Illinois, who married Mary Thurston, and they are the parents of one daughter, Mabel; Albert J. is living at home; Walter is also living at home; Horace is deceased.

In 1857 the subject came to Centralia, this state, and took up farming, which he made a success of until 1869 when he moved to Champaign, Illinois, where he farmed and raised broom corn with great success for a period of thirteen years, and in 1882 he came back to Centralia and located where he now lives, just south of the city of Centralia in section 30, where he owns thirty-six acres of valuable land, where he carries on fruit raising and farming. He also raises some stock.

The subject began making brooms in 1858 and has carried on the same, most of the time ever since. He and his sons have carried on this business in connection with other lines with uninterrupted success. They have no trouble in disposing of all the brooms they can make in the home market, for they are known to be a superior grade and are eagerly sought after.

Mr. Bronson has always been a stanch Republican and he takes much interest in all movements looking to the well being of his county. Mrs. Bronson is a member of the Christian church.

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## VERNE E. JOY.

Verne E. Joy was born at Carmi, Illinois, December 12, 1876. He was educated in the common schools, and after receiving a business education spent over three years in Germany, as United States Consular Agent at Selingen and Sonneberg. Mr. Joy became editor and publisher of the Centralia Evening and Weekly Sentinel on November 1, 1906, at the time of his father's retirement, who had spent a life-time in the business and had built up a splendid property in The Sentinels. Under the new management the papers assumed a new aspect, reflecting the former training of Mr. Joy on Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs papers in addition to his acquirement of the printing trade under his father. The Evening Sentinel was given a new style of

make-up, wire service was added, illustrations secured and the paper has since appeared in eight page form instead of four. New machinery and equipment was installed and the paper has made a remarkable stride forward in circulation and advertising, until at present The Sentinel has the largest sworn afternoon circulation of any daily in Southern Illinois. This paper moved to its own new and well appointed building the last of October, 1908, where it has ample and commodious quarters and is now more than meeting the fondest expectations of its numerous patrons. It now occupies two floors, each one hundred and forty-seven feet long and has practically five thousand square feet of floor space. New machinery, new type and other modern appliances and accessories have been added throughout; a new linotype machine purchased, and it is now one of the most complete and up-to-date equipments for the publication of a newspaper in all Southern Illinois. The mechanical appearance of the paper is very attractive and in a small way equal to any metropolitan paper in the country, and in keeping with the paper's claim of being "Egypt's Greatest Daily." All kinds of job and other high class printing are done at The Sentinel office in a large and separate department.

## COL. GEORGE L. PITTENGER.

Col. George L. Pittenger is descended paternally from sterling Maryland ancestry, and traces his genealogy to an early period in the history of that state. His grandfather, a Marylander by birth, migrated to Ohio in an early day and settled in Decatur county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, reared a large family and spent the remainder of his life. J. M. Pittenger, the subject's father, was born in Ohio and received his educational training in such schools as his native county afforded. He spent his early life on the family homestead, in Decatur county, and at the proper age assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm and grew up a strong and vigorous physique well fitted to cope with and successfully overcome the many difficulties and discouragements which young men in those days usually encountered at the beginning of their careers. After remaining in his native state until 1846, he moved to Illinois and settled near the town of Monmouth, subsequently changing his residence to Marion county, where he cultivated the soil as a renter and remained for a number of years. Later he disposed of his interests in Marion county and moved to Kansas, where he purchased a section of land and engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. Pittenger was a man of industry and energy who succeeded well in his undertakings and stood high in the esteem of the people in his various places of residence. A devout member of the Christian church, he demonstrated by his daily walk and conversation the beauty and worth of the religion which he professed and all of his relations with his fellow men were characterized by the integrity and high sense of honor which constitute the Christian and the gentleman.

The life of this estimable man and public-spirited citizen, which was fraught with much good to those with whom he mingled, terminated at his Kansas home in 1903, at the age of seventy-eight years. Matilda Pittenger, wife of J. M. Pittenger and mother of the subject of this review, was also a native of Decatur, Ohio, and a fit companion and help-meet for her husband, whom she encouraged and materially assisted by her judicious counsel and co-operation and to whom he was indebted for no small share of the success and prosperity which in due time rewarded his labors. She died in Marion county, Illinois, in May, 1864, at the age of forty-three years.

Col. George L. Pittenger was born in the latter part of 1844 at Decatur, Ohio, and three years later was brought to Marion county, Illinois, by his parents, where he spent his childhood and youth in the free outdoor life of the farm, his early experience amid the bracing air and rural scenes having had a decided influence in molding and developing a strong character, fostering habits of industry and self-reliance. After receiving a common school education, he accepted the position of news-boy on the Illinois Central Railroad, in which capacity he continued until there came the clarion call to the higher duty of maintaining the integrity of the nation, placed in jeopardy through armed hosts of treason and rebellion. In 1862, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, with which he rendered valiant service in the defense of the Union, sharing with his comrades the fortunes and vicissitudes of war in a number of noted compaigns and battles, including the bloody engagements of Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, New Hope Church, and the siege and fall of Atlanta, and numerous skirmishes and minor engagements, in all of which he displayed the courage and gallantry characteristic of the true soldier and patriot and never hesitated at the call of duty, however dangerous. Colonel Pittenger not only served his country faithfully and well, but like many other brave men shed blood in defense of its honor, having been severely wounded in the leg at the battle of Stone River by the explosion of a shell, the injury being such as to necessitate a month's treatment in the hospital, before he was enabled to rejoin his command. Subsequently at the battle of Dallas he was shot in the groin which laid him off duty for a period of ninety days and still later in the bloody battle at New Hope Church, he received what at that time was thought to be a fatal wound in the head, having been injured at Buzzard's Roost prior to the latter action.

By reason of the painful nature of his injury and the long time required for its treatment, Mr. Pittinger did not return to the regiment, but when sufficiently recovered was transferred to the railroad department in which he served until the close of the war, first as fireman and then as engineer on the military roads, transporting troops and supplies for the government.

At the termination of his military career,

filled to repletion with duty, bravely and uncompromisingly performed. Colonel Pittenger returned to his adopted state and in a short time engaged in the grocery trade at Centralia, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He continued this line of merchandise with success and financial profit until 1904, and during the interim achieved a wide and honorable reputation as an enterprising business man, the establishment which he founded being for a number of years the largest wholesale and retail grocery house in Southern Illinois. In the year 1904, he embarked in the merchandising on a still more extensive scale by organizing what has since been known as the Pittenger & Davis Mercantile Company, and establishing a department store which has grown to mammoth proportions and is now one of the largest and most successful establishments of the kind in this part of the state.

Up to the year 1906, Pittenger & Davis were the largest coal producers in Illinois, employing for a number of years from nine hundred to a thousand men and doing a business second to no coal company in the West and comparing favorably with the old and well established firms of Pennsylvania and the other eastern states. While always having in view his own interests he has also been untiring in his efforts to build up the city and promote its material growth. Among his efforts in this line is the beautiful and commodious opera house which he recently erected and which is conceded by traveling men and others capable of judging to be one of the finest and most tastefully arranged and best managed edifices of the kind outside of Chicago. It was built to meet a long felt want on the part of the public, and under the joint management of Pittenger & Son, nothing has been spared to make it realize the purposes for which it was intended and prove a commodious, comfortable and attractive place of entertainment.

Colonel Pittenger is essentially a self-made man, and what he has accumulated is the result of his own industry and successful management. From the humble station of a news-boy on the railroad, he has steadily advanced to the high place in the business world which he now occupies.

Colonel Pittenger's honorable military record entitles him to the esteem and confidence of every true patriot and lover of his country and its institutions, and the scars and wounds secured on the bloody field of conflict not only attest his loyalty, but constitute the patents to an honorable nobility.

Colonel Pittenger's continued advancement and great success in the business world have not been permitted to interfere with his obligations to his fellow men and his duties to the public. As already stated he has long been interested in whatever tends to benefit the community and as a factor of the body politic he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and has been one of its trusted counselors and influential leaders in county and state affairs, besides taking an active part in a number of national campaigns. He is loyal to the principles of his

party and as a reward for valuable political services was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Tanner, and later in the staff of Governor Yates, which position he filled with becoming dignity and through the medium of which he became widely and favorably known among the leading public men of the state. Between Governor Tanner and himself a warm personal friendship was maintained for many years, the two having been comrades during their military experience in the South, and it was there that the intimacy which bound them together in such close and tender ties had its origin.

The Spanish-American war afforded Colonel Pittenger another opportunity to demonstrate his patriotism and love of country, for no sooner had the struggle commenced than he began recruiting a regiment which on being completed he was elected colonel without a dissenting vote. Although of brief duration his career as a commander of his regiment was eminently creditable and honorable to himself and a source of pride to his friends and fellow citizens of Marion county. Although never an office seeker nor an aspirant for public honors, the colonel from time to time has filled various positions of responsibility and trust, including besides those already mentioned and others, that of president of the Illinois Bureau of Labor, the duties of which he has always discharged in an able and satisfactory manner for the past six years, and still holds the appointment, adding much to his reputation as a capable and high-minded official. For a number of years he has taken a leading part in all the larger enterprises for the improvement of Centralia, erecting four modern business blocks which have been valuable contributions to the city's material prosperity, besides the opera house already mentioned and many private residences.

The domestic chapter in the history of Colonel Pittenger has been one of ideal character and it would be impertinence to more than lift the veil from the sacred precincts, where much of his inspiration, courage and confidence have originated and where the grateful influence supplied by the presence of an intelligent and refined wife and mother prevail. Mrs. Pittenger, formerly Lizzie Willard, the congenial daughter of Capt. George Willard, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was born in St. Louis, and the ceremony by which her name was changed to the one she now so honorably bears, was solemnized in the year 1868. Two children have been born to this marriage, the older of whom, a daughter by the name of Carrie, became the wife of John Calvin Brown, died at the age of twenty-seven years, leaving one child, a dear little girl, Fae Pittenger Brown, who lives with her grandparents and gladdens and brightens their hearts and home. George, the second in order of birth, and his father's partner, is a young man of exemplary character and superior business ability and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens of Centralia. He was born in the year 1879, and was married in 1905, to Estell Kupferle, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Sufficient has been said of our subject to prove him entitled to a place in the front ranks of the brave, energetic, self-made men of his adopted state, those who, by well directed enterprise and unswerving honor have wrought nobly and well and who from the pinnacle of large success look back over lives of honor and rectitude in which is found little to criticise, but much to commend.

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## A. M. SELEY.

Although well known and highly esteemed the subject of this sketch is inclined to be averse to any notice savoring of adulation and prefers to let his achievements rather than the fulsome praise of the chronicler speak for him, and in giving this sketch only facts are adhered to meriting recognition.

A. M. Seley, retired florist, was born at Cambridge, Vermont, June 28, 1829, the son of Samuel and Charlotte (Moore) Seley, the former having been born in the state of New York, where he worked on a farm. He died in Vermont. The subject's mother was also born in the state of New York and died in Vermont. Six children four boys and two girls were born to the parents of our subject, A. M., being the third in order of birth.

When seventeen years old, our subject went to Massachusetts, then to Keene, New Hampshire, where he worked at his trade, that of comb-maker, which he had learned at Holleston, Massachusetts. After working at this trade for eight years, giving his employers entire satisfaction, he came to Marion county, Illinois, settling in the hamlet of Centralia in 1854, and began work in the station house of the railroad. At that time there were no houses on the prairie and Centralia could not then be called a town. He boarded at Central City and carried water two and one-half miles in jugs to be used for drinking purposes. The same year, 1854, the Illinois Central Railroad was built, the branch from Centralia to Chicago having been built the following year in 1855. It was necessary to haul lumber twenty miles west of Centralia, the nearest railroad point, to build the houses in this vicinity. The local mines were then unheard of. In 1873, our subject helped put down the first mine, No. 1, with F. C. Cole as his companion. While thus engaged he met with a severe accident, by the wire rope which was used to pull up the coal catching around his left leg which was broken twice and three ribs were broken, his hip was also broken and he lay for some time unable to move.

Our subject was Street Commissioner of Centralia for two years. Being a good carpenter, Mr. Seley was employed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for nineteen years in construction work and in various departments. He was also engineer and in the shops and round-house. He gave this company entire satisfaction in every capacity and won the hearty approval of his employers.

RESIDENCE OF F. P. MILLER,
Centralia, Illinois.

F. P. MILLER.

Mr. Seley was proprietor of a green-house for a period of twenty years, having made a great success of this work for which he had peculiar natural endowments. He began when the business was in its infancy and saw it grow to vast proportions. He finally sold out to J. W. Ross and has retired from active business. He became widely known as a florist and was one of the leading men in this line of work in Southern Illinois. He was married first to Henrietta Howe, a native of Massachusetts, the daughter of William Howe, and to this union one son has been born, George H. Seley, living at Thomasville, Missouri. Our subject's second marriage was to Susan Giles, the date of their wedding occurring December 25, 1900. She was the daughter of Clark and Margaret (Sweeney) Johnson. There were four children in her father's family, two boys and two girls, of whom our subject's wife was the oldest.

In politics Mr. Seley is a Republican, having first voted for James Buchanan and he has voted for every Republican candidate since then with the exception of one, and that was because he could not get to the polls to cast his ballot. Four of the subject's brothers served in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. Our subject was Alderman of Centralia for seven terms. He was reared a Baptist. Mr. Seley has lived to see Centralia develop from a wild prairie site to a prosperous city of twelve thousand inhabitants and he has kept pace with her industries and assisted very materially in her development. He resides in a beautiful and comfortable home at the corner of South and Maple streets where he is happy with his good wife. Mr. Seley is the only railroad man living in Centralia, who was here fifty-eight years ago, being the last and only one of the original number of men who were first identified with railroading here. Mr. Seley is well known throughout this locality and has scores of warm personal friends who admire and respect him for what he has done in the development of the community.

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## FRANKLIN PIERCE MILLER.

No resident in Centralia township, Marion county, is deserving of specific mention in a book of this nature more than the subject of this sketch, owing to the fact that he has led a very industrious and honorable life, and is widely known as one of the leading fruit dealers in the Middle West.

Franklin Pierce Miller was born in Caledonia, Pulaski county, Illinois, October 23, 1852, the son of Henry and Catherine (Coover) Miller, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Maryland. Henry Miller, who grew up in North Carolina, was a farmer and he also engaged in real estate speculation. He located in Jonesboro, Union county, Illinois, in the early settlement of the county, and was one of the pioneers of that locality. His father was a pioneer merchant there and also run a tannery. He was accustomed to take leather

to St. Louis and trade for merchandise. The subject's grandfather Miller raised a large family and died in Union county, this state. The father of the subject had only a limited education, but he later devoted much time to home-study and became a well read man. He was a Democrat and took much interest in political affairs, a member of the German Reformed church, in which he took a great interest, while his wife was a member of the Lutheran church. The subject's mother had the first cook stove brought into Jonesboro and also owned one of the first sewing machines, which she operated for many years. Henry Miller passed away in 1872, at the age of fifty-seven years, and his wife survived until 1898. The following children were born to them: George, now deceased, having died at the age of fifty-seven years, married first a Miss Castleman, and his second wife was Addie Phillips. He died near Anna, Illinois. He was a teacher in early life, and later a commission merchant in Chicago. Andrew J., the second child, is deceased; he was a merchant at Cobden, Illinois, and married Allie Phillips; Alice, the third child, married Arthur Moss, who is deceased; she is living at Anna, Illinois; John, the fourth child, who was a merchant at Anna, Illinois, and who married Mollie Green, is deceased. Franklin Pierce, our subject, was the fifth child in order of birth. Mary married James N. Dickison, a merchant and a director of the First National Bank at Anna, Illinois. David Watson is a grain and lumber dealer at Winnebago, Minnesota; Caleb Monroe lives at Anna, Illinois; he is a farmer and fruit grower in Southern Illinois. He owns about four hundred acres of fruit, all kinds of vegetables, devoting especial attention to asparagus growing. He owns the opera house block and other valuable real estate and is interested in the bank at Anna.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the home schools and remained a member of the family circle until he was nineteen years old, when he clerked in his brother's store at Cobden, Illinois, where he remained for one year and then went to Chicago, where he was engaged with his brother, George, in the commission business on South Water street for about eight years. He closed up that business and came to Centralia in 1889, and bought his present home. He first put out twenty acres of strawberries the first year and the next year ten acres more and later planted many apple and peach trees. He raises mostly small fruits, apples and Elberta peaches. He has been a fruit grower and dealer at Centralia on an extensive scale for the past twenty years, the firm name being F. P. Miller & Company, fruit dealers and brokers. They buy fruit from Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and all of the southern states and their trade extends as far north as this county. They are the largest dealers in Illinois and are known throughout the country. Their offices are in the Merchants' State Bank building in Centralia. J. E. Hefter, of Centralia, is a partner in the firm. They are known as "The Fruit Kings." Their business is a credit to this county and

is of much importance in establishing in other states the prestige of the locality in commercial and horticultural lines.

The subject of this sketch built his modern and nicely furnished home in 1900 and his substantial and attractive barn in 1908.

Mr. Miller's happy domestic life began in July 8, 1885, when he was united in marriage with Laura Hoag, a native of Centralia, Illinois, the daughter of Peter and Carolina Hoag, natives of New York. They are both deceased. He was foreman of the blacksmith shop of the Illinois Central Railroad for forty years. Two bright children have added sunshine to the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, namely: Myrtle L., the wife of Robert Goodale, of Centralia, Illinois, where he is a wholesale manufacturer of ice cream. The second child of the subject is named Dwight Paul, who is at this writing attending Blees Military Academy at Macon, Missouri. He is a graduate of the Centralia high school.

In his fraternal relations the subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Queen City lodge, at Centralia, Illinois; also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen. The family attends the Baptist church.

Mr. Miller started in life under none too favorable environment, but being ambitious and a man of industry, rare common sense and foresight, he has always prospered and today is ranked among the progressive and substantial citizens of Marion county, Illinois. He learned much in the way of being a general business man from his father, who was one of the well known men of industry in his day, having conducted a saw and grist-mill which were run by water-power with an old-style propeller saw. It was located on Mill creek, Union county. He also owned a large maple grove and made maple syrup and sugar.

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## MATTHEW S. WALLIS.

Mr. Wallis, who comes of an old and honored North Carolina family, is now living in retirement in Centralia, Illinois, having spent a life of industry and frugality, which can be vouched for by the neighbors among whom his fifty-two long years in Clinton county were spent. He is one of those whose presense in any gathering is a sure indication of geniality and comradeship.

Our subject was born at Walnut Hill, Marion county, Illinois, on August 11, 1833, being the son of John G. and Susanna (Smith) Wallis, both natives of North Carolina. His mother, who was the daughter of Isaac Smith, came in 1825, at the age of twelve years, to Marion county, where her father settled on a farm at Walnut Hill. Here Isaac Smith went to work and spent his life in making improvements upon his land and in the course of time dying there. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, namely: Franklin, Miller, Newton, Lucinda, Bickie, Susanna (the mother of our subject), Jane, Rachael and Pollie. Isaac

Smith married secondly Ruth Janes, a native of North Carolina, who died at Salem. Three children were born to this union: Lena, Ann and Henry H. Our subject's grandfather on the father's side was Matthew Wallis, who married a Miss Cobb, of North Carolina. They lived for many years in North Carolina where his wife died; he died some time afterwards in Texas. They were the parents of eight children: Martin, John G. (our subject's father), Richard, Sylvester, Matthew, Washington, Elizabeth and Salina.

John G. Wallis was educated in the common schools of North Carolina. He came in 1830 to Morgan county, Illinois (near Alton), where he spent one season and then moved to Walnut Hill. Here he taught school and did some farming, having bought a farm two miles west of Walnut Hill, at Grand Prairie, Jefferson county, which comprised one hundred and sixty acres of government land. This he started to improve and lived on the same for twenty years until he moved to Clinton county, Illinois, in 1853, to a spot two miles west of Centralia, where he took a farm of five hundred acres. His wife died on February 22, 1877, and he died in the year 1885. He was through life a staunch Democrat and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his wife were the parents of eight children: Matthew S. (our subject), William M., deceased, who lived in Clinton county, Illinois, and was for a period of four years a member of Company H, of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the war; Elizabeth, who married John C. Smith and lived in Clinton county, Illinois, both now deceased; Newton W., who is a carpenter by trade, was in Company H, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served four years; he went to La Butte county, Kansas; John C. was also in Company H, of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and also served four years in active service; he is a farmer in Belmont, Oklahoma; Silas was in Company E, of the Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served five years, having run away as a boy and enlisted; he is a farmer and carpenter and resides five miles east of Mt. Vernon, Illinois; Isaac S. is a farmer in Clinton county, and Joseph who died in infancy.

The subject of our sketch as a boy had little chance to go to school. Whenever he did go, it was to an old log building in which greased paper was used for window glass, and in which the benches were made of split logs. There was an abundance of game in the county at the time and Matthew became an expert hunter, killing his first deer at the early age of eleven. He lived with his parents at Walnut Hill until his marriage, which took place on March 17, 1853, when he espoused Sarah Catherine Smith, who was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, one and a half miles southeast of Walnut Hill, and was the daughter of Miller and Polly Wilson (Porter) Smith, both North Carolina folk, who came to Illinois in 1830 and located on Walnut Hill Prairie in Jefferson county, Illinois, where they got

one hundred and sixty acres of government land. His wife died and he married a second time, Martha Parkinson, of Jefferson county, Illinois. Miller Smith and his first wife were the parents of nine children: William, who was in the Civil war; John C., now deceased: Samuel, deceased, who was in Company H, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; James, who served in the army during the war, is also dead; Clark was in Company H, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Joseph resides in Centerville, Kansas, and was a member of Company E, Sixty-second Regiment; McHenry lives at Woodward, Oklahoma, and was also a member of the Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Company H); Sarah C is the wife of the subject of our sketch, and Ellen, who married Isaac Dew, is dead. Martha Parkinson was previously married to a Mr. McWilliams and became the mother of two sons, Hugh and Silas, both of whom served in the war and are now dead.

Matthew S. Wallis and his wife were the parents of nine children, five of whom grew up. In order of birth they were: Wesley Washington, who died single at the age of twenty-six; Florence, who married George Berry, lives at Carlyle, Illinois, with her husband and her two children, Murray and Helen L.; Louretta A. married Samuel P. Boren, of Clinton, Illinois, and has three children, Walter, Hayden and Mabel; Harvey Leander, a carpenter and farmer of Centralia township, married Sallie Borup and has four children, Mathew A., Minnie, Flora and Maude; Helen Lelia married Clarence D. May, grocer, of Centralia, on January 15, 1890. Her husband, who was born in Centralia October 19, 1871, was the son of Thomas R. and Nancy B. (Kail) May. Thomas R. was a native of Virginia and his wife of Ohio. They came to Centralia in 1856, where Thomas R. was associated with E. S. Condit in the grain and lumber business for several years, and in the milling business of May, Johnson & Cunningham. Previously he was associated with Peter Heiss in the same business. While engaged in milling operations he was seized with a paralytic stroke and died in 1885; his wife died in 1885. Thomas R. May was a Mason and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. They had seven children: Jackson, Asbury, Maggie, Albert, Florence, Sumner and Clarence D. Clarence D. was educated at the common schools, after which he engaged in business with W. W. Scott, grocer, for about fifteen years, and later with J. W. Danhour, Courtney Brothers and the Pittenger & Davis Mercantile Company, of Centralia. He was Tax Collector of Centralia for two years and is a Republican voter. In 1908 he started his grocery store at 215 East Fifth street, South. He is a Knight of Pythias, a Redman, an Odd Fellow of the No. 179 Queen City Lodge of Centralia. He and his wife have five children: Albert, Edwin, Ralph and Leslie and Bessie, who are twins.

Matthew S. Wallis and his wife, after their marriage, lived in Clinton county, Illinois, three miles west of Centralia, and here for fifty-two years he carried on a gen-

eral farming and fruit growing business. In January, 1905, he moved to Centralia, where he has since lived a life of retirement. He owns two dwellings in Centralia. He is a Republican in politics and was a School Director for over thirty years, also Justice of the Peace four years. He has also held other local offices. He helped to build the Baltimore & Ohio and the Illinois Central railroads. He made the first five hundred ties for the road at Centralia. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are very popular. On the occasion of their golden wedding celebration some time ago as many as one hundred and three friends attended.

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## W. B. GOODALE.

W. B. Goodale was born in Centralia, Marion county, August 17, 1855, the son of William and Mary (Sherwood) Goodale, who were the parents of five children, four boys and one girl, of whom our subject was the fourth in order of birth. He bears the distinction of being the first white male child born in Centralia. The parents of our subject were Eastern people. They both passed away when our subject was about thirteen years of age. W. B. Goodale received his early education in Centralia. When in his "teens" he went to work for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, learning the machinist's trade, at which he worked, giving entire satisfaction, with this company for a period of fourteen years, at the expiration of which time he had accumulated sufficient money to buy a fruit farm near the city, and for the next fifteen years he applied his skill and industry to raising small fruits of all kinds with great success, when he sold his farm and began the manufacture of ice cream, having purchased an interest in a plant in 1901. At that time the yearly output of the plant was very small, but under the efficient management of our subject the capacity was gradually increased as trade poured in from all sides until now the output is fifteen times greater than formerly.

The plant has been thoroughly remodeled in every way, having all the latest equipment for the business, is thoroughly sanitary and always kept very clean. The product of this well known plant is shipped to over fifty cities and towns throughout Southern Illinois. The cream is bought from Elgin and Chicago markets and the milk is obtained from the dairymen in and about Centralia.

The plant proper is forty by seventy-five feet. All milk and cream is here thoroughly pasteurized by the most complete process. It is the only firm in the city that carries the state inspector's certificate, being up to the standard required by the state. This firm also manufacture all their own ice and cold storage, and recently purchased the factory and equipment of the Mt. Vernon Ice Cream Company.

W. B. Goodale was united in marriage to Mary E. Wild on October 27, 1881. She is the daughter of Samuel and Ann Wild,

one of the old English families of Centralia. The wife of the subject is the oldest of three girls in the Wild family. One son has blessed the home of our subject and wife, named Robert W., who is a full partner with his father in business and a young man of great ability and promise of a future replete with happiness and success. Robert W. Goodale married Myrtle Miller on January 9, 1907. She is the only daughter of Frank and Laura (Hoag) Miller, the father of Mrs. Goodale being a prominent fruit grower and commission merchant of Centralia. Robert W. Goodale is regarded by all who know him as a thoroughly modern business man and one of the rising young men of Centralia. His education, natural ability and commendable qualities have well fitted him for an active and thorough business career.

In politics both our subject and his son vote for the character of the man rather than the party, although they are sometimes counted upon as being Democrats, especially in national issues. Religiously they are Baptists. Both father and son are thorough, practical men in every respect. W. B. Goodale in former years was a member of the United Workmen. Robert is a member of the Modern Woodmen lodge at Centralia.

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## BEN W. STORER.

Mr. Storer is one of those estimable characters whose integrity and strong personality must force them into an admirable place among the citizens of any community, who command the respect of their contemporaries and their posterity.

Ben W. Storer, the well known grocer, was born in Centralia, Illinois, July 19, 1868, the son of Samuel and Susan B. (Bates) Storer, and he has taken part in the development of his native village, which he has seen grow to a thriving city. The parents of our subject reared a family of five children, three boys and two girls, of whom Ben W. was the fourth in order of birth.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Centralia public schools. He first began his business career in a grocery store, working for Barton & Stevenson, with whom he worked for two years, giving entire satisfaction. He then took a position with the R. D. Beaver Grocery Company, remaining in their employ for four years with equal success, when he engaged with Colonel Pittenger in the same business, continuing there for four years, building up an excellent trade, at the expiration of which time he embarked in the grocery business for himself. Having mastered all the details of this special line, his success from the first was assured, as time soon substantiated.

Our subject was united in marriage with Mabel Kerr, of Centralia, the daughter of the late J. N. Kerr, former editor of the Centralia Sentinel and Mayor of the city for several years, our subject's wife being the oldest member of the family. To Mr. and Mrs. Storer two bright and interesting sons have been born, namely: Wilson Bates and Ben Wade, Jr., both now in school.

Our subject is a member of Helmet Lodge,

Knights of Pythias No. 26, of Centralia. In politics he is a loyal Republican, and religiously he was reared a Presbyterian.

In 1892 our subject began business at 114 East Broadway, having here launched successfully a grocery store, which steadily grew in its volume of business, until now his store is known throughout the community, his trade extending all over the city and to all parts of the county. He has a neat, up-to-date store and carries a full line of fancy groceries, canned goods, fruits and vegetables of all kinds in season. He employs eight clerks and runs three wagons. His trade is very largely among the best class of people of Centralia, where he is known to all classes as a man of honest principles.

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## ROBERT ROHL.

Conspicuous among the representative citizens and progressive business men of Marion county, Illinois, is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this article, who has by his great industry, wise economy and sound judgment developed a good business.

Robert Rohl was born in Marquette, Michigan, January 14, 1856, the son of Carl and Caroline (Weiland) Rohl, both natives of Germany, the father having come from Prussia and the mother from Wurtemburg. They both came to America when young and were married in Marquette, Michigan. They were the parents of nine children, of whom our subject is the oldest child of the four now living. His younger brother, August, lives in Centralia.

Robert Rohl's early life was spent in Marquette, Michigan, where he acquired his education. While yet a boy he began clerking in a hardware store, where he gave entire satisfaction to his employer for three years. He afterward worked at odd jobs, such as carrying hod, stone and brick mason work, mixed mortar and did general, all-around work on brick, stone and frame building construction. After two years of this kind of hustling he went to Minnesota, where he worked on a farm for five years in the summer and during the winter months cut cordwood and sold pumps. Then he returned to Marquette, Michigan, and went to work in the powder mills, making black powder, having worked there for one year, at the end of which time he and his younger brother, August, conducted a beer bottling plant in that city, which they successfully conducted for six months, when our subject bought August's interests in the business and continued it for four years from 1881 to 1886. While in this business he added soda water, bottling and supply trade to his already large business. He then sold his business in Marquette and came to Centralia and began in the same business, where he bought out Mr. Hayes in 1886, and has since continued with marked success, his busness being located at 117 North Oak street. He paid fifteen hundred dollars for the plant and has so increased the trade and the value of the plant until it is now worth several times that

amount. His goods are shipped to the whole surrounding country, throughout Southern Illinois, and new territory is constantly being added, for the superior quality of his goods is recognized by all, and new customers are constantly coming to him. Mr. Rohl now carries about thirty towns on his shipping list and does a general carbonated soda water, ginger ale and all sorts of temperance drink business, also wholesale and retail, for beers, bar supplies and soda water fountains.

Our subject was married to Anna Stabler in May, 1881, and four children have been born to this union, namely: Thersa, Anna, Caroline and Robert, Jr. Anna married George F. Hails, of Centralia, a switchman on the Illinois Central Railroad.

In politics our subject is a Republican, and religiously he was reared a Protestant. He has always taken a great interest in local political affairs and his political friends honored him by electing him Mayor of Centralia, his term extending from 1901 to 1903. He was Alderman of the Fourth Ward for two terms. During his incumbency in these positions the city was carefully looked after and many public interests promulgated, so that his record was one of which anyone might well be proud.

Mr. Rohl in his fraternal relations is a member of Helmet lodge, Knights of Pythias, also the Red Men and Pocahontas. He belongs to the Turners, also the United Commercial Travelers. He is a member of the Travelers' Protective Association, and was secretary and treasurer for four years of the United Commercial Travelers. He was chosen president of the Illinois State Bottlers' Protective Association for two years. He was a state delegate to the convention of the National Bottlers' Protective Association, held in Denver in 1907.

The subject's father is still living at Marquette, Michigan, at the age of eighty-two years. His step-mother is also living at the same age. Our subject's mother died when forty years old. Grandfather Rohl died in Germany at the advanced age of ninety-six years, and his maternal grandfather died at the age of seventy-eight years.

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## GEORGE W. SISSON.

The great Empire state has sent many men of worth and sterling mettle into the Middle West, who have done much to foster its development, of which number the subject of this sketch is a worthy example, having been born in Dunkirk, New York, April 21, 1835, in Chautauqua county, the son of John and Amanda (Waite) Sisson, the former a native of Eastern New York and the latter of Chenango county, that state. They went to Dunkirk in 1812. He was a teamster and farmer and he lived there until his death in 1883, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, who also reached the same age, died in 1884. Seven children were born to them, namely: Louisa, deceased; Henry Alfred; Susan Jane, Daniel W., John W., George W. and Edward K.

The subject of this sketch was the only

one who came to Illinois. He was educated in the common schools and he lived under his parental roof until he was twenty years of age. He learned the carpenter's and builder's trade at Dunkirk, New York. In 1855 he went to Strawberry Point, Clayton county, Iowa, and in 1864 he came to Centralia, Illinois, and started to work at his trade, and has been a contractor and builder ever since. He has built more houses in Centralia than any other one man and he has always been regarded as a first class workman and his jobs are always satisfactory when finished, for he does his work well and conscientiously.

Mr. Sisson was married in April, 1859, to Mary E. Herrin, of Clayton county, Iowa. She was the daughter of John and Catherine (Trersbach) Herrin, both natives of Berwick, Pennsylvania. They came west in 1834 and located in Jefferson county, Indiana. He was a carpenter by trade, and in 1854 he went to Clayton county, Iowa, and in 1863 came to Centralia, Illinois, where he worked in the Illinois Central shops as a carpenter. He died in 1884 and his wife died in 1891. Six children were born to them as follows: Rachael, who lives at Cedro-Wooley, Washington; Jane also lives in the state of Washington; Mary is the subject's wife; Sarah is living in Washington; Samuel lives in Tacoma, Washington; Morris lives in Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Sisson were the parents of eight children, two of whom are now deceased, named as follows: Harry E., of Centralia, is foreman of the Illinois Central shops. He married Mary Baldridge and four children have been born to them, Grace, Bessie, Ray and Ralph. The third in order of birth was Nora, who is the wife of William Wisher, of Springfield, Illinois, and the mother of these children: Clarence, Orville (deceased), Percy, Florence, Gladys, Claude, Rollie and Ray. Fred married first Norma Huddleston and second Elizabeth Rury. He is a painter at Belleville, Illinois, and the following children were born to him by his first wife: Mary, Harry and Clyde, and he has one son, Walter, by his second wife. Myrtle, the sixth child of the subject, married Perry L. Walker, of Centralia, an engineer on the Illinois Central, and they have the following children: Oren, Helen and Zora. Maude is the wife of Henry Taake, of Centralia, and they have two children, Howard and Herbert. Jennie married William W. Huddleston, of Centralia, and they have one child, Iva May.

Mr. Sisson, our subject, was Alderman of Centralia in 1870 and 1871, and he filled an unexpired term as Mayor, during which time he faithfully served this community. He is a loyal Democrat and has always taken a great deal of interest in political affairs. He is a member of the Carpenters' Union, of Centralia, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church here. He was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias of Centralia. No man in this city is better known than Mr. Sisson and no one is held in higher favor in both business and social circles, for his life has been one of integrity and honor.

## HON. D. W. HOLSTLAW.

Few names in Marion county are as widely known and as highly honored as the one which appears at the head of this review. For many years as a farmer, banker and prominent business man, D. W. Holstlaw has ranked and also occupies a conspicuous place in business and state. On both sides of his family Mr. Holstlaw springs from sturdy antecedents and he has every reason to be proud of his forbears. His father, Daniel S. Holstlaw, was a stock dealer and farmer, being a native of Kentucky and widely known and highly esteemed citizen. He became a resident of this county about 1830, settling in Stevenson township, where in due time he accumulated a large and valuable estate and achieved much more than local reputation as breeder and dealer in live stock, besides attaining an honorable standing as a public spirited citizen and enterprising man of affairs. Daniel S. Holstlaw did much to promote the material progress of the section of country in which he lived, and was equally interested in the social and moral advancement of the community, doing all within his power to benefit his neighbors and fellow citizens, and leaving to them the memory of a useful life and an honorable name when called from the scenes of his labors and triumphs on the fifth day of December, 1905. The maiden name of Mrs. Daniel Holstlaw was Ruth Wade Middleton. She was born in Tennessee and is still living on the old family homestead in Stevenson township, where, surrounded by relatives and friends, she is passing the evening of a well spent life with nothing in the future to fear or in the past to regret. The family of this estimable couple consisted of eleven children, all of whom are living. A more extended mention of this family will be found upon another page of this volume.

Daniel W. Holstlaw was born February 5, 1849, at the family home in Stevenson township, and there spent the years of his childhood and youth, learning at an early age the lessons of industry, economy and self-reliance, which had much to do in forming a well rounded character and fitting him for the subsequent duties of life. When old enough to be of service he helped with the labors of the field and in due time became a valuable assistant to his father in the latter's live stock interests and other business, proving faithful to his various duties and worthy of the trust reposed in his integrity and honor. Meanwhile as opportunities permitted he attended the common schools of the neighborhood, but by reason of his services being required at home his education was somewhat limited. In after years, however, he made up very largely for this deficiency by a wide range of reading and careful observation, but more especially by his relations with his fellow men in various business capacities, thus becoming the possessor of a fund of valuable practical knowledge, which could not have been obtained from schools or colleges.

Mr. Holstlaw spent his minority under the parental roof, in the cultivation of the

farm and otherwise looking after his parents, but in the year 1870 he severed his home ties to accept a clerkship in a mercantile house in the town of Iuka. After serving in the capacity of clerk until becoming an efficient salesman and acquiring a knowledge of the business he formed a partnership with James W. Humphries, and during the two years ensuing the firm conducted a thriving trade and forged rapidly to the front, among the leading merchants of the town. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Holstlaw purchased his partner's interest and adding very materially to the stock, soon built up a large and lucrative patronage, and it was not long until he became one of the most successful business men of the county, a reputation he sustained during the thirty odd years which he devoted to mercantile life. Meantime he saw a favorable opening at Iuka for the banking business, and in compliance with the suggestions of many of his fellow townsmen and others as well as consulting his own inclinations, he finally established a bank in his store, which soon formed a valuable adjunct to the business interests of the town and surrounding country. After conducting the two lines of business jointly until 1907, he disposed of his mercantile interests, and since that time has devoted his entire attention to banking, establishing in Iuka the Holstlaw Bank, which is now one of the most successful and popular institutions of the kind, not only in Marion county, but in the southern part of the state. The growth of the bank in public favor has more than met the high expectations of Mr. Holstlaw and others interested in its success, the patronage, which takes a wide range, being liberal, but all that could reasonably be desired, and the solidity of the institution beyond the shadow of a doubt.

As the executive head and practical manager of the bank, Mr. Holstlaw exemplifies the sound judgment, wise discretion and rare foresight which have ever characterized his business dealing, while his familiarity with financial matters enables him to conduct the institution in the broad though wisely conservative spirit which bespeaks its continuous growth and solidity. The bank building is an elegant modern structure, erected especially adapted for the purpose and amply equipped with all the appliances necessary to the successful prosecution of the business, the safe, furniture and other fixtures being of the latest and most approved patterns and calculated to satisfy the taste of the most critical and exacting. Mr. Holstlaw is also a stockholder and director of the Salem National Bank and also the bank at St. Peter.

In addition to his long and eminently successful career in business, Mr. Holstlaw has for many years been one of the leading politicians of Marion county, his activity in political circles, however, being by no means confined to local affairs, but state wide in its influence. He is firm and unchanging in his allegiance to Democratic principles and mid all vicissitudes in which the party has been subject during the last two decades, he has never wavered in his loyalty, nor when necessary hesitated to make sacrifices for

its success. Judicious in counsel and an untiring worker, he has been a standard bearer in a number of campaigns and it was not until recently that he consented to serve his party in a public capacity, although frequently importuned and solicited by his many friends to accept the offices for which by native training he is eminently fitted. In the year 1908 he was elected to the upper house of the General Assembly, and although but fairly entering upon his official duties he has already made his influence felt among his brother Senators, and bids fair to render his constituency and the state valuable service and earn an honorable record among the distinguished legislators of the commonwealth.

On January 3, 1875, Mr. Holstlaw and Clara R. Stevenson were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, a union blessed with two children, the older a son, Herschel D., and the younger a daughter, who answers to the name of Florence E.

Herschel D. Holstlaw, whose birth occurred on December 20, 1875, was educated in the home schools and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and since beginning life for himself has been associated with his father, being at this time cashier of the Holstlaw Bank and a man of fine business ability. He was married October 3, 1900, to Louise Tully, of Xenia, Illinois, whose parents, Joseph E. and Fannie (Paine) Tully, still live in that town, the father being a banker and merchant, and one of the oldest of three children. Mrs. Holstlaw is the oldest of three children born to these parents, her two brothers, Joseph M. and William Paine Tully, being residents of Xenia, and associated with their father in merchandising and banking. Florence E., the subject's second child, married Albert E. Kelly, of North Vernon, Indiana, but now a resident of Iuka, Illinois, where he is engaged in the mercantile trade at the old Holstlaw stand.

Mr. Holstlaw's activity in business together with his superior methods and honorable dealing has resulted greatly to his financial advantage and he is now one of the wealthy and reliable men of Marion county, being in independent circumstances, with more than a sufficiency of this world's goods to render his future free from care and anxiety. Additional to his mercantile, banking and other interests at Iuka, he owns several valuable farms in various parts of the county and is also quite extensively interested in live stock, being one of the largest breeders and raisers of fine cattle in this part of the state, these and his other holdings indicating the energy and capacity of a mind peculiarly endowed for large and important enterprises.

Clara R. Stevenson, who became the wife of Hon. D. W. Holstlaw, as stated in a preceding paragraph, is a native of Stevenson township and a daughter of Hon. Samuel E. Stevenson, in whose honor the township was named. Mr. Stevenson was born in Ohio August 9, 1819, and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Kagy, was also a native of Ohio. The Stevensons were among the pioneer settlers of Fairfield coun-

ty, Ohio, and it was there that Samuel E. spent his youth, beginning to earn his own living at the early age of six years. Later he received eight dollars per month for his services as a farm laborer, and by industry and strict economy succeeded in saving in four years the sum of one hundred dollars, his expenses for clothing during that time amounting to only forty dollars. Going on horseback to Illinois, he invested his savings in cattle, which he drove to Ohio and sold at a liberal profit, the venture proving so successful that he decided to continue the business. During the several years following he made a number of trips to and from Illinois , buying cattle and disposing of them at handsome figures, and in this way laid the foundation of what subsequently became an ample fortune. After his marriage to Miss Kagy, which took place in Marion county, Illinois, in 1848, he located in what is now Stevenson township, where he entered a large tract of land and engaged in farming and stock raising, devoting especial attention to the breeding of cattle, in which he met with the most gratifying success. Later he became interested in public affairs and in due time rose to a position of considerable influence among his fellow citizens, who in recognition of valuable political services elected him in 1866 to the lower house of the Legislature.

Mr. Stevenson was one of the leading Democrats of his day in Marion county and achieved a wide reputation throughout the state as an able and adroit politician. He filled worthily a number of positions of honor and trust, won the esteem of the people irrespective of party alignment and became one of the most popular men of his time in Southern Illinois. In connection with farming and stock raising he held large interests in the Sandoval coal mines and was also a heavy stockholder in the Salem National Bank and appeared to succeed in all of the enterprises to which he devoted his attention. He not only gave his children the best educational advantages the country afforded, but also provided liberally for their material welfare by giving each a good start when they left home to begin life for themselves. He was long a sincere member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife, and spared no pains in instructing his children in the truths of religion and the necessity of moral conduct as the only basis of a true and successful life. Mrs. Stevenson died in 1876 and her husband in the year 1899, the loss of both being greatly deplored and profoundly mourned by their many friends in Marion and other counties of Southern Illinois.

The children of Samuel E. and Elizabeth Stevenson, nine in number, were as follows: Clara B., wife of Hon. D. W. Holstlaw; Marion T., a farmer and stock dealer of Marion county; Joanna, widow of the late Aaron Warner, of Stevenson township, where she now resides; Edgar, for some years one of the leading teachers of Marion county and a young man of noble aims and high ideals, who departed this life November, 1878, in the prime of his physical and mental powers. He began school work at

the age of eighteen, soon attained an honorable standing as an educator, and at the time of his death was considered one of the finest and most accomplished instructors in this part of the state. Homer R., the fifth in order of birth, married Clara Humphries and devotes his attention to farming, in which his success has been very gratifying. Van C., who married Ella Brunton, lives on the old family homestead and is also a successful tiller of the soil; Frank M., the seventh of the family, was graduated from Illinois College in 1886, and the year following was killed by lightning. He, too, was a young man of intelligence and culture and his untimely death terminated what promised to be a useful and honorable career. Anna, who married Frank Boynton, of Salem, is deceased, and Maggie, the youngest of the family, is the wife of W. E. Irvin, and lives in Salem.

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## THOMAS M. LANE.

The honorable gentleman whose name appears above is entitled to wear the badge indicating that he is one of the brave "boys in blue," and while some casual thinker might not attach much importance to this fact, those who rightly consider the matter know that no greater badge of honor could be conferred upon a man.

Thomas M. Lane was born in Madison county, Ohio, August 19, 1844, the son of Hooper and Margaret (Martin) Lane, who were the parents of four children, our subject being the oldest in order of birth. Hooper Lane was born in Ohio, as was also his wife.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was gained in Washington county, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm and labored hard as a boy and young man until 1861, when on June 15th of that year, being unable to resist the call of his government for help in its hour of need, he enlisted in the Tenth Iowa Infantry, under Colonel Parsell, of Keokuk, Iowa, and was mustered into the service of the United States September 28, 1861. He was in Company D, under Captain Berry, of Boone county, Iowa. He remained with this company until 1863, taking part in all its engagements, when he re-enlisted at Huntsville, Alabama, and was transferred to Company E of the same regiment as a veteran, April 1, 1864, by Captain York, under Captain Shepherd and Colonel Strong. Our subject made a most gallant soldier, having fought in twenty-eight battles and skirmishes. He was discharged August 15, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas, by Adjt. Gen. N. B. Baker.

After the war Mr. Lane returned to Washington county, Iowa, where he remained for two years and devoted his time to farming. He then turned his attention to railroading in 1867, in the fall of that year beginning work on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at East St. Louis. From there he went to North Missouri, where he was employed on the Wabash Railroad for two years. He then went to the Rock Island Railroad, run-

ning as a brakeman from Davenport to Des Moines. He was also switchman and finally conductor for the Hannibal Railroad, from St. Joseph to Hannibal, Missouri. He then went to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, running from St. Louis to Chamoise, Missouri. Mr. Lane then was employed by the C. B. & U. P., a branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; later he went to the Illinois Cental Railroad as yard crew conductor, which position he held for eight years in the East St. Louis yards. While thus employed our subject had the misfortune to lose his right hand on October 14, 1897. When he recovered from this injury he was placed on the detective force of this road, in which capacity he remained until 1900, when he resigned and came to Clinton county, where he bought a fruit farm, which business he followed for two years, when he sold out and came to Centralia, where, on February 19, 1902, he formed a partnership and launched in the real estate business, later purchasing his partner's interest and became sole manager of the "Home Real Estate Company," of Centralia, and he now enjoys a good, thriving business.

Mr. Lane became widely known during his railroading days, giving the various companies for which he worked entire satisfaction, being regarded by them as one of the most trusted and efficient employes, always at his post and conscientious in his work, so that he was always highly recommended for his services. He enjoys the full confidence of his numerous friends. His long and wide experience in army and railroad life has made him a reader of men and a most appreciative neighbor. He votes the Republican ticket, having first voted for Abraham Lincoln at Savannah, Georgia. He was reared by pious Methodist parents. Our subject is unassuming and open hearted and honest to the core.

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## F. H. BAUER.

All honor should be due the men who turn the ideal into the practical, inaugurate such conditions and crystalize into the probable and actual what appear to be wild flights of fancy and imagination. It is of such a man that the biographer here essays to write.

F. H. Bauer, the well known proprietor of the Centralia Steam Laundry, one of the busiest places in the city, was born in Marion county, Illinois, September 11, 1866, the son of Fred and Amelia (Ruple) Bauer, in whose family there were two sons, our subject being the older.

Mr. Bauer was educated in the Centralia public schools and the high school. Being ambitious to receive a business education he attended the night schools in St. Louis, Missouri, where he made a splendid record. He began his life work when eighteen years old by entering the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad. He worked for some time as fireman and was later promoted to locomotive engineer, and for a period of twelve years gave entire satisfaction in whatever capacity he served, and being regarded by the

company as one of the most trusted and valuable employes.

After his railroad experience he turned his attention to mining in the Joplin (Missouri) zinc and lead mine district, where he remained one year, after which he returned to Centralia, Illinois, and took the occupation of tonsorial artist, which he pursued with marked success for a period of four years, at the expiration of which time he purchased the laundry plant originally known as Ormsby & Ormsby laundry, having been started in 1880. H. C. Watts bought the Ormsby plant and run it for several years, when his interests were purchased by the enterprising and hustling subject of this sketch. Mr. Bauer at once proceeded to remodel the plant throughout, replacing the old worn-out machinery with latest models and most up-to-date equipment in every respect. He also rebuilt the engine in every part. Outside of the large cities this is one of the oldest laundries in the state and none turns out better work, for the plant is equipped with the best machinery obtainable and only expert employes are to be found here. Useless to say that with such an enterprising man at the head of this old established institution that it at once assumed new life and his success was instantaneous, his patronage having steadily increased from the first. When he first assumed charge the total income of the plant was only sixty-five dollars per week. Mr. Bauer has increased this to two hundred dollars per week. In 1901 this plant employed only three girls; now thirteen are constantly employed. The main room of this plant is one hundred and forty feet long by twenty-four feet wide and the capacity is now over-crowded. Work is done in this laundry for all surrounding towns as far east as Wayne City and as far north as Kinmundy, west to Evansville, Illinois, and south to Herrin. They do hotel, barber shop and family washings for more than one hundred and fifty patrons per week.

The domestic life of Mr. Bauer dates from October 30, 1891, when he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Louise Jones, the daughter of a well known family, and to this union one child has been born, Wendell A., whose date of birth occurred February 20, 1901.

Our subject was reared a German Lutheran. He is an ardent Democrat in his political beliefs. He holds membership in the following orders in Centralia: Masons, Blue Lodge No. 201; Chapter No. 93; Council No. 28; Knights Templar No. 26; Knights of Pythias No. 26; Pythian Sisters, Lotus Temple No. 8; Odd Fellows No. 179; Encampment No. 75. He is also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers No. 37. Mr. Bauer takes a great interest in lodge work.

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## BURDEN PULLEN.

As a member of one of the pioneer families of this country, Mr. Pullen calls for recognition in a compilation of the province

assigned to the one at hand, and it is a pleasure to enter this review of his upright and successful career, for he has ever been faithful in the performance of whatever duty he found to be his, without thought of reward or praise from his fellow men.

Burden Pullen was born in Mercer county, New Jersey, June 8, 1833, the son of James B. and Sarah (McCabe) Pullen. Grandfather Pullen, who was of English descent, lived in New Jersey and died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and reared to maturity a family of nine children. His noble life companion was a faithful member of the church. Grandfather McCabe, who was of Scotch-Irish blood, lived on a farm, and both he and his wife lived to advanced ages, rearing a large famliy. The father of the subject was reared in New Jersey, and being poor, his parents could not give him the school advantages that he desired. However, he made the best use possible of what he had, and after leaving school learned the cooper's trade, although he never worked at it to any extent. He left New Jersey in 1839 and settled in Middletown, Ohio, going into the fruit and nursery business and developing into a well known and prominent horticulturist, the study of which he had begun before leaving New Jersey, and devoted his life to that business with pronounced success. He died at the age of sixty-five years, having been survived by a widow until she reached eighty-six. They were members of the Baptist church and their family consisted of nine children.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the district schools of Ohio, where he diligently applied himself. Desiring to receive a higher education, he later entered Franklin College in Indiana, but on account of sickness was obliged to leave before finishing the course he had hoped to take. He worked on his father's fruit farm and was with him as an associate in the business until 1856, when he came to Centralia, Illinois, then being twenty-three years old. He opened a nursery, becoming a horticulturist of more than local note. He bought the place where he now resides in 1857. The place consisted of seventy acres and all of it was used as a nursery and fruit farm. Much of his land is now laid out in city lots and has been sold. He closed the nursery branch and gradually worked all into the horticulture line, which he made a great success.

Mr. Pullen's happy married life dates from December 10, 1857, when he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Lucille O. Gex, a native of Kentucky. Her ancestry was of French descent. Her grandparents on the mother's side were named Price. They were from England and her grandfather was a Baptist minister. Her father was an educated man, a linguist. He was a planter in Kentucky and a slave holder.

Nine children have been born to the subject and wife, named in order of birth as follows: Lucian C. is married and the father of four children: Rena is the wife of E. S. Condit and the mother of two children: Maud, who was the wife of Dr. George Abbott, is deceased; Blanche is also deceased; May is the wife of Charles P. Marshall and

the mother of two children; Fred is married and has one child; Rome B. is the seventh child and Bird G. the eighth, the latter married and has two children; Lillie is the youngest and the wife of Raymond A. Beck and the mother of one child.

The subject's first wife died in 1891, and he was again married September 13, in 1893, to Mrs. Anna E. Russell, of Clinton county, Illinois.

Our subject is one of the original organizers of the local First Baptist church, of Centralia, and is the only living member of the original organization. In politics he was originally a Whig, then a Republican, but in late years a Democrat. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, having been vice-president of the same for twenty years. He was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to take charge of the Illinois exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893 at Chicago, and was chairman of the Committee on Horticulture and Floriculture. He spent two years in this work, having charge of and preparing the grounds and buildings for this display. He was for some time Trustee of the University of Illinois, by appointment of Governor Oglesby, having been Chairman of the Committee on Grounds. He was also Auditor of the State Board of Agriculture, having had charge of the purchasing department and a number of other departments. He has had charge of some one of these departments for the past twenty years.

Mr. Pullen, besides having been a very busy man in this line, has also had other business of much importance. He assisted in the organization of the Merchants' State Bank of Centralia and was its first president, having faithfully performed the duties of this exacting position for a period of six years, and withdrew on account of physical disability. E. S. Condit, a grandson of the subject, is now assistant cashier of this bank. Mr. Pullen was one of the organizers of the Centralia Ice and Cold Storage Company, and has been its president ever since it was first organized. His son, Fred, is secretary and business manager of the same and has ably filled this position since 1898.

Mr. Pullen has long taken an active interest in public affairs and he has served creditably as School Trustee and Director, also Township Supervisor. He was active in the District Fair Association and was the first president of the same, having been chosen by acclamation, and it was largely due to his efficient efforts that the success of the fair was due. Whatever of success has been attained by our subject is due entirely to his own industry, energy and ability. From small beginnings he gradually, by the most honorable methods, attained a prominence in his county which entitles him to be regarded as one of its leading citizens, his reputation being that of a man of business integrity, and his modern home is often the gathering place for numerous friends of himself and family.

## LEVI BRANCH.

There can be no greater honor than to serve one's country honestly and conscientiously in any capacity, but when the nation's integrity is at stake and it becomes necessary for the citizen soldiery to leave plow and workshop and go into the conflict, risking limb and life, it is a much greater sacrifice and the honor attached thereto is higher than almost any other known to man. Of this worthy class belongs the subject of this sketch, a veteran of the war between the states, who has long led an active and useful life in Marion county.

Levi Branch was born in Meigs county, Ohio, January 3, 1843, the son of Samuel S. and Elizabeth (Smith) Branch, the former a native of Vermont, of hardy New England stock, having been born there December 27, 1801. He was a farmer and also a Baptist preacher. Grandfather Stephen Branch moved to Ohio when Samuel was an infant of twelve months. There were three boys and one girl in their family. He died January 29, 1862. Elizabeth Smith, mother of the subject, was born in Pennsylvania August 4, 1806. Samuel S. Branch and wife were the parents of seven children, four boys and three girls, of whom Levi, our subject, is the sixth child in order of birth. He was the son of Samuel S. Branch's third wife. There was one son by his first wife and one daughter by his second wife. A half brother of the subject was also in the Union army and five of the Branch brothers were in the Civil war, all of whom returned home after their enlistments had expired. Levi Branch enlisted at Springfield, Illinois, and he left Wayne county April 27, 1863, being a member of Company M, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel McConnell and Capt. R. N. Jessup. His first active service was in a skirmish in Missouri and he was captured near Collinsville, Tennessee, where he and three of his comrades were held for twenty-four hours and were then sent to Memphis on fictitious parole given by the colonel in the saddle. He was discharged at Springfield October 27, 1865, after having made an excellent record as a soldier, returning to Wayne county and took up farming after the war.

Mr. Branch was married to Clarinda Phillips January 3, 1864, and to this union six children have been born, all deceased. The oldest daughter, Ida E., who was a graduate of the Centralia high school, died when twenty-four years of age. The other children died in infancy.

Clarinda Phillips, the daughter of John and Harriett Phillips, of Wayne county, Illinois, is the third child in a family of five children, all girls. Mr. and Mrs. Branch moved from Wayne county to Austin, Minesota, in 1876, where they remained one year, then came to Rice county, Kansas, where they remained for fifteen years, and in 1892 moved to Centralia, where Mr. Branch followed the carpenter's trade, having done considerable contracting also in this city. He has always been known as a very able workman, his services being satisfactory to all concerned, for he is conscientious and painstaking.

In politics Mr. Branch is a Republican,

but he is a great admirer of William J. Bryan, for whom he voted three times. In religion he adheres to the Baptist faith, in which he was reared, but he joined the Christian church, and is a faithful attendant of the same. He is known to be a man of uprightness and honest in all his dealings with his fellow men, and he has won many friends since coming to Centralia, where he has been very successful in his line of business.

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## JOHN A. SNODGRASS.

The gentleman whose name initiates this sketch has shown by a long life of industry and honesty that he is entitled to a place in the history of Marion county. John A. Snodgrass was born August 28, 1836, in Scott county, Indiana, the son of Samuel Snodgrass, a native of Kentucky, who was born in 1800 and who married Mira Hardy, of New Hampshire. He lived in Kentucky until 1818, when he went to Jefferson county, Indiana, with his father, Hugh, where he lived until his death in 1850. He was a farmer and a member of the Christian church, also a temperance worker and a member of the Sons of Temperance. His wife died in 1851. Seven children were born to them, namely: Norma, deceased; Marion, who died in Pilot Knob, Missouri, in 1863, was a soldier in the Union army; Tirzah is single and always lived with the subject; Mary married Solomon Cutshall, a farmer at Patoka, Illinois; John, subject of this sketch; Alonzo, a plasterer in Oklahoma, was in Company H, Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, for two years, later re-enlisting; Lambert, who is deceased, lived with the subject in Centralia.

John A. Snodgrass received a limited education in the subscription schools of the early days. He lived at home, assisting with the work about the place, until the President's call for loyal citizens to aid in suppressing the rebellion induced him to enter the conflict, having enlisted in September, 1862, in Company H, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry at Lexington, Indiana. He was sent to Kentucky and Tennessee, and was in the engagements at Perryville, Lancaster, Nolansville and Murfreesboro, having fought seven days at Stone River. He was taken sick after that battle and was in the field hospital, later sent to Nashville, still later to Louisville, suffering with rheumatism and fever, becoming so sick that he was given up by the physicians to die. He was discharged from the army for disability, October 20, 1863, after which he returned home, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he came to Illinois and located one mile west of Central City on a farm. He then came to Centralia township, where he remained three years, moving one and one-half miles south of Centralia, where he has remained for the past twenty-six years. He bought a home and three lots in Centralia, and in 1900 purchased his present splendid home at 1301 South Locust street. He has farmed, made brick and teamed, making a success at each. He retired in 1906.

Mr. Sodgrass was married in 1868 to

Mary Crawford, of Centralia, the daughter of Zachariah Crawford, of Kentucky, who in 1840 came to Illinois, locating two miles west of Centralia. He was a blacksmith and also owned a good farm. The subject's wife passed away in 1870. Mr. Snodgrass has one daughter, Lulu, who is the wife of Charles Phillips, of Centralia. He is now engaged in the round house of the Illinois Central Railroad. Our subject has reared two of his brother's children, John and Lizzie Snodgrass.

Mr. Snodgrass is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the post at Centralia, and his sister is a member of the Christian church. Our subject is a fine old man whom everybody likes and everybody respects and honors for his life of industry and loyalty to high principles.

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## THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

The subject of this sketch is one of the well known men of Centralia, and his residence in Marion county has shown him to be a man of business ability and honesty of purpose so that he has won the confidence of those with whom he has come in contact.

Thomas F. Meagher was born December 23, 1848, in Toronto, Canada, the son of James W. and Anna (Ryan) Meagher, the former a native of the county of Tipperary, Ireland, as was also his wife, where they grew up and married. He was a carpenter by trade and he came to Toronto, Canada, in 1842, and in 1865 he moved with his family to Chicago, where he worked at his trade until his death in 1869, his widow having survived until 1892. They were members of the Catholic church and they were the parents of the following children; Joseph P., who was in the United States navy during the rebellion and later a policeman and butcher in Chicago; Thomas F., our subject; Harry is a painter and foreman in the Denver & Rio Grand Railroad shops in Colorado City, Colorado. He was quartermaster in the army for five years under General Miles. Maria is the widow of Samuel Paling and lives in Chicago; Margaret is the widow of Jerome P. Merrill, of Chicago.

Our subject went to the common schools and later educated himself. He and his brother Joseph went in the fall of 1864 to Chicago and followed the lakes for five years steamboating, and he was for three years in the wholesale house of J. W. Doane & Co., of Chicago. After this he went into the land office of the Illinois Central Railroad in Chicago. During the great fire of October 8 and 9, 1871, he saved all the land records and books of this company. After the fire the office was moved to Centralia and the subject came here to look after the business. He continued in the land office and also traveled all over the country for this road as traveling land agent, selling land and collecting and looking after their interests in general. In 1882 he was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector of the Thirteenth United States District of Illinois for one term. After this he returned

to the employ of the Illinois Central, with which he remained until 1884. He was regarded by this company as one of the most trusted and indispensable employes.

Mr. Meagher was united in marriage November 3, 1872, with Mary A. Lawler, who was born in Chicago, the daughter of Michael and Johanna (Phelan) Meagher, both natives of Tipperary county, Ireland. They came singly when young people to America and settled in Chicago when the country thereabout was a wilderness. He was a gardener by trade and also teamed extensively. He helped lay out the famous Lincoln park of that city, putting out trees, etc. He died in 1893 and his wife died in 1898. Their children were: Mary A., the subject's wife; John, who is with J. W. Reedy Elevator Company in Chicago; Edward is a street car conductor in Rochester, New York; William is shipping clerk for a candy manufacturing firm in Chicago; Margaret is single and living in Chicago; Theresa is single and operating a hair dressing establishment at 92 State street, Chicago; Sarah is the wife of J. W. Reedy, of Chicago.

Ten children have been born to the subject and wife, as follows: Frank J. is single and living at home, clerking in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Centralia; Margaret is saleslady at Marshall Field's & Co., Chicago.: Mary is saleslady at Hartman's Dry Goods Company, Centralia: Thomas T. is a machinist on the Big Four Railroad at Mattoon, Illinois; James W. is a cigarmaker in Naples, New York; Henry Edward is foreman of The Democrat office in Centralia; Charles A., who died at the age of twenty-one years, was clerk for the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, also in Centralia, having died February 25, 1905; Frederick D. is a machinist in Danville, Illinois, for the Illinois Central Railroad Company; Anastacia is bookkeeper at Marshall Field's & Co., Chicago; Richard T. is a boilermaker in the Illinois Central shops at Centralia.

In 1884 the subject was elected Circuit Clerk and County Recorder of Marion county, serving with much credit for a period of four years. He has always been active in politics and is a loyal Democrat. He is not a member of any church. He has made a success of his life work, for he has been a very industrious man and possesses rare business acumen.

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## JOHN WOODS.

The venerable and highly honored citizen of Centralia whose name appears above has through a long life of industry and fidelity to duty shown that he is worthy of a place in the history of Marion county along with his fellow citizens of worth. John Woods, a retired farmer, was born in Tennessee, December 29, 1827, the son of Willis and Mary (Willis) Woods, both natives of North Carolina, who went to Tennessee in an early day, and in 1828 came to Marion county, Illinois, settling south of Odin, taking up a

claim, later locating near Kinmundy, Illinois, just northwest of Centralia. He died in 1859 and his wife is also deceased. He was twice married, his last wife being Nellie Berge, of Connecticut. She is deceased. The father of the subject was always a farmer, a man well known and highly respected, a Democrat, but never aspired for office. He and his wife were members of the Christian church. Six children were born to them as follows: Louisa, deceased; John, our subject; William, deceased; Mary, deceased; Green, deceased; the youngest child died in infancy.

Mr. Woods had little chance to attend school, having lived at home until he was twenty years of age and assisted with the work about the place, attending subscription school a few months in the winter. He was married March 11, 1847, to Catherine McClelland, who was born in April, 1831, in Centralia township, the daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Welsh) McClelland, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Tennessee. He came to Illinois in 1820, settling near Walnut Hill, Marion county, later coming to Romine Prairie and then to Centralia township, north of Centralia in Sandoval township. He secured seven hundred acres of land. He engaged extensively in farming and stock raising and became a prominent man in his locality. He held many local offices and spent the latter part of his life in the city of Centralia. He died in 1881, his wife having preceded him to the silent land in 1848, and he married a second time, his last wife being Mary J. Collum, of Maryland, who is deceased. Six children were born to Mr. McClelland, all by his first wife, namely: Alexander, who is now deceased, lived in Sandoval township; John went to Oregon in 1883 and died in 1906; Rachael married Thomas N. Deadman, and she is now deceased: Catherine is the wife of the subject; Elizabeth, who is deceased, married W. K. Bundy, of Raccoon township; Rebecca J., who married Richard Collins, lives in East St. Louis.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Woods, four of whom are now living, namely: Isaac N., who remained single, is deceased; Willis died young; Mary F., who is deceased, married Asa Mattocks; Luella married William Ingrahm, of Centralia; Sarah Ellen, who remained single, is deceased; Cella Ruth married Erastus Root May 6, 1883, and eight children have been born, namely; Lawrence, Nellie, John, Kate, Jessie, Clyde, Marie and Charles, all living. John died when young; Susan married John Heyduck, of Centralia, an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, and they are the parents of five children, Lawrence, John, William R., George H. and Ruby May; George, who was the fifth child in order of birth, is a farmer on the old home place in Centralia township, who married Martha Sanders, and they have four children, Buell, Myrtle, Helen and Mabel.

After his marriage our subject and wife located in section 15, Centralia township, where he secured one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was entirely unimproved, but he was a hard worker and soon

had a comfortable home and carried on general farming and stock raising in a most successful manner. He was popular in his township and was School Director for fourteen years and held a number of minor offices. He was always a stanch Democrat and he and his good wife are members of the Christian church. Mr. Woods retired from active business life in December, 1898, and has since lived in Centralia. He and his wife are well preserved for their years and they can tell many interesting things that happened in the early days in Marion county.

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## WILLIAM D. NEWMAN.

This venerable citizen of Centralia ranks with Marion county's conspicuous figures, having been one of the sterling pioneers from Eastern Tennessee, from whence so many men came to this state and did so much in its upbuilding, William D. Newman having been born in Blount county, that state, August 13, 1833, twelve miles south of Knoxville, the son of Louis J. and Rachael (Logan) Newman, both natives of Blount county, Tennessee, the former the son of David and Elizabeth (Phillips) Newman, also of the above named county, who came to Illinois in 1833 and settled five miles west of Richview in Washington county, where he secured three hundred acres of land, which he later added to, dealing extensively in stock growing and general farming, and he became a prominent man in that locality. Daniel died in 1840 and his wife followed him to the silent land in 1852. He was a cooper by trade. Twelve children were born to them, the only one now living being Campbell Newman, in Chanute, Kansas. The subject's maternal grandfather was William Logan, of Tennessee, who married a Miss Edmonston, of Tennessee. They both died in that state. He was a farmer and he and his wife were the parents of four children, all deceased. The subject's father, Lewis J. Newman, was educated in the public schools and in 1854 came to Illinois, settling in Richview, Washington county. He was a carpenter and cabinetmaker by trade. In 1861 he located in Patoka, Illinois, and lived there many years, and in 1873 went to Collins, Texas, and he died there in 1876. His wife died September 5, 1863. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was Justice of the Peace at Patoka and active in politics, being a Democrat. Twelve children were born to them as follows: Alexander, who formerly lived in this county, went to Texas in 1874 and died there. He was a preacher for many years in the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He was in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The second child was William D., our subject; Elizabeth, who is deceased, married Charles Smith, living at Patoka, Illinois; Sarah, who remained single, is deceased; Eveline, who also remained single, is deceased; Lorenzo D. lives in Patoka. He is a carpenter and he married Fannie Rice. He was in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volun-

teer Infantry; Martin is deceased; Mathew C. is deceased; Henry is also deceased; George W. and Andrew J., twins, are both deceased; James lives in Dallas, Texas.

William D. Newman, the subject, had only a limited schooling in the home schools. He lived at home until he reached the age of twenty-four years, and he came to Illinois in 1855, locating at Richview. He learned the carpenter's and cabinetmaker's trade with his father. He married February 11, 1858, Mary E. Gray, who was born October 3, 1840, in Tonti township, Marion county, the daughter of J. H. and Nancy M. Eddington, the former having been born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1817, and died in Patoka, Illinois, September 2, 1878. His wife was born in Clinton county, Illinois, October 27, 1819, and she died in 1905. J. H. Gray, a farmer, was the son of Joseph and Agnes (Denton) Gray, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter a French woman. They married in Tennessee and came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1820, settling near Kinmundy. They died near the above named place. To them were born the following children: Rev. James D., of the Methodist Episcopal church; John H., Samuel, Abner, William, Martha Jane, Joseph. The children of John H. Gray and wife are as follows: James D. was in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Captain A. S. lives in Patoka, Illinois (see his sketch); Mary E. is the wife of the subject; Thomas Benton was clerk for Col. James S. Martin during the Civil war; Jane is deceased; Amanda, deceased; Henry, deceased; Samuel died in infancy; Albert is deceased; Alfred is deceased; Sarah, deceased; Hattie lives in Memphis, Tennessee; Emma, deceased.

Eleven children have been born to William D. Newman and wife, as follows: Lina, deceased; John A., who is in the office of the first vice-president of the Burlington Route, Telegraph Operators' Association headquarters in Chicago, who married Maria Wertz; Jennie, deceased; Alice, deceased; Ella, deceased; Nellie, deceased; Fred, who died in Kansas City in 1904, was a telegraph operator, and he married Evelyn Brooks, who is the mother of three children, Claude, Floyd and Esther; Lillie, who is deceased, married Clyde Soots. She was an accomplished musician, both in vocal and instrumental music. Mattie, the ninth child in order of birth, is deceased; W. D. is a carpenter by trade. However, he now runs a meat market in Centralia, and he married Ethel Ralston, who is the mother of one son, Arthur, and a daughter, deceased; Jesse B. married Mary Hollinger and they have two children, Harvey and Bessie. He is a carpenter and contractor in Centralia.

After his marriage our subject and wife lived in Richview, Illinois, for three years and then went to Patoka, Marion county, where Mr. Newman engaged in the undertaking business for over thirty years, having been very successful in this line of work. In February, 1901, he came to Centralia and has since that time been a successful contractor and builder. He is a Democrat and has long taken an active part in politics. He

joined the Masonic Order in 1870 at Patoka, the Blue Lodge No. 613. Mrs. Newman is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. Newman is also a Good Templar. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and they have always been active in church and Sunday school work. Mr. Newman has a fine voice and is a great singer. He is a leader in the local church and is very prominent in church work. His past record is that of a man of genuine worth and honesty, and because of his many good qualities he is highly respected wherever he is known.

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## ALFRED J. RANDALL.

Mr. Randall, real estate dealer, of 703 North Elm street, Centralia, is a man who, by his own persistent energy, ably aided no doubt, by the genial and sunny disposition which has always been his, has arrived in the front rank in his line of business, being the highest type of that which we call for want of a better name—a self-made man, and his present prosperity is entirely due to the qualities which have characterized him.

Alfred J. Randall was born August 27, 1848, but a short distance from London, England's famous capital. He is a son of John and Christina Randall, his father being a native of Leicestershire and his mother, whose maiden name was Pier, hailed from the vicinity of London. His father left school at the early age of nine years, being then apprenticed to the brick making and mason trades. In after life, in 1852, John Randall, together with his wife and two children, sailed for the shores of the United States in the sailing vessel Garrett and spent six weeks on the Atlantic voyage before arriving in New York City. They first located in Rochester, New York, and later at Decatur, Illinois, where John Randall worked for the Illinois Central Railroad, building foundations for depots and freight houses at different points between there and Centralia. In 1858 the family came to Centralia and here the father for awhile had charge of the cleaning and polishing of the engines in the round house. Afterward he was for thirteen years and six months timekeeper. He was for sixteen years City Treasurer and Township Collector of Centralia and died in office January 3, 1890, his wife dying the next day, January 4, 1890. He was a man well known and highly esteemed and a Republican of many years' standing. He and his wife had three sons and one daughter, namely: Alfred J., our subject; Agnes Mary married Edward Farron and lives at San Bernardino, California; Walter C. was a machinist and engineer on the Illinois Central out of Centralia for many years. He married Jennie Miller and had one daughter, Ada (deceased). He and his wife live in San Bernardino, California. The other son, Charles H., was an engineer on the Illinois Central at Centralia for many years; he is now on a railroad through San Bernardino, California. He married twice,

first to Mary Lamb, and afterward Sarah Goddard.

The subject of our sketch went to school only until his thirteenth year. He then started in to learn the machinist trade in the Illinois Central Railroad shops in Centralia. He served in the shops for four years, eight months and four days, and first took up machinist work at Laramie City, then Wyoming Territory, in 1869, where he remained for awhile and returned home. He next worked for one year for the Ohio & Missouri Railroad at East St. Louis, Illinois, and for one year on the North Missouri Railroad at Moberly, Missouri. Two years more were spent at work on the Iron Mountain road at South St. Louis, and one year in the Memphis & Little Rock road shops at Argenta, Arkansas. He was at Dennison, Texas, with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road at different times; with the Chicago & Alton road at Bloomington, Illinois; the Louisville & Nashville road at Mount Vernon, Illinois; one year on the Cairo Short Line road at East St. Louis, Illinois; one year at the Weldon shops of the Illinois Central; one year as an engineer in Cairo, Illinois, and on the Water Valley, Mississippi, for the Illinois Central Railroad; one year as machinist for the Illinois Central, and as general foreman of bridges and terminal at East St. Louis, Illinois, for one year; with the Burlington road at Beardstown, Illinois, one and a half years; with the Missouri Pacific six months at St. Louis, Missouri, and with the Tudor Iron Works at East St. Louis, Illinois, for one year as a machinist. In 1888 he returned to Centralia to live.

On June 11, 1873, he married Emma Thiele, a native of Germany, whose father was Francis Thiele. Two children were born to this union: John H., who was a conductor on the Illinois Central road at Centralia, but had to retire on account of ill health. He married Ida Shonburg and has one son, Raymond H. He was for a term a member of the Centralia City Council and is at present serving in that position. Mabel, the only daughter of Alfred J. Randall, married C. Gibson, a druggist of Centralia. They have one son, Howard Randall.

In 1882 the subject of our present sketch built his house at 703 North Elm street, Centralia, and has since been in the real estate business. He owns one hundred acres of valuable land in Sandoval township, on which he raises a considerable amount of fruit. He also owns forty-five lots and eight dwellings in Centralia.

Alfred J. Randall is very popular with the people of Centralia and with the people of the county. He was a member of the City Council for one term of two years and a Highway Commissioner for six years. He has always evinced a good deal of interest in politics and is a staunch Republican. In 1882 he joined the Masonic fraternity at St. Louis, Missouri, and is a member of No. 25 Naptahle Lodge. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined in East St. Louis, Illinois, in 1871, being later transferred to No. 108,

Centralia Lodge, No. 75 Encampment. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Belleville, Illinois, having joined in Texas. He joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in 1880, No. 37, Centralia Lodge. His daughter is a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekah lodges, while his wife belongs to the Knights and Ladies of Honor Fraternity and Rebekah.

Alfred J. Ranrall is still hale and hearty and is good for a greater and extended career in the realty line. In his everyday business life he has the reputation of being honorable and conscientious and always solicitous and careful of the trusts reposed in him.

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## JACKSON L. LIVESAY.

The subject of our sketch, who is a well known figure in Centralia, is now in his sixty-third year, hale and hearty, and in a position to enjoy the fruits of an industrious, frugal and well spent life.

Jackson L. Livesay was born in Washington, Illinois, September 28, 1845, and was the son of W. E. and Emily (Goodner) Livesay. William E. Livesay was a native of Tennessee and came to Illinois when seven years old with his parents, who were also natives of Tennessee. On growing to man's estate he settled on a farm in Washington county and there married Emily Goodner, who came of an Illinois family. Both parents died in Kansas. William E. died in 1872 and his wife in 1874. They raised eight children, five boys and three girls, the eldest of whom was Jackson L. Previous to the death of their parents the family moved to Kansas, in 1871, and there took up farming and the merchandise business. Here they remained for nine years, returning to Illinois in 1881.

Our subject obtained his education in Beaucoup school in Washington county, which was an old log school-house. He left school at the age of sixteen years and a year later, in the spring of 1864, he joined, at Centralia, Company C of the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Col. William Anderson, of Mount Vernon, and Capt. Simeon Walker, now at Carbondale, Illinois, in active service. In the course of his military career during the war Jackson L. Livesay followed Sherman in his daring march to the sea, and took part in other brilliant achievements of that stirring period. He obtained his discharge in Springfield, Illinois, being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky. He returned home in August, 1865, with the First Brigade, Second Division Fourteenth Army Corps, with Col. William B. Anderson, of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois; George W. Evans, lieutenant-colonel.

Upon his discharge after the war in 1866 Mr. Livesay took up a claim in Kansas, remaining there but a short time. On his return to Washington county, Illinois, he remained there for two years, going from there to Richview for J. V. Holcomb & Co., where he remained as a clerk for one year. He and his uncle, William Shanks, bought

out Holcomb & Co., and moved the stock to Montana and Kansas, where they remained for eight years. They then sold out their stock and farmed for three years. They returned at this time to Washington county, and, having spent three months in Richview, settled in Centralia. Here Jackson L. Livesay has spent his life ever since. During twenty years of his stay in Centralia he has held good positions with several firms, since which time he has been in business for himself for eleven years.

He married Emma Ingram on June 12, 1871. She was the daughter of H. P. Ingram and his wife, Millie Tyler, of Richview. They had four children, of whom Emma was the second. The subject of our sketch has had nine children born to him, six boys and three girls. They are: Clyde, who married a Miss Herron and who is the father of one child deceased. Ruby married William Severns and has one son. Guy C. is still single and is City Treasurer of Centralia. Otis is a bookkeeper in St. Louis. Frank is single and works with his father in the store. Millie married Louis Weigel and lives in Centralia. Winnie B. attends the city schools. Fay and Frank, two other children, are both deceased.

Jackson L. Livesay is now firmly established in a thriving business and has a modern and high class store, eighty feet by twenty-four, in which business can be transacted with comfort. It is located at 103 South Locust street. The subject of our sketch is very popular in the township and county. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and a most influential member of the local camp of the Grand Army of the Republic. In political affairs Jackson L. Livesay's sympathies are enlisted with the Republican party, of which he is a loyal supporter. In religious life he is a prominent, practical member of the Methodist Episcopal communion. In everyday life he is a man with whom it is a pleasure to do business, for he is strictly honest and conscientious and one who does not allow prejudices of any kind to enter into his judgments.

## FRANK P. LAMBLIN.

The subject of this sketch is one of those men whose lot it has been to embark upon a business career at a very early age, and we find him at the age of ten years engaged in business for himself. Later he was a telegraph operator for one year on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad—an occupation in which more than one of the most successful men of the present day engaged as a means of livelihood in the days of their youth, and his was the usual rough road of the young business man, but his youthful optimism and enthusiasm carried him onward, and he is today a successful business man.

Frank P. Lamblin was born in East St. Louis, Illinois, on April 13, 1864, the son of Frank and Victoria D. J. (Didier) Lamblin, natives of France. When Frank P. was but a baby his father died. At that

time the family consisted of three children, two girls and one boy, of whom Frank P. was the youngest. His mother, who survided his father for an extended period, died in 1899, in July of that year.

The subject of our sketch was educated in Clinton county common schools, but he left school at an early age and worked in the grocery and merchandise store of August Blanke, in Huey, and afterward in Mr. Baker's drug store and post-office.

On July 2, 1882, he married Elsie A. Gillett, of Huey, Illinois. She was the daughter of S. B. Gillett and Martha, his wife. They had seven children by their marriage, Elsie being the third child. Frank P. Lamblin and his wife have spent a happy married life, their domestic felicity being marred only by the decease of two of the four children that have been born to them. The two children now living are Eugene and Nellie; the deceased children were named Frankie and Elsie.

In 1882 Frank P. Lamblin opened in the butcher business in Huey, where he remained as a farmer and butcher until 1893, when he joined his brother-in-law, Z. W. Evans, of Clinton, Illinois, in the photographic business, where he remained for about nine months. In the year 1895 he started in the photo business in Huey, Illinois. At the close of the year he came to Centralia to his old place. In his earlier years, in 1887 to be exact, he spent some time in the grocery business in Webb City, Missouri. In 1899 his daughter Nellie was born in Joplin, Missouri, where he had engaged in the grocery business. He sold his grocery business in the following year and took up the photographic business at his old stand in Centralia. Since he has located in his present place of business he has settled down and experienced a steady flow of prosperity. In fraternal circles he is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, being a steady attendant, and always a man who has taken an interest in Knights of Pythias work. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal faith, as is also his wife and children, where they are popular in church circles.

Frank P. Lamblin is a man of varied experience in business life. His sterling qualities have marked him all through his career as a man whose ultimate success could never for a moment be doubted. He is a loyal Republican in politics and he is a strenuous supporter of the party he believes in. He has served two years as Councilman from the Fourth Ward, and while a resident of Clinton county was Assessor three years.



## HENRY CLARK.

The subject of this sketch has the well deserved reputation of being one of the most liberal citizens of Patoka township, Marion county, Illinois. Although his contributions to the church and deserving charities of every description are of generous proportions, Mr. Clark dispenses these offerings without the slightest ostentation. He has seen this

enterprising municipality grow into a goodly town from a straggling hamlet, and takes pride in the fact that he has had much to do with its material progress.

Henry Clark was born in Clinton county, Illinois, July 8, 1842. He is the son of Abner and Kittie (Lord) Clark, both natives of Delaware, the former having been born in 1804. The father of the subject was one of the sturdy pioneers of Clinton county, and was at one time a breeder of stock on a large scale. He was, in the early days, what was considered a very wealthy man, and the community depended largely upon him to keep the schools financed. He realized the importance of an education, and sent several young men to college, paying their expenses out of his own pocket. Upon his death he left quite an ample competency to his children, five boys and two daughters. He was a Whig and later a Republican. Mr. Clark was a man of very pronounced religious views, having all his life been identified with the Methodist church, which never had to call upon him twice for financial assistance.

The mother of the subject was born on the line of Maryland and Delaware, and died in 1846, the widower marrying again some years later, his second wife being a Mrs. Carter, a native of the state of Delaware. Shortly after this marriage they moved to Illinois. They made the latter part of the journey on flat boats, polling up the river, and settling in Clinton county. The country was very wild at that time and there were many Indians about. The town of Vandalia was then the capital of the state. Mr. Clark entered land in Clinton county, and at the time of his death in 1880 was the owner of fifteen hundred acres.

The subject served with distinction almost throughout the Civil war, enlisting in the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, under command of Col. Dougherty and Capt. Johnson, May 22, 1861. At the expiration of three months, the time for which he had enlisted, he re-enlisted, August 20, 1861, in the Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, under P. B. Foulk, a law associate of John A. Logan. He was discharged in November, 1864. Mr. Clark was a prisoner for sixty-three days in the Andersonville prison, having been captured July 22, 1864. At the expiration of the aforementioned period he was exchanged under the Sherman exchange law. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Corinth and was in the Kentucky expedition.

Mr. Clark embarked in the real estate business in Patoka in 1875, and remained in it for many years before he decided to retire from active life. He was married three times, his first wife being Eliza Foster, born in Ohio March 25, 1841, and she was the mother of one child, which died young. His second wife was Anna Butler, a native of Kentucky. The third wife of the subject was Henrietta (Davidson) Nelson, who was born in Marion county, Illinois, being the daughter of William Davidson and a niece of J. B. Lewis, of Salem, Illinois. Mr. Clark has a fine home in Patoka, where he and his wife are quietly living at peace with

the world. Mr. Clark has been a Republican all his life.

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## HARRY A. VASEL.

The subject is a popular and well rounded young business man of Centralia, being highly skilled in the jeweler's art, having begun early in life to master the details of this somewhat difficult and exacting profession, and he has shown what a man can do while yet young in accomplishing definite success through close application and a careful study of the line upon which he has selected his life work.

Harry A. Vasel was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 13, 1885, the son of H. G. and Lizzie (Schmelzer) Vasel. The subject's father was born in Germany, having come to America when a young man, and died September 3, 1887. The subject's mother was born in Lebanon, Illinois, February 28, 1855, and she passed to her rest June 7, 1896. The grandmother of the subject was Mary Schmelzer, and she had largely the rearing of the subject of this sketch. His education was received at the public schools in Lebanon. When fifteen years old he decided to devote his life to the jewelry business, and accordingly set about learning the same with John Schmelzer, of Centralia. In order to get a larger knowledge of the mechanical work he went to St. Louis and engaged with the firm of Eisenstadt, jewelry makers and manufacturers, having worked there for one year, giving entire satisfaction to his employers. He more thoroughly perfected his knowlege of this technical trade in detail. Returning again to Centralia, Mr. Vasel engaged with his former employer, doing the bench work in a most satisfactory manner for one year. He then went to Philadelphia and took a course in horology in order to fit him especially for fine and high grade watch repairing. After spending six months in the East and also taking a complete engraver's course, he returned to Illinois and worked for C. W. Kiser, at Newton, for six months, again returning to work for Mr. Schmelzer. He is known as one of the most efficient jewelers in Southern Illinois and is regarded by everyone as an unusually high grade workman.

Mr. Vasel was united in marriage to Carrie May Fowler, October 20, 1907. She is the accomplished and refined daughter of Reuben G. and Clara B. (Dille) Fowler, a well known family of Centralia.

Our subject is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of Centralia Lodge No. 493. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously he was reared in the German Evangelical faith, and was confirmed in this church.

Mr. Vasel is a baseball enthusiast and in 1906 he organized the White Sox Baseball Club of Centralia. He is a genial young man, quick of perception, and in every way shows himself to be worthy of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his many friends.

## SAMUEL O. SANDERS.

One of the most straightforward, energetic and successful business men of Centralia, Marion county, is the subject of this biographical review.

Samuel O. Sanders was born in Marion county, Illinois, March 12, 1866, the son of Jonathan and Matilda (Grubb) Sanders, the former having been born near New Albany, Indiana, and died at the age of forty-four years, in 1875, the date of his birth being in 1831. Samuel O. Sanders was about seven years old when his father died and was about two years old at the death of his mother, which occurred in 1868. Our subject was reared by his step-mother on his father's farm, four miles east of Centralia.

Our subject received his early education in the country schools and worked on the farm until he was nineteen years old. He then lived in Logan county, this state, for two years on a farm. From there he came to Centralia and in 1888 was united in marriage to Sarah L. Reavis, the date of their wedding falling on July 21. Mrs. Sanders was the daughter of Harrem and Alzada (Moore) Reavis. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Sanders has been brightened by the birth of the following children, all bright and interesting: Faith G., who was eighteen years old, November 20, 1908, at this writing; Harry H., who was sixteen years old November 13th; Earl K., who was ten years old on August 23d; Samuel R., Jr., was seven years old on November 29th; Dorothy G. was five years old on November 25th.

Samuel O. Sanders lived in Centralia during the winter months of his boyhood, and in 1886 he began learning the marble cutter's trade with J. J. Hathaway, having worked for eighteen months for Mr. Hathaway. In 1888 our subject continued the trade started in Centralia by Mr. Hathaway, the latter having moved to Cairo, Illinois. The former conducted his business in connection with Frazier & Liffel, having been with them until August, 1895. In October of the same year he started into the tomb stone business for himself, which he has since continued with much success, having built up an excellent trade, which extends to all parts of the county and to adjoining counties. He gives the very best service and high grade material for satisfactory prices, consequently his customers are always well satisfied. He has erected some of the most handsome monuments to be found in Centralia and Marion county.

In fraternal relations Mr. Sanders is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Metropolitan Lodge No. 108. He is also a member of the United Commercial Travelers of Centralia, No. 211, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen, No. 391. He is also a member of the Ben Hur Lodge, and both Mr. and Mrs. Sanders belong to the Queen City Rebekahs, No. 224, at Centralia.

In politics he is a Republican in national issues, but in local affairs he votes for the man who, in his opinion, will best serve local interests. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are faithful members of the Christian church and are active in all good works,

having for their object the upbuilding of the community in any way.

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## CHARLES A. BECKETT, D. D.

The subject of this sketch has shown by a life of industry and rightly applied energy that he is eminently entitled to representation in this work along with other men of force and character in Marion county.

Rev. Charles A. Beckett was born in Clark county, Indiana, near Jeffersonville, February 8, 1860, the son of James A. and Mariah (McComb) Beckett, the former having been born in Clark county, Indiana, where he farmed when he reached maturity. His wife was also a native of Clark county. Charles A. Beckett's parents both died before he was five years old. James A. Beckett died at Savannah, Georgia, January 1, 1865, at the age of forty-five years. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and he also had two brothers in the Civil war, one of whom, Miles Beckett, lived to return home; the younger brother, William Beckett, was wounded in the knee at Murfreesboro, and died there of his wound.

Rev. Charles A. Beckett went to school in the country, walking two and one-half miles each morning and evening and did the chores at his grandfather's home. He was cared for by his grandfather, Luke S. Beckett, until he was thirteen years old, at which time our subject began doing for himself. He was ambitious to secure an education, and he attended Moore's Hill College in Dearborn county, near Aurora, for one year, when he was about seventeen years of age. He had begun to learn the shoemaker's trade when thirteen years old. His father owned a fine farm of two hundred and ten acres in Clark county, near the site of the Pigeon Roost massacre. Mr. Beckett was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of fourteen.

When our subject began learning the shoemaker's trade under his brother-in-law, Ed. Covert, he received but six dollars per month for three years. His health having failed, he returned to the farm for a year, then he came back to Mr. Covert and worked one year. He then went to work for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company at Jeffersonville, Indiana. This road is now the Baltimore & Ohio. Here he worked for three years in the yards, in the round-house and in the shops, also on the tracks as track man. Then he went to work for the Ohio Falls Car Company, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, remaining with this firm nearly a year. After leaving this plant he came to Illinois in June, 1883, stopping with an uncle, and spent some time in an effort to learn telegraphy at Noble, Illinois, on the main line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. Desiring to gain a higher education, he entered McKendree College, in St. Clair county, at Lebanon, Illinois. He remained in this school one year, when he decided to become a minister, having been considering this matter for some time. The fol-

lowing year, 1884, he began preaching. He entered the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in September, 1885. His appointments were Albion, Rose Hill, Clay City and Noble, on the Calhoun circuit for four years. He then went to Garrett Bible Institute at Evanston, Illinois, in 1892, and he graduated in May, 1895. He then returned to Albion, Illinois, where he preached for one and one-half years. Then he went to Robinson, where he remained for four years as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church. During his pastorate here an elegant church house was erected, costing about seventeen thousand dollars. He did this in connection with his other numerous duties. This house would now cost not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, this being the third church he assisted in erecting, previously having built a church at Parkersburg, Illinois, costing twelve hundred dollars; one at Willow Hill, costing two thousand and eight hundred dollars. From his pastorate at Robinson he came to Centralia in October, 1900, where he remained for five years, the second year erecting the beautiful church building at the corner of Broadway and Elm streets, costing thirty-two thousand dollars.

In 1905 our subject was appointed Presiding Elder of the Vandalia district, continuing to reside in Centralia, where he now lives. His office is, since May, 1908, denominated district superintendent. In his district there are thirty-two pastoral charges, consisting of ninety-six church organizations under the auspices of the Southern Illinois Conference. He was a delegate to the general conference held at Baltimore, Maryland, in May, 1908.

Mr. Beckett was united in marriage at Clay City, Clay county, Illinois, to Lou Peake, daughter of Rev. Burton Peake, of Flora, Illinois. The wedding was solemnized October 26, 1887. They are the parents of a son, Paul A., who is at this writing attending the Northwestern University, having been nineteen years old October 7, 1908. He is in his second year at the university and is making a fine record. There is also a daughter, now eleven years old, who bears the pretty name of Madelon Claire.

Our subject is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, also the Odd Fellows, also a member of the Modern Woodmen.

Our subject was honored in June, 1908, by McKendree College conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is chaplain of the Fourth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, having held this post for the past four years. This work he greatly enjoys and appreciates. In politics he is a Republican.

Our subject has done a great work in the ministry, being an earnest worker and an eloquent and forceful speaker, so that he has endeared himself to a multitude of people and no man in Marion county is held in higher esteem.

## HOMER GILLETT.

He who would be eminently successful must possess a definite aim and purpose, which he must pursue with perseverance. This Homer Gillett has done. He was born

in Troy, Madison county, Illinois, December 26, 1861, the son of S. B. and Martha A. (Smith) Gillett, whose family consisted of seven children, four girls and three boys, of whom our subject is the oldest member. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the country schools. Leaving school at the age of seventeen years, he began clerking in a grocery store for V. P. Grubb, with whom he remained for about two years, rendering efficient service from the first and giving unmistakeable evidence that he was destined for a commercial career, which he has so ably followed up. He then clerked in a clothing store in Centralia for the London Company, having remained with them for a period of eleven years, during which time he did much to increase the prestige of the firm by his able clerkship. Mr. Gillett then went to the M. Hammer clothing store with which he remained until the firm went out of business, when he went to work for M. Hoffman, with whom he remained for three years, then embarking in business for himself on Locust street, having started a grocery store, which he conducted for four months, when he sold out and opened a clothing store on March 18, 1905. His success was instantaneous, and his trade has rapidly increased until it now extends to all parts of Marion county and has necessitated a constant enlargement of his stock. He is in a building one hundred by twenty-eight feet. He started in the clothing business in a room nineteen by sixty feet. His present quarters have been equipped with steam heat, and is modern in every detail. Mr. Gillett handles clothing and gents' furnishing goods, in all the very best and latest styles, and his stock is always very carefully selected and sold at satisfactory prices, so that he never loses a customer. He is the only American clothier in Centralia.

Our subject was united in marriage to Anna E. Northwood, the date of their wedding occurring January 2, 1883. She is the refined and accomplished daughter of Thomas and Harriett Northwood, both natives of Boonton, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Gillett are the parents of three children, two of whom are living, namely: Raymond T., who is a professor of music in Centralia, where he is known as a very able instructor and gifted in his art; Dwight, the subject's second child, will graduate in the Medical College of St. Louis as physician and surgeon in 1909, and he is making a brilliant record in that school. These children have received every possible advantage.

Mr. Gillett is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Queen City Lodge No. 179, of Centralia; also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Helmet Lodge No. 26, and the Modern Woodmen of America, No. 397. He is much interested in educational affairs and has been a member of the local School Board for a period of twelve years, still holding the position and rendering valuable services to the cause of education in Centralia. In politics he is a stanch Republican and lends his aid in the support of this party's principles and in all causes looking to the development of his county and

state. In religious matters he affiliates with the Presbyterian church. He is a courteous and pleasant man, always agreeable and he has numerous friends, as has also his wife and children..

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## MRS. HELEN M. GIFFORD.

It is with marked satisfaction that the biographer is permitted to call the reader's attention to the life record of the venerable but genial lady whose friends in Marion county are limited only by her acquaintances. Her beautiful life has been as an open sesame and one that has been influential for good to all with whom she has been associated.

Mrs. Helen Gifford was born in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vermont, September 21, 1828, the daughter of Aaron and Harriet Brownell. Her parents were both born in Vermont, Aaron having been born in 1798 and Harriet in 1804. They were the parents of three children, our subject being the first in order of birth. The Brownell family came from Vermont to Illinois in 1850, settling in Amsville, Boone county, now called Garden Prairie. They bought a farm where they lived until their death, Aaron Brownell dying in 1880, at the age of eighty-two years. Harriet died in February, 1860, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Our subject's early education was gained in the district and select schools of Vermont. She applied herself in a careful manner and became fairly well educated.

On July 4, 1855, our subject was united in marriage with Chester B. Gifford, son of William and Mary Gifford. Chester B. Gifford was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, October 3, 1815. There were four girls and three boys in this family, of whom Chester was the second child in order of birth. He was in early life a clerk in his father's hotel in Sharon. He afterwards took up railroading and eventually became conductor on the New York Central. After some years of faithful and acceptable service there, he took up railroading on the Illinois Central Railroad as passenger conductor between Amboy and Centralia. He died October 11, 1887, in his home in Centralia, after a life of industry and usefulness. He and our subject had had nearly thirty-three years of happy and harmonious wedded life. Chester Gifford has one son, Mills Gifford, by a former marriage, who is now an employe of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Mr. Gifford left his widow a substantial and comfortable home in Centralia, where she lives alone, having thus lived ever since the death of her husband, twenty-one years ago. Although she is in her eightieth year, Mrs. Gifford is a woman of remarkable activity and soundness of faculties. She is happy and cheerful and looks to be not more than fifty-five years old. Her neat and well-furnished home shows that she is a woman of taste and refinement. She is a woman of beautiful Christian character and a faithful attendant at the Methodist Episcopal church, where she is held in high

esteem by all the congregation, as indeed, she is by all who know her. She has lived continuously in Centralia since 1859, when she came here with her husband. Her old age is serene and quiet, knowing that her life has been one of uprightness and conscious of the fact that she will be ready when the summons comes bidding her "come up higher."

## EDWIN L. WATTS.

The subject of this sketch is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Centralia, where he is known by all as a business man of unusual ability, a man of progressive ideas and at all times ready to do his part in furthering any interest for the public good.

Edwin L. Watts was born in Clinton county, five miles west of Centralia, on a farm, November 11, 1873, the son of William M. and Martha (Short) Watts, both natives of Illinois, in whose family there were five children, two boys and three girls, Edwin L., our subject, being the youngest in order of birth.

Our subject received his early education in the common schools of his native community, having applied himself in a careful manner and gained a good education which has later been added to by home reading, and by coming in contact with the world. He devoted his life to farming up to 1904, having been prosperous at this line of work, laying up from year to year a competence and making a comfortable living. But believing that larger interests were to be found in Centralia, he came to this city and entered the livery business in which he was very successful for a period of two years, at the end of which he went into the implement business, having been associated with J. D. Breeze since 1906, the firm being Breeze & Watts, their well known place of business being 321 South Locust street, Centralia. They handle a full line of implements, vehicles, harness, buggies, wagons, drills, seeders, corn shellers and they deal in general stock on a large scale. Their store is always filled with customers and is one of the busiest places of its kind in Centralia. Before coming to Centralia, our subject served as Assessor of Raccoon township in a very creditable and acceptable manner for one year, during which time the interests of the township were as carefully looked after as if they had been his individual business.

Mr. Watts was united in marriage to Mary Patton, November 20, 1895. She is the daughter of T. A. and Lena (Smith) Patton, a well known and influential family of this county.

Mr. Watts' comfortable and cheerful home has been brightened by the presence of the following children: William R., Lenna F., Ruby R., all bright children and making good grades in the local schools.

Mr. Watts is a genial and most companionable gentleman and has many warm and admiring friends among the residents of his adopted city as well as in the township where he lived so long, and the

high regard in which he is held not only in business but socially indicates the possession of attributes and characteristics that fully entitle him to the respect and consideration of his fellow men.

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## THEODORE F. MERIDETH.

While yet a young man, the subject of this sketch has won a place of definite success in his community, because of his persistent effort, his honesty of purpose and the exercise of rare soundness of judgment in carrying out his life work, so that the future to such as he holds much of promise.

Theodore F. Merideth was born in Carrigan township, Marion county, June 21, 1872, the son of William and Sarah (Spitler) Merideth, the former having been born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1834. He came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1842 and became a well-to-do farmer and was an extensive raiser of cattle before the stock law of 1864; he was also in the hay business just after the war. He was also in the transfer business at Sandoval for a while. He located south of Odin, when he came here from Ohio, where he was married and still lives in Carrigan township. The mother of the subject used to live in the home of Judge Bryan, father of W. J. Bryan, a member of the old Spitler family of this county. She was born March 3, 1845, and was called to her rest April 24, 1884.

Theodore F. Merideth is the oldest of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. William Merideth. He was educated in the common schools and has a certificate to teach. He started in life as a coal miner, having worked in the mines in the winter and on the farm during the summer months. For many years he operated a hay and straw baler during both the summer and winter months.

Mr. Merideth was united in marriage December 2, 1894, to Etta McClelland, daughter of Perry and Emma McClelland, both old residents of this county. He is still living at the age of sixty-eight years and his wife is now (1908) sixty-five years old.

Five children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: Robert, born July 23, 1895; Ethel, born January 5, 1897; Harry, born September 30, 1898; Ruth, born April 4, 1899; Mamie, born August 5, 1902.

Mr. Merideth's farm, although one of the oldest in the township, having been taken on a Mexican war land grant, is one of the best in the township, for it has been so carefully tilled and well kept that the soil has not become thin, but excellent crops are reaped from it year by year. The subject does nothing but look after his farm which he keeps well improved and in a high state of cultivation. He has one hundred and sixty acres in section 9. He carries on general farming and stock raising with that rare judgment and discretion that stamps him as one of the modern and progressive farmers of the county. He has a beautiful and substantial home, surrounded by excellent out buildings. He is one of the most

industrious and energetic young men of Carrigan township, and is making a good living besides laying by an ample competency for his old age. He is known to be a man of square dealing in all his business transactions and everybody speaks well of him.

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## ALBERT E. QUICK.

Among the alert and progressive men of Centralia, whose efforts have been directed along worthy lines of endeavor, is the subject of this sketch, manager of the Star Laundry Company, which he has made one of the leading institutions of this nature in the county, through his close application to business.

Albert E. Quick was born in Clinton county, Illinois, September 24, 1860, the son of W. F. and Jane (Davidson) Quick, the former a native of Summit county, Ohio, in which state he devoted his attention to farming. He moved to Illinois and died at Harrisburg, this state, in March, 1906. The mother of the subject still lives at Harrisburg. Nine children, four girls and five boys, were born to them, Albert E., our subject, being the third in order of birth. He was educated near Harrisburg, then attended Ewing College in Franklin county, this state, for one year, later taking a course in the Quincy Business College, remaining there for one year. He was well equipped for a business career upon leaving school and entering the cutlery and supply business in St. Louis and Centralia. After conducting this line of work for a period of ten years in a most successful manner he launched in the laundry business with C. L. Mercy, with whom he remained in partnership for a period of five years when Mr. Quick re-organized and started a corporation company, he being the president and manager of the Star Laundry, he having purchased Mr. Mercy's interests in the company. He works a force of twelve girls and four men. Something of the rapid advancement that Mr. Quick has made in this work may be gained from the fact that when this laundry was started only one girl was employed. The Star now does a weekly business of from one hundred fifty to two hundred dollars. Nothing but strictly up-to-date machinery is used and the plant is first class in every respect. A dry cleaning department was established in 1908 and the most modern machinery for this department that could be procured was installed. This has grown to be a very successful part of the work as it uses the French dry cleaning plan for all cleaning, silks, woolen and cotton fabrics of the most dainty manufacture on the market, never resulting in shrinking or changing of colors in the least. Mr. Quick certainly has mastered all the details of the laundry business and all work done at the Star is first-class and high grade. His patronage is constantly on the increase.

Mr. Quick's business in both the laundry and dry cleaning departments covers a large territory in Southern Illinois. He is the owner of ninety-five per cent. of the substan-

tial and elegant brick plant which he so successfuly manages. His customers always find him ready to serve them in an obliging and straightforward manner and everyone who has had dealings with him attest to his fairness and honesty of purpose. In politics he is a loyal Republican, and in religious matters he was reared in the Baptist faith and he is a faithful supporter of the Baptist church in this city. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Modern Woodmen. His standing in the business and social circles of Centralia could not be better.

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## CHARLES EDMUND FITZGEARALD.

The subject of this sketch is one of the progressive citizens of Centralia township, Marion county, having long been in business in the vicinity of Centralia, where he is at present located, enjoying a lucrative trade in his well managed second-hand store.

Charles Edmund Fitzgearald was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, October 27, 1864, the son of James T. and Mary B. (Morgan) Fitzgearald, both natives of Tennessee, having come from that state to Illinois in 1848, settling among the pioneers. James T. was called to his reward several years ago, and his widow now lives at Sterling, Colorado, now in her seventy-eighth year. They were the parents of thirteen children, six boys and seven girls, of whom Charles Edmund, our subject, was the seventh in order of birth. These children are all fairly well situated in life.

James T. Fitzgearald, the subject's father, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and while on the march he became exhausted and lay down by a log beside the road and was given up for dead, but his brother-in-law, Middleton Morgan, discovered him as he passed driving a commissary wagon and cared for James T., or he would have perished. He made a gallant soldier and performed much commendable service during that war, and his widow now draws a pension as a result of this service.

While the parents of the subject were living near Fort Girard, Missouri, the Indians set fire to the home and burned up all their books and family records.

Mary B. (Morgan) Fitzgearald, the now venerable mother of the subject, is a member of the famous Morgan family of Washington county, Illinois. Her sister lives at Ashley, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Ed. Fitzgearald, as he is popularly known, moved to Marion county with his parents when he was four years old. His early education was gained in the Centralia schools, where he applied himself very studiously and became fairly well educated.

He started his business life by working on the farm and in the coal mines near Centralia, which he continued to work at for some time. Twelve years ago he started in his present business in Centralia in handling new and second-hand furniture, stoves and household goods. He has built up a flourishing trade. He has a large stock of carefully selected goods and his prices are always

right, according to many of his customers of long standing.

Mr. Fitzgearald married Emma A. Crane, July 26, 1883, a representative of a fine family, and she herself a woman of many praiseworthy traits, and to this union three children have been born, one dying in infancy. Maudie, the oldest daughter, married Walter Deetle, a mine employe, of Centralia, and they are the parents of one daughter, Thelma F.; Edna, the second daughter, is eight years old at this writing, 1908, and she is making a fine record in the Centralia schools.

Mr. Fitzgearald is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Queen City Lodge No. 179, of Centralia. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics Mr. Fitzgearald is a faithful Democrat and in religious matters he was reared a Methodist. He is regarded as a man of good business ability, honest in all his dealings with the public.

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## H. S. McBRIDE.

In enlisting men of enterprise and integrity in furthering its general business activities, is mainly due the precedence and prosperity enjoyed by Marion county, and the firm of which the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph is a member, is recognized as one of the representative druggists of the county, being engaged in business in Centralia and enjoying an extensive wholesale and retail trade.

H. S. McBride was born in Decatur, Illinois, September 5, 1869, the son of Dr. Alexander and Mary E. (Jones) McBride, the father of the subject having been born in Ross county, Ohio, June 21, 1821. His wife was born in Urbana, Ohio, April 18, 1835, and they were married in the Buckeye state and came to Illinois in 1866, locating in Decatur. They became the parents of three children, two of whom are living, H. S., our subject, and Frank A., who was born in 1875 in Decatur.

The subject of this sketch began his education at Decatur, where he attended school for two years. He was then sent to Carthage, Missouri, remaining in school there until 1887, where he made an excellent record, and after completing his education, he returned to Decatur and worked as a drug clerk for one year in the employ of A. J. Stoner. He then went to St. Louis and worked for the P. G. Alexander Drug Company for two years and while there took a course in pharmacy in the St. Louis School of Pharmacy. From there he went to Webb City, Missouri, to work for the McClelland Drug Company in whose employ he remained for about two years, when he moved to Mattoon, Illinois, remaining there until 1898, clerking for the Killner Drug Company. He gave entire satisfaction in all these positions owing to the fact that he had an intimate knowledge of drugs and was courteous to customers.

Our subject was one of the patriotic citizens of the great Sucker state, who felt it his duty to assist the cause of humanity when Cuba was being oppressed by the tyr-

rany of Spain, and when the Spanish-American war broke out he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Joseph P. Barricklom and remained in service until the close of the war, having been mustered out of service at Augusta, Georgia. He served at Springfield, Illinois, as first sergeant and was promoted to second lieutenant at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida, September, 1898.

In 1900 Mr. McBride moved to Centralia and clerked for Will J. Blythe for two years, then for L. H. Reed for four years. He then opened the Red Cross Pharmacy at 204 East Broadway, an incorporated institution under the state laws of Illinois, the company consisting of C. D. Tufts, president; C. E. McMahon, vice-president; H. S. McBride, secretary and manager; F. Pullen, treasurer. The room occupied is twenty-four by one hundred feet. It is large, airy and commodious. A general wholesale and retail drug business is carried on among physicians and surgeons, covering a radius of forty miles. The house carries a large, complete and carefully selected stock, and the fixtures and equipment are modern, well arranged and up-to-date in every particular, and a very liberal trade is enjoyed.

H. S. McBride was united in marriage with Ida A. Mattock on September 8, 1895. She war reared at Mattoon, Illinois, and is the daughter of W. D. and Temperance (Hackett) Mattock. Four interesting children constituted the Mattock family, three girls and one boy, Ida A, being the oldest.

Mr. McBride is recognized as a first class pharmacist by all who have had occasion to investigate his work. He is registered in Illinois, Missouri and Florida, and he stands at the front of Centralia's business men. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 493, of Centralia. In politics he is a Democrat and follows the teachings of his parents in religious matters, affiliating with the Episcopal church.

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## TRUMAN B. ANDREWS.

Characterized by breadth of wisdom and strong individuality, the achievements of the subject of this sketch but represent the utilization of innate talent in directing energies along lines in which mature judgment and a resourcefulness that hesitates at no opposing circumstances, pave the way and ultimately lead to achievement.

Truman B. Andrews was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, September 25, 1852, the son of Seymour and Martha (Henderson) Andrews, who were the parents of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the third in order of birth. When about four years of age he went to Warren county, Illinois, with his parents, where he remained until ten years of age, then moved to Centralia, where he has since remained, having been identified with the growth of the community and taking a prominent part in its development for a period of over forty-six years at this writing, 1908. He received his

schooling in the Centralia common and high schools. Following in the footsteps of his father, he decided to become a merchant, and when he left school he began clerking for his father and later became bookkeeper, with whom he remained assisting in building up a fine trade in the dry goods and clothing business until his father retired about 1890. Truman then went with the firm of G. L. Pittenger, who conducted a grocery store, remaining with the same for four years with his usual success. He then went to work for the Pittenger & Daves Mining and Manufacturing Company, as their assistant secretary in the office work of this extensive enterprise, with which he was identified for six years, giving high class service in every respect. Mr. Andrews then worked in the Centralia Mining and Manufacturing Company, which is operated by the same people as their secretary, remaining as such for seven years, or until they retired from active business. He continued to work or the firm that succeeded them remaining until he bought an interest in the firm of Gillett & Company, clothiers and gents' furnishers. They manage a big and well stocked store and Mr. Andrews is to be found here daily ready to wait upon his scores of customers who know that they will here receive the most courteous consideration and always receive the full value of their money. The stock is kept well up-to-date and is carefully selected at all seasons. This store is one of the most tastefully arranged and neatly kept of any in Southern Illinois and customers are always pleased to visit it where they are made to feel at ease.

The domestic life of the subject of this sketch dates from December 17, 1874, when he was married to Amanda J. McClelland, daughter of John and Margaret McClelland, of Marion county, a well known and influential family. To this union three interesting children have been born, namely: Hallie, Lois and Cinnie. Hallie married Bessie Robinett, of Columbia, this state, and they are the parents of one son, Raymond, born in 1904. Hallie Andrews is firing an engine on the Illinois Central Railroad. Lois is married to L. R. Porter, a blacksmith on the Illinois Central Railroad, of Centralia, and they are the parents of two children, one boy, Emmett, born in 1905, and one girl, Lorena, who is one year old in 1908. Cinnie, the subject's third child, married George Green, of Centralia, where he is engaged in the barber business.

In politics our subject is a supporter of Republican issues. He is a member of the Christian church, having been a deacon for a period of fifteen years, and is also a trustee of the same. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Modern Woodmen, No. 397; the Knights of Pythias, No. 26; also a charter member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, having served in many of the chairs of the last two lodges. Mr. Andrews was Township Public School Treasurer for twenty years, being still in this position. He is greatly interested in educational matters and has always done what he could to further the interests of the local

schools. He also faithfully served as Town Clerk of Centralia for a period of six years. He has also been a member of the Centralia City Fire Department for over twenty-five years, having frequently hazarded his life day and night in order to save property.

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## FRANK PRUSZ.

A man of rare business erudition is the subject of this sketch, who has long been identified with the development of Centralia in business lines.

Frank Prusz was born in Washington county, Illinois, September 21, 1867, the son of Henry and Mary (Shroeder) Prusz, the parents of eight children, Frank, our subject, being the only living child in 1908. Henry Prusz was born in Washington county, this state, in 1838, and he is now living in Centralia, corner of Third and Walnut streets. He followed farming until 1905, having owned a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres, which he left and moved to town. The subject of this sketch, who was the third child in order of birth, acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county. In his boyhood days he worked on his father's farm and finally took up farming for himself, which he followed for ten years on his own account, having made a pronounced success from the first, but, believing that greater opportunities awaited him in other fields, he sold out and went to St. Louis, where he worked in a planing mill and at carpenter work for five years, having taken readily to the new line of work. He then came to Centralia and started in a shop for himself, July 10, 1895, at the corner of Third, Chestnut and South streets. The plant now covers one hundred and twenty by one hundred and sixty-five feet. It is up to date in every particular, being equipped with modern machines, fifteen in number. He has eleven motors of late design and is equipped in every respect to do first class and high grade work. All kinds of boxes, barrels, egg cases, chicken coops and apple cases are manufactured here, also all kinds of mill work is done, including frames, moldings, handles, sash and doors, also baskets and strawberry crates, also house furnishings.

The firm of which our subject is the principal force is known as the Queen City Box and Barrel Works. It enjoys a large trade, having an output of one thousand barrels a day. The well known "Magic Cleaner," the best sweeping compound for floors and carpets known, is manufactured here. The trade of this firm extends to all parts of Southern Illinois and many points beyond, and is constantly increasing, owing to the able management of Mr. Prusz and the excellent quality of the work turned out.

Frank Prusz was united in marriage on April 25, 1890, to Jennie Meyer, the daughter of C. G. and Minnie (Dotson) Meyer, who are the parents of ten children, Jennie being the fourth child in order of birth. She was born in Washington county, this state.

Our subject and wife are the parents of four children, named in order of birth as follows: Nellie M., who is living at home with her parents; Willis F. L. is a student in the Centralia public schools; Allen W. B. is also a pupil in the local schools; Alice A. M. is the youngest living child; Edwin died in his eighth year.

Our subject lives in a modern home at 333 South Hickory street. Mr. Prusz in his political relations is a Republican on national issues, but locally he votes for the best man available. In religious matters he was reared an Evangelical Lutheran, but he is free and liberal in his views on religion and he attends all churches. He is a man thoroughly familiar with the details of the large business which he conducts and is well known in Marion county, his pleasant manner winning the respect of all men.

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## BOYD M. ENGLISH.

To present in brief outline the leading facts in the life of one of Marion county's busy men of affairs and throw light upon some of his more pronounced characteristics is the task in hand in placing before the reader the following biographical review of Boyd M. English, who was born in Marion county, Illinois, September 2, 1875, the son of J. W. and Mazina (Parkerson) English, in whose family there were six children, four boys and two girls, of whom our subject was the second in order of birth, and of whom five are living in 1908. J. W. English was born in Tennessee, near Fayetteville, and he came to Illinois in 1871 and settled in Marion county on a farm. One of his brothers was in the Civil war. The father of our subject has been in the contracting business for many years. He lives at 960 East Broadway, Centralia. The subject's mother was born in Marion county, where she married J. W. English. They are highly respected people and have done all in their power to establish their children in life.

Boyd M. English, our subject, received his early education in the common schools. He left school when sixteen years old and engaged in the commission business at Decatur two years, after which he went into the barber business at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, where he remained for one year. He came to Centralia and worked at his trade for several years on Locust street for himself, the firm being known as English & Burge, which was one of the leading shops in the city and widely patronized.

Believing that the barber business was not his proper calling, he launched into the real estate business in 1906 for himself, and his success was instantaneous, having exceeded his expectations. He has a large business and his office is always a busy place, owing to his fair treatment of customers and his intimate knowledge of this line of work.

Mr. English was united in marriage January 16, 1900, to Edith Foster, the daughter of R. T. and M. A. (McKay) Foster.

She was reared near Centralia on a farm. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are the parents of five children, two boys and three girls, of whom our subject's wife is the third child. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of two children, Madge, born January 17, 1902, and Robert Dean, who was born November 2, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. English live in a cozy and nicely furnished home at 841 East Broadway.

Fraternally our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. In national politics he is a Republican and religiously he was reared a Presbyterian and attends that congregation. Mr. and Mrs. English are pleasant people and are popular in Centralia.

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## MRS. SARAH E. ELROD.

The many friends of the estimable lady whose name appears above will be glad to learn more of her life history and that of her honored husband and their families, for she has long been well known and popular, with a large circle of friends in Centralia, and now in the golden evening of her age she is happy in the thought that her life has been led along high planes and been productive of good to those it has touched.

Mrs. Sarah E. Elrod was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 13, 1831, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Griffith) Simpson. Both parents were born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. They were the parents of seven children, Sarah E. being the oldest in the family.

Our subject grew to maturity in her native county and also acquired her early education there. She was united in marriage to William Elrod, May 17, 1854, and they lived in Ohio until 1867, in which year they moved to St. Louis, Missouri, then to the Ulysses S. Grant farm, ten miles west of that city, where the Elrod family had charge of the Grant farm for eight years. Mrs. Elrod knew well all the Grant children, waited upon them and helped them in various ways. William Elrod passed to his rest in Centralia November 29, 1881, after a useful and busy life.

Mrs. Sarah E. Elrod is the mother of seven children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married John Decker, of Orange county, New York, now lives in Cobden, Union county, Illinois, and they have two sons: Clifford married Cordelia Cole, died September 11, 1902, and two children were born to them, one boy and one girl, Clifford, Jr., the son, being a blacksmith in Centralia; Mary Simpson is a dressmaker and lives with her mother in their cozy home on West Broadway; Clara M. is clerking at Parkinson's store in this city; Samuel G. is living with his mother; William Thomas married Ellen Parkin and is a railroad and express agent for the Southern Railroad at Marissa, Illinois, and they have five children; Sadie Blanche is a competent office lady at Dr. Armstrong's, one of the lead-

ing physicians of this city. These children received their early education in the public schools of this city.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's mother, Hannah Simpson, and our subject's father, Samuel Simpson, were brother and sister, making Mrs. Sarah E. Elrod a full cousin of the general. The Elrod family moved from St. Louis to Odin on a farm, where they lived for three years and in March, 1881, they moved to Centralia. After the death of Mr. Elrod this large family of little children with which the mother was left to care for and provide, was a hard struggle to overcome, but she was a woman of great courage and rare business tact and she succeeded in rearing her children in a manner deserving great praise. She had a few cows and sold milk to town people and in this way managed to provide for the children and keep the home together. It was a brave, heroic battle, but filled with more victories than defeats.

Mrs. Sarah E. Elrod, who is at this writing, 1908, seventy-seven years old, is in good health and young for one of her years. She is of a family noted for their longevity, her father living to be ninety-one years old. Religiously she was reared a Presbyterian, but now worships with the Congregationalists, where her daughters, Sadie and Mary, are Sunday school teachers. Gen. John Simpson, of Cincinnati, is a brother of Mrs. Elrod, whose honorable army record she is glad to preserve. He is a retired officer of the United States army, having been retired since 1906. He enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, September 27, 1862, and was discharged May 28, 1865. He was appointed second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery, August 17, 1867, and advanced to the rank of first lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery on March 28, 1873. On July 17, 1875, he was appointed captain assistant quartermaster. On April 20, 1892, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and assistant quartermaster-general. On February 2, 1901, he was raised to the rank of brigadier general, and was finally retired August 18, 1903.

Gen. John Simpson studied at Fortress Monroe and Annapolis military schools, so as to fully equip himself for active and efficient service, being of the Grant lineage, he was naturally a successful soldier.

Samuel Elrod, the second son of William and Sarah E. Elrod, was born in the old log house that General Grant built. William, the third son, and Sadie, the youngest daughter, were born in General Grant's large house on his farm west of St. Louis. The Elrod family is highly respected and has numerous friends.

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## CHARLES MILLER.

For many years Mr. Miller was a widely known railroad man, but is at this writing living in honorable retirement in Centralia, Marion county, where he is held in high favor among those of his acquaintance.

Charles Miller was born in Portsmouth,

England, December 3, 1844, the son of John William and Elizabeth (Florence) Miller, who were the parents of six children, three boys and an equal number of girls, the subject of this sketch being the fourth in order of birth. John William Miller was born in England in 1815 and passed to his rest in 1866. He was for many years foreman of a large coppersmith shop in the government navy yard in England. He was a skilled mechanic and an inventor, having invented Grant's condenser, a device for turning salt water into fresh water, which is used by those who travel on the ocean. He served his apprenticeship as a coppersmith under Mr. Florence, his father-in-law. When twenty-two years old John William Miller married Elizabeth Florence, who was at that time twenty-nine years old, the date of their marriage being in 1839. Mrs. Miller was born in 1808 and passed to her rest in 1868. They were people of much sterling worth and many of their commendable traits have manifested themselves in our subject.

Charles Miller received a common school education in Portsmouth, England, having attended Bowles Academy until he was sixteen years old. After leaving school he learned the blacksmith's trade and also worked for his uncle, who conducted a meat market in Portsmouth. Believing that better opportunities awaited him in America, he emigrated to this country when twenty-four years old, settling first in Chicago. He soon secured employment on the Illinois Central Railroad and at once gave evidence of a man of merit in the railroading business.

Our subject was married in England when twenty-two years old to Diana Hyde, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hobbins) Hyde, in whose family there were nine children, four boys and five girls, the wife of the subject being the sixth child in order of birth. Their marriage was celebrated on August 11, 1866, at Portsmouth in the Church of England, the ceremony that made them one having been performed by Rev. Baylis. Diana Hyde was also educated in the common schools of Portsmouth. This union has been blessed by the birth of seven children, four of whom are living in 1908. They are: Jessie, who first married Frank Scramlin, by which union one son, Earl Walter G., was born; her second marriage was with Frank Jacobs, and to this union three children were born, two daughters and one son. They live in Decatur, Illinois. Mr. Jacobs is engaged in the grocery business. Harriet Hyde is the second child of Mrs. Jacobs and she is eight years old at this writing; Dorthy Grace is four years old and Frank Willis is now three years of age. Henry George Miller, the second living child of our subject, married Nettie Smith and one son has been born to this union, Arthur Glenn, who is a machinist and is living in Chicago; Lillie May married George William Downing; Alice Louise is a stenographer in Centralia. These are all bright children and are being educated in the local schools.

Charles Miller continued to work for the

Illinois Central Railroad, giving entire satisfaction from 1868. In 1889 he became overseer of the shops of this road at Centralia, which position he held until June, 1908, having been recognized by his employers as one of the best men in this capacity they had in their employ, for he mastered every detail of the work and knew how to handle his men so as to get the best results from their work. On the date mentioned above Mr. Miller retired from active connection with the shops on account of the loss of his left eye, which resulted from an accident in the shops. The Miller home is a pleasant and comfortable one, located at 218 East Fourth street, south. Mr. Miller receives a pension of thirty-six dollars and seventy cents per month. In politics he is a Republican and is an advocate of temperance. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church and he still worships with this congregation, where he is regarded as a man of upright principles and a worthy member of the same.

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## MRS. MARGARET DUNLAP.

The many friends of the estimable lady whose name forms the caption of this sketch will be glad to learn more of her life record, and they will doubtless be benefited by a perusal of the same, owing to the consistent and praiseworthy life she has led.

Mrs. Margaret Dunlap, wife of W. W. Dunlap, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, May 8, 1839, the daughter of Dr. John and Christina (Spraker) Cornell, the former a native of Albany, New York, and a cousin of Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University, one of the leading institutions of learning in the United States. The mother of the subject was a native of Schenectady, New York, Spraken's Basin being founded by Christina's grandfather. John Cornell was born August 6, 1798, of English parentage, being the descendant of one of three brothers who emigrated from England in an early day. He first practiced his profession in New York, then came to Meigs county, Ohio, in 1830, where he lived and successfully practiced medicine until his death, September 19, 1873, having been known as one of the leading physicians of that place. The mother of the subject passed to her rest August 19, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. John Cornell were the parents of ten children, six girls and four boys, all having reached maturity, having been of a hardy race.

Mrs. Dunlap taught school for ten years in Ohio. She married when twenty-five years of age. She was educated in the Chester Seminary, in Meigs county, Ohio. She was the eighth child in order of birth. Daniel W. Cornell, Margaret's youngest brother, was a member of the home militia of Ohio during the Civil war. In the family of the mother of our subject were twelve children, ten girls and two boys, eleven of whom lived to reach maturity. Mrs. Margaret Dunlap is the mother of two children, one of whom is living, M. Alberta, who is

a graduate of the Centralia high school and who was born February 6, 1879, married Harry F. Turner, November 22, 1904, of Centralia. They have one son, Francis D. Turner, who was born November 3, 1905. They all reside in a neat home at 320 South Poplar street. Mr. Turner is an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad. Harry F. Turner was born July 9, 1874, at Waterloo, Iowa, the son of Oliver F. Turner. His mother was Luella E. Young in her maidenhood. She is deceased. Mr. Turner is a member of a family consisting of one son and two daughters. William W. Dunlap was born January 17, 1833, in Carroll county, Ohio. In 1859 he removed to Jeffersonville, Wayne county, Illinois. He worked at the carpenter's trade until the Civil war, when he gave free rein to his patriotic feeling, and on July 22, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Fortieth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Barnhill, of Fairfield, Illinois. Mr. Dunlap performed his duties as a soldier in a faithful manner for a period of three years and three months. He was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri. He went out as orderly sergeant, was promoted second lieutenant, and later first lieutenant. He saw some hard service, and he was wounded in the right foot, also lost his right eye, while in a skirmish in the timber near Jackson, Mississipi, on July 12, 1862. He drew a pension of twelve dollars per month. After the close of the war Mr. Dunlap returned home and resumed work at the carpenter's trade, becoming recognized as a very competent workman, and his services were in great demand. Mr. Dunlap was called from his earthly labors May 24, 1905, while living in Centralia. Mr. Dunlap's mother died when he was eight years old, and he was reared by his grandfather Kail, who lived in Carroll county, Ohio. Mr. Dunlap worked at the carpenter's trade all his life from the time he was sixteen years old. Although his parents were Democrats he was a Republican. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was admired by all who knew him for his upright life and his honesty of purpose. No family in Centralia bears a better reputation than the Dunlaps.

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## HON. JAMES BENSON.

The name of the subject of this review has for years been allied with the development of Marion county in many phases, for a high purpose, vigorous mental powers and devotion to duty are the means by which he has made himself useful, and the ambitious youth of this locality who fights the battle of life with the prospects of ultimate success may peruse with profit the biography presented in the following paragraphs.

Hon. James Benson was born February 28, 1838, in Manchester, England, the son of William and Margaret (Bullon) Benson, both natives of Manchester. William Benson served as an apprentice under John

Mellen, of that city, as a machinist, on the Manchester & Darlington Railway, and he finally became an engineer on that road. He was foreman in the shops in 1839, and in that year came with his wife and two children to America, landing in New York City and worked in the marine ship yards as a machinist. He later went to Williamsburg, New York, and was engineer in a distillery and was finally put in charge of the distillery. In 1848 he came to Chicago and worked in the railroad shops for sixteen months. He then had charge of a distillery at Wilmington, Will county, Illinois. He later went to St. Louis and took charge of Henry T. Blow's White Lead and Oil Works. In 1855 he came to Centralia and worked for the Illinois Central Railroad as a machinist, and later took charge of the foundry where he was employed until his death in 1869. His widow survived until 1887. He had six children, five of whom grew to maturity, three living in 1908. Samuel is a machinist in Chicago for the Nickel Plate Railroad, by which company he is regarded as an expert; James, the subject, is the second child; Evelyn is single and is living in Centralia; John F., who was a machinist, died in Little Rock, Arkansas; Oscar was killed July 4, 1865, by the explosion of an engine on the Illinois Central Railroad at Centralia; George W. was an engineer on the Illinois Central, and he also worked at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he died.

The subject of this sketch attended school until he was sixteen years old, when he left school and started to learn the machinist's trade at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1855 he came to Centralia and finished his trade. He then went to Champaign, Illinois, where he worked for ten months at his trade, later becoming engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad between Champaign and Centralia, having worked at this for two years. He then went to Columbus, Kentucky, at the opening of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in the United States government service. He ran an engine to Jackson, Tennessee, and different places, and he was later at the opening of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. He was master mechanic at Jackson, Tennessee, for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and he continued his services for the government until the close of the war. After the war he went to Jackson, Tennessee, where he remained for three years. He was master mechanic there for the Mobile & Ohio, and later went to Selma, Alabama, and was foreman under J. W. Wallace for eighteen months. He resigned partly on account of failing health and came to Centralia, and he and his brothers opened the Benson Brothers' machine shop, in 1871. His brother, Samuel, retired in 1875, as did also his brother John, and the subject then managed the shop alone until February 28, 1907, when he sold out. They built up a large business and the venture proved to be a great success. They had a foundry and blacksmith shop in connection, and did all kinds of repair work.

In 1860 Mr. Benson cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He always took an ac-

tive interest in politics, and was Mayor of Centralia for three terms, and was in the City Council for four years. He is a Republican, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Champaign.

Mr. Benson was united in marriage in Salem, August 2, 1899, to Sarah Jane Cunningham, widow of Alexander Cunningham, and a daughter of Charles and Caroline (Steffy) Grose, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Bloomington, Indiana, where they married. She was attending school there and they ran away and married. Her father was a farmer and stock raiser in Indiana, later moving to Trenton, Illinois. His father was Joseph and his mother was Sarah Jane Grose. They were pioneers of Trenton, Illinois. Mrs. Benson's parents came to this county, locating at Sandoval, in 1857, when there were only two houses there. He conducted a hotel there for several years, later locating in Centralia, where he also conducted a hotel, later in life going to Indianapolis, where he lived with his children until his death, which occurred in 1891. His widow survived until 1900. The following children were born to them: Louisa, widow of Seely Ashmeed, of Indianapolis; Sarah Jane, the subject's wife; Orville, who is now deceased, was an engineer on the Big Four Railroad for many years at Indianapolis, and he married Sophia Haussler; William is an engineer on the Big Four Railroad at Indianapolis; Benjamin M. is deceased; Sidney, who is deceased, was a telegraph operator on the Big Four for seventeen years at Indianapolis; Charles was also an engineer on the Big Four at Indianapolis.

Alexander Cunningham, Mrs. Benson's first husband, was born in Gallion, Ohio. He was an engineer on the Mobile & Ohio. In 1862 he went to Columbus and Jackson, Tennessee, and afterward, in 1869, died. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cunningham, namely: Albert Edward, who was born November 21, 1860, is a machinist in St. Louis, and he married Margaret McHenry, who is the mother of two children, Lulu and Olive; Andrew J. died in 1862; Ida E. died in 1865.

The subject and wife have one daughter, Nellie, who is the wife of Isaac Coe. They live on a farm near Centralia. They have one son, Isaac, Jr., who was born October 31, 1908. Mrs. Benson is a member of the Episcopal church. Mrs. Coe belongs to the First Baptist church. Ex-Mayor Benson, our subject, is favorably known throughout this locality, and he is regarded as one of Centralia's most worthy citizens.

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## SAMUEL R. WILD.

The subject of this sketch, who has been called to a higher plane of action in the course of natural human events, still exerts an influence on those whom his life touched for his noble character made its impress on everyone, and no man ever lived in Centralia who was truer to high ideals than he.

Samuel R. Wild was born near Manches-

ter, England, August 2, 1834, the son of Robert and Mary (Rolliston) Wild, both born at Oldham, England, where they spent their lives, the father of the subject having been a bookkeeper for thirty years. They both died in England. To them were born two children. Ann, the other child, besides our subject, died in infancy. Robert Wild was three times married. One wife was a Miss Briley. His third wife was Mary E. Burton. He had one son by his second wife, whom he named Briley, and who died in England, and he also had one child by his third wife, who was named Burton, and who also lived in the mother country. The subject of this sketch received only a limited schooling, however, he is an educated man, having been a close student all his life. He lived at home until he reached maturity, and he served an apprenticeship of seven years with Platte Brothers, until 1862, when he and his wife came to America on the "United Kingdom", a steamer which sank the next trip. They landed in New York City, where they lived awhile, and also in Boston for several years, after which they came west and located in Centralia, Illinois. Mr. Wild entered the Illinois Central shops as a machinist, and later became an engineer and ran on the road for eighteen years; then went to Mt. Vernon, Illinois, remaining there awhile in the Louisville & Nashville shops. They were moved to Howell, Indiana, and Mr. Wild declined to move his family, and consequently he secured a position with the Air Line, now the Southern Railroad, as a foreman of the engineers, and he was regarded as a most efficient railroad man. He passed to his rest August 29, 1893. Eight children were born to the subject and wife as follows: Edith Ann died in infancy; Mary E. married W. B. Goodale, of Centralia; Sarah Edith married Harvey England, and they are living in St. Louis. Robert died at the age of twenty-one years, having remained single; Gussie died when young; Morton and Burton were twins and both died young; Bertha married Charles Brown and they are living at Howell, Indiana.

The subject was a member of the Episcopal church. He was a Republican in his political affiliations, and worked for the success of his party. He served as Alderman and City Councilman; also served the city of Centralia as a member of the Library Board. In his fraternal relations he was a Mason, belonging to Centralia Lodge No. 201. After serving his apprenticeship in the Centralia Lodge, completing the same March 15, 1878, he passed as a fellow craftsman April 15th following, and was raised to the degree of Master Mason April 20, 1878. He was very well known and highly respected by all.

Samuel R. Wild married, February 25, 1857, at Prestwick church, near Manchester, England. He made two trips back to his old home on a visit and Mrs. Wild made one trip. Mrs. Wild was known in her maidenhood as Ann Randall, who was born January 7, 1837, at Oldham, near Manchester, England. She is the daughter of David and Mary Morton, both of Oldham,

England, where they always lived. The father of Mrs. Wild was for many years a slosle major (or foreman) in a cotton factory. Five of their children grew to maturity, namely: Martha, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Ann, the subject's wife; John Thomas, deceased; Mary, who is living in Boston, Massachusetts, married John Barsley, who is now deceased. Mrs. Wild is a very pleasant lady, and she has a comfortable and nicely furnished home.

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## HARVEY R. LIVESAY.

One of the representative farmers of Marion county is he whose name initiates this sketch, being one of the men of industry who have contributed to the general welfare of this community, while he is accorded the fullest measure of respect throughout the county where he has long resided.

Harvey R. Livesay, the present efficient Supervisor of Foster township, was born May 10, 1861, in Washington county, Illinois, the son of Alfred Livesay, a native of Tennessee, and Hannah (Logan) Livesay, a native of Washington county, Illinois. The maternal grandfather of the subject, James R. Logan, was born in South Carolina and resided in Tennessee until he came to Washington county, Illinois, where he had a well improved farm that he lived on to the time of his death, which occurred in 1860. He was a member of the Methodist church and was a local exhorter.

The father of the subject came to Washington county, Illinois, when a boy with his parents. He grew to maturity there, purchasing land in that county. In 1866 he went to Missouri and later came to Marion county, Illinois, and bought land in Patoka township, six hundred acres, mostly government land and unimproved. He was a successful farmer and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a Democrat and active in politics, and was well known throughout the county. His death occurred April 22, 1883. His widow still lives in Patoka township, on the old home place. She has been a faithful wife and mother, and a woman of beautiful Christian attributes, consequently she enjoys the friendship of a large number of the residents of Marion county. To her and Mr. Livesay thirteen children were born, named in order of birth as follows: William, a druggist, in Iowa; Lizzie, who is single and living at home with her mother; Berry, is merchant near Odin, Illinois; Hester, who is living in Patoka township; Ransom, a farmer of Patoka township; Marshall, a farmer in Foley, Missouri; Lydia, deceased, was the wife of Robert Quale; Harvey R., our subject; Allen, deceased; Daniel, a farmer of Patoka township; Clinton, also a farmer in Patoka township; Etta, living in Patoka township; Eddie died when young. These children are fairly well situated in life.

The subject of this sketch received a limited education in the home schools, and he remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-two.

Mr. Livesay was united in marriage in February, 1883, to Mollie Chick, of Foster township, and she was called from her earthly labors in 1895. The subject has five children, all living at home, namely: Howard, Edgar, Virgil, Asa and Mollie.

After his marriage the subject lived in Patoka township for about seven years, when he bought the farm where he now lives in section 29, Foster township. He owns sixty-two and one-half acres in the home place and thirty-eight acres in section 19, also eighty acres in Patoka township, all under a high state of improvement and well cultivated, producing excellent crops from year to year. He raises all kinds of grain and hay, and does a general farming business in a manner that insures success from year to year. He has devoted his life to farming and therefore has mastered all its details, being now recognized as a very careful and systematic worker. He keeps some good stock of all kinds in his fields and barns. He has a comfortable and well furnished dwelling. He has always been a hard working man, and while he has met with some reverses, he has never let discouragement down him, but with renewed courage has set to work again and accomplished definite success. He is a loyal Democrat, and at this writing is ably serving his township as Supervisor. He takes much interest in politics, and is always ready to do his share in promoting any movement looking to the development of his county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Farmers' Society of Equity, of Indianapolis, Indiana. In this section where he has lived for so many years and mingled with the people in business and politics, no one has ever heard anything derogatory to his honesty.

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## JACOB J. REICHENBACH.

One of the influential citizens of Centralia, is the gentleman to whose career the attention of the reader is now directed, who is ranked as one of the city's leading business men, a man of excellent endowments and upright character.

Jacob J. Reichenbach, the well known shoe dealer, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 22, 1857, the son of Henry and Anna M. (Apple) Reichenbach, the father having come to this country from Germany in 1856. In his family were seven children, four boys and three girls, our subject being the oldest. The people of Anna M. Apple were also from Germany, having left that country in 1856, first settling in St. Louis, where they remained for two years, later moving to Columbia, Monroe county, Illinois. Henry Reichenbach was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed for some time, then embarked in the tavern business, having successfully managed the Reichenbach House, in Columbia, for many years. He was drafted in the Union army during the Civil war, while living in Monroe county, this state, and enlisted from

there in 1862, serving one and one-half years. He was in Libby prison for about two months when he was exchanged. Receiving a thirty days' furlough he returned home, then went back to the ranks and was mustered out at the close of the war at Springfield. After his service in the army he returned to the shoe business, which he followed until 1880; he then kept a tavern and later a saloon. He drew a pension and his widow, who still survives, also draws a pension as a result of his army record. Henry Reichenbach died in Columbia at the age of sixty-six years.

Jacob J. Reichenbach was educated in the public schools of Columbia, Illinois, where he received a fairly good education. His first work was done in St. Louis, in the shoe business with C. A. Cole & Company, with whom he was connected for a period of two years. He then went into a general store in Columbia, Illinois, at the age of sixteen years, the firm being Reid & Schueler, with whom he remained for three years. He had made a success of his work in both places, but he desired to enter railroad service and studied telegrahy, receiving employment on a railroad when twenty years old. Later he returned to the shoe trade with F. Schindler, of St. Louis, and was connected with him for a period of six years in St. Louis. He then came to Centralia and established the St. Louis Shoe Store for that gentleman, in 1883, remaining with the same and biulding up a fine business until 1895. Then he was with G. L. Pittenger in the grocery department of his store, remaining in the same for two years. He then purchased an interest in the Davis & Pulsifer Shoe Company, which is now the Davis & Reichenbach Shoe Company, located on the corner of Broadway and Locust streets, in this city, which is recognized as one of the most up-to-date shoe stores in this part of the state, and where many customers are constantly to be found, for they always get full value received and are accorded the most courteous treatment. Our subject has been the manager and treasurer of the firm since its inception.

Our subject was united in marriage September 21, 1881, with Ellice Boeringer, daughter of William and Caroline Boeringer, of Hermann, Missouri, she being the third child in order of birth, in a family of seven children, consisting of three boys and four girls.

Nine children, seven of whom are living, have been born to our subject and wife, named as follows: Fred, Pearl, Millie, Etna, J. C., Caroline, Viola. Fred married Rosa Bates, of Centralia, and they have one son. The remaining children are all single and living at home. They have received good common school educations. Millie is one of the teachers in the Centralia public schools in the second grade.

Mr. Reichenbach has always taken a great interest in his county in civic, educational and material lines, and has ever done what he could in furthering the public welfare. He is at this writing serving his fourth term as a member of the local Board of Education. He is a member of the Turner So-

ciety and the Royal Arcanum, and is a member of the Evangelical church. In politics he has always been a Republican.

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## OWEN BREEZE.

One of the representative citizens of Centralia, whose friends were limited only by the circle of his acquaintance, and who was regarded by everyone as a useful and conscientious man, always ready to perform his duty in all lines, was the subject of this sketch.

Owen Breeze, whose gentle spirit has passed to the silent land, was born in Orange county, Indiana, November 19, 1818, the son of Robert and Peggie (Copple) Breeze, both natives of Orange county, Indiana. He was a farmer and he came to Jefferson county, Illinois, in 1857, buying a farm, later going to Washington county, this state, where he purchased a farm, afterwards moving to Marion county, where he died. His wife died in Jefferson county, Illinois. They were the parents of fourteen children, only one son, Jonathan, and one daughter, Catherine, are now living. Jonathan lives in Jefferson county, Illinois. Mrs. Catherine Fouts, the daughter, lives in Centralia.

The subject of this sketch had little chance to attend school. He did not even learn to read and write, but by habits of close observation he developed into a splendid business man, and made a success of his life work. He was first married to Margaret Fortner, of Jefferson county, who died in 1873, and he married a second time in March, 1875, to Sarah Ann West, widow of William R. West, who was born April 22, 1834. He was in Company F, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and he died at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mrs. Breeze was the daughter of James C. and Margaret (Rainy) Baldridge, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. He was nine years old when he came (1820) with his parents to Illinois, who settled in Jefferson county. James C. was the son of Donton Baldridge, who first settled near Walnut Hill, and later got land in Grand Prairie township, Jefferson county. He managed a mill and also owned a large tract of land. Eleven children were born to them.

Four children were born to Mrs. Breeze by her first marriage to William R. West, namely: Andrew, who died young; James A., a farmer in Jefferson county, in Grand Prairie township, who married Effie Copple, to whom one son, Willard, has been born; Iva died in infancy; Hattie married Amos Miller, of Jefferson county. They reside in Grand Prairie township, and are the parents of two children, Elsie and L. D.

No children were born to the subject and wife. Mr. Breeze had five children by his first wife, namely: Martha J., widow of Henry West, of Irvington, Illinois; Sidney, who is deceased, was a farmer in Jefferson county; Harriett, who married Joseph Boles, lives in Jefferson county; two children died young.

On December 12, 1861, Mr. Breeze responded to the patriotic feeling which had been dominant in his nature for some time, and enlisted in Company F, Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He became sergeant and served until April 21, 1863, when he was discharged at White Station, Tennessee. He was sick a great deal of the time he was in the service. He lived the early years of his life in Jefferson county, Illinois, on Walnut Hill Prairie, and later moved to near Irvington, Illinois, where he lived until 1880, when he moved to Centralia, where he lived retired until his death, in January, 1878. He devoted his life to farming, also dealt extensively in stock. He was very successful in each, and was highly respected for his honesty in his relations with his fellow men. Although a strong Republican and interested in the success of his party's principles, he never held office. Mrs. Breeze has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past fifty-six years. She is a woman of pleasing manners, and her pleasant home is often the gathering place for her many friends.

## SAMUEL A. JOLLIFF.

The subject of this biographical review is one of the old and honored citizens of Carrigan township, having spent his long and eminently useful life within the borders of Marion county, a life that has been honorable at all times.

Samuel A. Jolliff was born July 8, 1830, at Central City, Marion county, Illinois, the son of James and Elizabeth (Jackson) Jolliff. The father of the subject was born in Kentucky. The subject's paternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, having served under Washington until its close. He had seven different discharges from the war department of the United States. The father of the subject came to Central City, this county, October 15, 1829. He learned the miller's trade in Kentucky, and for many years operated a water mill on Crooked creek, Marion county, near Central City, at the old Jolliff bridge. He was County Judge for twelve years in Clinton county, and Justice of the Peace for many years. He was a prominent man in politics in his time. He was a Baptist and liberal minded man. He died in 1876, at his home near the Jolliff bridge. He was the first settler here of this old family. He served in the War of 1812, under command of William Henry Harrison. The subject's mother was born in North Carolina and came to Kentucky when young, where she married James Jolliff. The subject is the only living member of a family of seven children. He received a limited education in the pioneer schools.

Our subject went to California in 1852, during the gold excitement. He has seen a great deal of the world, has been in Panama where the canal is being built, and in numerous places of interest.

Not being able to longer repress his patriotism he enlisted in the Union army Au-

gust 12, 1862, in Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Infantry, under the command of R. W. Jolliff, his brother, who was captain of that company. After a faithful service he was discharged June 6, 1865, with the rank of sergeant, having taken part in all the important battles of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment.

Our subject bought wild land from the Illinois Central Railroad after he returned from the army. It is located in section 6, and he has made all the improvements on the same, and it is one of the choice farms of the township. The county was very thinly settled when the subject came here. He paid the railroad company the first money they ever received from their land. Mr. Jolliff knew the man who built the first house in Centralia, and made the brick for the depot.

Mr. Jolliff was united in marriage on the 25th of December, 1857, to Mary L. Kinyon, and to them four children were born, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Jolliff's second wife was Eliza J. Alexander, by whom two children were born, both deceased. The subject's third wife was Rebecca J. Wisher, whom he married January 2, 1867, and to this union six children were born, namely: Minnie A., born October 21, 1867, married Edwin O'Niel on December 22, 1885, and to whom nine children were born, only four of whom are living, and they reside in Clinton county; Ulysses B. was born May 6, 1869, and married Etta Ward in 1890. They are the parents of five children and are living in McLean county, this state; Chester was married to Mary Smith, December 14, 1892, and they had three children, two of whom are living and one dead; Bertie, the fourth child, was born June 5, 1875. She is deceased. Winifred B., the fifth child, who was born November 14, 1876, died November 20, 1906; Bertha V., the youngest child, was born January 2, 1880, and died at the age of three years.

The subject's wife is the daughter of Thomas Wisher, who was born January 26, 1820. He was a carpenter and farmer. He married Harriett Horner, who was born in 1818, in Ohio, and who lived in Patoka, this state. The father of Mrs. Jolliff died February 27, 1892, and her mother passed away April 29, 1891.

Mr. Jolliff is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In business he has been watchful of all details of his work, and of all indications pointing toward prosperity. He has gained success, yet it has not been the only goal to which he is striving, for he belongs to that class of American citizens who promote general prosperity.

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## MRS. CAROLINE E. COLE.

The following record is that of one of Marion county's most highly respected and estimable elderly women whose life has been modeled after high ideals, and so lived as not to give offense to those whom it touched.

Caroline E. Cole was born in Clinton county, Illinois, April 5, 1837, the daughter

of John and Anise (Mulkey) Huey, the former a native of North Carolina. Caroline E. was one year old at the time of his death in Clinton county. The mother of the subject was born in Missouri and passed to her rest when our subject was seven years old. Caroline was reared by an uncle, Joseph Huey, a brother of her father, who lived in Clinton county. She received a fairly good education in the early common schools of her native county, and when she was twenty years old she was married on February 19, 1857, to John Cole, a thrifty farmer, and to this union seven children were born, four of whom are living at this writing, namely: Permelia M., who married George Fisher, has three children, one boy and two girls. Mr. Fisher, who was a boiler maker, is now deceased, and his widow lives in Centralia. John T., the subject's second child, married Anna Young and they became the parents of two children, one of whom is deceased, Myrtle M., being the living child; John T. is a machinist in Centralia, doing scale work; Corda M., who married Clifford Elrod, who is now deceased, leaving Corda M. two children, a son and a daughter; Harriett Isabel has been a clerk in the local post-office for over ten years; Mrs. Cole has lived in Centralia for over thirty-six years in 1908. She educated all her children in this city and she has become known to a large circle of friends during her long residence here. John Cole, her husband, passed to his rest January 25, 1872. He was one of the gallant soldiers in the Union army from this county, having enlisted in August, 1862, in Company I. One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted in Centralia, and went with Col. James S. Martin, of Salem, and under Capt. Alfred Nichols. He went into camp at Paducah, Kentucky, where he remained three months, and was in service three years, having been discharged in June, 1865. He was in many well contested fights, and was in the grand review in Washington City at the close of the war. He received a pension of twelve dollars per month. He was a Republican in politics. Both he and Mrs. Cole were reared Methodists, and they lived within six miles of each other in their youth. Mrs. Cole's father-in-law, Peter Cole, was a class leader in the Methodist church. He was born in Kentucky, and his wife, Jane (Huston) Cole, was born in the state of New York. Jane Cole died October 10, 1864, at the age of fifty-five years. She was the mother of twelve children, six boys and six girls. John Cole, husband of our subject, was the fourth son in order of birth in the Cole family. The four oldest sons in this family all served in the war of the Rebellion, three were in the Union army and one in the Confederate army. All of them lived to return home in Marion county. They fought on opposite sides at Chancellorsville. The greeting of the home coming of the one was not like that of the other three. In this community it was looked upon as a shame and a disgrace for a member of any family of loyal Northerners to go into the Confederate army.

Mrs. Caroline Cole, our subject, is unusually well preserved for one of her age. She and her daughter live in a neat and comfortable home on South Poplar street, near the post-office, where the daughter is employed. The Cole family bears an excellent reputation wherever its members are known.

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## CHARLES S. HUDDLESTON.

Dependent very largely upon his own resources from early youth, the subject of this sketch has attained to no insignificant position, and though he has encountered many obstacles, he has pressed steadily on and has won an eminent degree of success, and is today one of the foremost business men in Marion county, being the owner of a large marble and granite works in the thriving city of Centralia.

Charles S. Huddleston was born near Mt. Auburn, Kentucky, February 27, 1867, the son of George P. and Melinda (Pribble) Huddleston. Grandfather Huddleston was born in Pennsylvania and moved to Kentucky in an early day, where he spent the remainder of his life and where he died. He was a Confederate soldier and died from disease contracted while in the service. His wife died when about fifty-two years old. Their family consisted of nine children. Grandfather Pribble was a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Illinois in 1882 and died the following year at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of four chilren and were members of the Christian church.

The father of our subject remained in Kentucky until he was forty years old, when he moved to Illinois in 1881. He was a soldier in the Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the Union army. He was wounded and captured at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and was discharged on account of the wound, and he carried his arm in a sling for two years as a result of the same, the bone in the shoulder joint having been shattered with a bullet. His wound still gives him much pain and he draws a pension. He now makes his home with our subject. He holds to the faith of the Christian church. The mother of the subject passed to her rest when thirty-four years old, and was buried in the beautiful Mt. Auburn cemetery. She was also a faithful member of the Christian church. George P. Huddleston was a farmer and carpenter in his active life, having devoted twenty years to his trade with marked success. He had a brother, Charles I., who was also a soldier in the Union ranks, having enlisted from Kentucky and served through the war, having been with Sherman on his march to the sea. He came out of the war on a mule which he captured while on a foraging expedition and which he rode in the grand review at Washington. Another brother, John, also enlisted from Kentucky in the Union army, and another brother, Peter, was also in the Union service, having also been with Sherman and

served to the end of the war, receiving an honorable discharge. Lorenzo, another brother, was in the Federal ranks. He died soon after the close of the war.

The parents of the subject reared five children.

Charles S. Huddleston, our subject, first attended school in Kentucky, which state he left when fifteen years old and came to Illinois, in which state he went to the public schools for four or five winters. He had to walk nearly three miles each way to school. During this time and until he was twenty years old he worked on the farm, after which he served eleven years as a letterer and carver on marble and granite. After four years he became superintendent of the works, so efficient had his services been. He continued as superintendent for a period of seven years. Then the owner died and Mr. Huddleston was selected to close up the business, which he did in a most satisfactory manner and finally bought the business without the payment of one dollar, all being in time notes, which he paid when due and had the business clear of indebtedness. This was in 1901, and he has since conducted the works successfully. It is now the largest works of its character in this locality and is well patronized, yielding the owner a handsome income.

Mr. Huddleston was united in marriage in 1891 to Jennie Baldridge, who was born in Irvington, Illinois, the daughter of James and Lydia (Pitchford) Baldridge, a native of Illinois.

Three interesting children have been born to the subject and wife, namely: Neva, born in 1892, is in her second year in high school in 1908; Ruby was born in 1895, is also in school: Nina, born in 1898, is in school.

In his fraternal relations our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen, also a member of the United Commercial Travelers. The subject, wife and two oldest children are members of the Christian church. Mr. Hnddleston is a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association and still retains his membership in that society, which boasts of the second largest membership in the state. In politics he is a loyal Republican and is now filling his second term as Alderman from the Third ward of Centralia in a most able and praiseworthy manner.

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## REV. J. F. ROSBOROUGH.

Our subjct's life labors have been confined principally to the pulpit, and his name is synonomous with all that constitutes upright and honorable manhood, and he has earned for himself the sincere and honest appreciation of the community at large, and has surrounded himself with a coterie of faithful admirers and friends.

Rev. J. F. Rosborough was born in Gibson county, Indiana, January 5, 1857, the son of Green and Manesa (Carter) Rosborough. The former was born in Gibson county, Indiana, in 1827, and the latter was

born in Posey county, Indiana, in 1830. The parents of both were from Tennessee. On the mother's side the descendants were from the Huguenots. There were ten children in the family of Green and Manesa Rosborough, six boys and four girls, the subject of this sketch having been the eighth in order of birth.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and at the age of eight years came with his parents to Lawrence county, Illinois, where he attended the district schools and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years old. Thirsting for higher learning he took a course in Merom College, Indiana, where he made a splendid record, and after which he taught school for a number of years in Illinois and Kansas. His services were in constant demand wherever he was known. When thirty-three years old, in 1890, he began the ministry, which has proved to be his true calling, judging from the eminent success he has attained. His first work was begun in Lawrence county, then he preached in Crawford and Richland counties, Illinois, and at this writing, 1908, has been in the ministry for a period of eighteen years. Six years of this time were devoted to the work in Salem, Marion county. He was at Sandoval and Odin, this county, for two years. He has been at Centralia for six years in the Christian church, where his ministry has been very fruitful of good works, as it has ever been, resulting in general good, not alone in his congregation, but to all others. He has always had a deep interest in true reform, and his support in the promulgation of all worthy movements looking to the development of the public good could always be depended upon.

The Christian church of Centralia, of which our subject is pastor, was organized December 31, 1856, with eight members, as follows: Jacob Frazier, Harriett Frazier, Daniel Meyers, James McCartney, Jane McCartney, Margaret Whitton, Simpson Frazier and Louisa Hawkins. Elder John A. Williams assisted in the organization and served as its first pastor with great success, building up the church. The church in 1857 moved from Central City to Centralia and built a house of worship the same year. In 1866 this house was destroyed by fire. In 1872 the present structure was built. In 1909 a large and imposing house of worship was begun, the cost of which was thirty thousand dollars. It will be one of the handsomest and most commodious in this part of the state when completed, and the new structure has been secured largely through the efforts of Rev. Rosborough.

The following pastors have served this church: J. A. Williams, John Boggs, Silas W. Leonard, George P. Slade, John Ross, Marshall A. Wilcox, Henry Van Duzen, Clark Bradon, W. G. Filler, A. Martin, A. W. Ingram, J. B. Burroughs, Guy Wattens, C. B. Black, C. W. Marlow, S. A. Cook, William Branch, J. H. Smart, Paul H. Castle, J. H. Stoller, G. W. Thomas and J. F. Rosborough, the present pastor. The membership is now four hundred, and the Sunday school has an enrollment of three

hundred and sixty, with a home department. Following is the present board of officers of the church: A. Murrie, Watson Jones, T. B. Andrews, D. C. Brown, S. A. Frazier, O. R. Bert, Marshall Thomas, A. Rittinghouse, F. M. Phillips, Riley Davis, Mrs. M. A. Burt, Mrs. D. C. Brown, Mrs. A. Murrie. The church has a flourishing Ladies' Aid Society. It has also a Mission Circle, senior and junior, also Christian Endeavor societies, senior and junior.

Rev. Rosborough's domestic life dates from March 9, 1884, when he was united in marriage with Clara M. Carroll, the refined and cultured daughter of C. F. and S. M. (Crater) Carroll, of New Comerstown, Ohio. Six children have been born to the subject and wife, named in order of birth as follows: O. A., who married Harriett Brown, of Centralia, this county, now of Chicago; Wilfred H., Mary, Paul A., Jennie A., James McLean. All these children are, except the first named, living at home, having received good educations in the public schools and all giving much promise of bright futures. Our subject and wife are popular among a large circle of friends in Centralia, and their home is often the gathering place for numerous admirers.

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## JOHN W. HATCH.

One of the progressive and representative citizens of Patoka township, Marion county, Illinois, is the well known farmer and stock raiser whose name heads this sketch, who has long been one of the leading men of the county in agricultural affairs.

John W. Hatch was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, December 19, 1836, the son of Thomas H. and Katherine (Kehoe) Hatch, the former having been born in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, in 1797. He came to Ohio with his parents when nine years old, having driven all the way across the mountains in wagons. There was no mail at that time and the country was wild. He settled at Wheelersburg. The father of the subject was engaged in the salt business for quite awhile in his younger days, after which he farmed for some time and then went into the furnace business, making pig iron, most of which was shipped to Pittsburg. He was living a retired life near Portsmouth, Ohio, at the time of his death in 1864. He was a money maker and a prominent man in his day. He was one of four children and received a common school education, belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and was a Democrat. The mother of the subject was born in Winchester, Virginia, in 1795. She came to Wheeling and then to Portsmouth, Ohio, with her parents. Her people were very prominent. Her father was a highly educated man for those times. One of her nephews on her side of the house is now president of a bank in Portsmouth, Ohio. The father of the subject married his first wife about 1835. To them the following children were born: Samuel G., who settled east of Vernon, Illinois, in 1861, and died in

1899. His wife is also deceased. Two children were born to them, one son living in Oklahoma, and the daughter lives near Vernon, Illinois. Ruby G., the second child of the subject's parents, was sixty-six years old at the time of her death. She married John H. Barrett, who is also deceased. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter. John W., our subject, was the third child in order of birth. Several of their children died in infancy.

John W. Hatch was educated in the common schools of Portsmouth, but he received a large part of his education from an Englishman who taught school in Portsmouth for sixteen consecutive years, being a graduate from Oxford College in England.

Mr. Hatch came to Marion county, Illinois, when twenty-eight years old for the purpose of engaging in farming and stock raising. For many years he has been prominent in these lines, buying and shipping much live stock, becoming widely known as a stockman on an extensive scale, and his success has been uniform. Mr. Hatch taught school for two years in a most acceptable manner after coming to this county. He also engaged in the mercantile business near Portsmouth, Ohio, and in Tennessee for some time before his first marriage. He was successful as a merchant and had a good trade wherever he launched in this line of business. Since coming to Marion county he has spent the major part of his time farming and stock raising, as already indicated, and for many years was a very busy man. He was always considered an excellent judge of live stock and his deals were usually successful. He is now living in retirement, having acquired a liberal competency to insure a comfortable old age.

Mr. Hatch is the owner of seven hundred acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements, transforming it from its primitive state to one of the model farms of the county. Everything about the place shows thrift and prosperity, a large, substantial and comfortable dwelling, a good system of fencing and everything up to date, all due to the good management and excellent judgment of the owner. His land is located in sections 6, 7, 8 and 18. Although the subject has been a hard working man all his life, he is well preserved and is hale and hearty for one of his age and has a clear business mind. He makes his home in Patoka, where he is surrounded by everything to make life pleasant, his dwelling being nicely furnished and stocked with numerous good books, which the subject delights to read, being interested in good literature of all kinds. He is a well educated and wiely read man and a very instructive and interesting conversationalist.

Mr. Hatch was first married December 11, 1862, to Flora Hayward, who was born in Scioto county, Ohio, and to this happy union the following children were born: Floyd E., who is thirty-eight years old in 1908. He lives west of Vernon. He married Clara Nicols, of Patoka, and to them two children have been born. Frank H., the subject's second child, is thirty-one years old and lives west of Vernon. He

married Maud Arnold. They have two children, a daughter and a son, the former being deceased.

The subject's second wife was Julia V. Hull, whom he married February 5, 1901. She was the widow of Capt. H. D. Hull and the daughter of Ephraim and Julia (Black) Martin. She was born in Kentucky and came to Illinois when nine years old. She had six brothers in the Union army and one in the Confederate army. Her family located in Olney, this state.

Our subject is a Republican in his political relations and has held several of the township offices by appointment, but he has never aspired for political office. However, he has always given his best efforts to the enactment of the duties imposed upon him.

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## DANIEL KUGLER.

A "fragrant weed" in the form of a good cigar has made itself indispensable to many a man. The cigar smoker today in a cigarless world would cut a sorry figure. He would look in vain for something to soothe his troubled mind, for something as an aid to thought and contemplation; and in his solitary moments he would feel miserable indeed. And so, the cigar manufacturer has become a factor of importance, and cigar making has become one of our foremost industries, employing many hands.

Foremost among the representative business men of Centralia is Daniel Kugler, who has won success as the maker of many first class brands of cigars.

He was born on May 2, 1847, the son of Jacob and Philipina (Hollinger) Kugler, both of Armweiler, Bavaria, the town where our subject was also born. His father was a skilled painter with a creditable record for turning out fine workmanship. He was married three times; first to the mother of our subject, who bore her husband five children. They were: Jacob, who has been a painter for sixteen years with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, St. Louis, Missouri; Daniel, the subject of our sketch. Fred, a painter by trade, now in the creamery business in Wachenheim, Bavaria. The other children were Caroline and Simon, now both deceased.

Daniel Kugler received a common school education in the common schools of Bavaria, and at the age of thirteen started to learn the painter's trade with his father and others. In 1865, he came alone to America, and, having remained several months in New York City, went to Henderson, Kentucky. In 1866 he arrived in Centralia, Illinois, and took up the painting business for a time with a local firm. He then started in to learn the cigar making industry with Henry Stuck, with whom he remained for four years, after which he went to Chicago, St. Louis, Missouri, and New Orleans. He then once more returned to Centralia, where he has since resided. He was first located in South Chestnut street, for twenty-six years afterwards he located on Locust street, and in 1902 he opened his present business place

at No. 500 South Locust street, on property bought in 1885. He has a fine residence in connection with his business place, and also owns some choice real estate and dwellings in Centralia.

In 1873 his first marriage took place. In April of that year he married Christiana Hirsch, of Cronberg, Germany, and after a successful and happy domestic life she died in 1904. He remarried on November 16, 1906, Sofia Bollier, the widow of Fritz Bollier, of Switzerland, whose death occurred in 1896. Sofia Bollier's maiden name was Pfenninger. She was born in Horgen, Canton of Zurich, Switerland, and came to America in 1878. Her mother and her sister, Julia Tepsin, who owns a dry-goods store, live at Altamont, Illinois. Her brother, Werner, is a farmer and lives near Edgewood, Illinois. Her brother Walter is a farmer at Harmony, Pawnee county, Kansas. Julius, another brother of Mrs. Kugler, is a machinist at St. Louis, Missouri.

Daniel Kugler has one son by his first wife named Daniel, who lived the greater part of his life in Centralia, Illinois. He is a first class jeweler and a musician of note. He now resides at San Bernardino, California. He is married to Lydia Kist, of Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois.

As a business man and as a cigar maker, Daniel Kugler is widely known as the maker of first class brands of cigars. He is a master in his line of business and is a strenuous believer in turning out goods of the best quality, and of giving satisfaction to his patrons.

In social affairs he has that marked characteristic of his countrymen highly developed in him, being a genial spirit in any gathering he graces with his presence. He is a popular member of the Turnverein of Centralia, and has been a member of the Knights of Honor for twenty years, being for twenty years its treasurer. His wife is also prominent in social work, and is an influential member of the local German-American society.

Daniel Kugler, although starting in life with no other asset than his own resources, is now in an assured position of prosperity. His progress has been due solely to his own natural qualities which sharpened by contact with the everyday world of business, have placed him where he can enjoy the later years of his life.

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## FRANK F. NOLEMAN.

One of the central figures of the Southern Illinois bar is the gentleman to a review of whose career the attention of the reader is called in the following paragraphs. Prominent in legal circles and equally so in public matters, with a reputation in one of the most exacting of professions that has won him a name for distinguished service second to none of his contemporaries. There is today no more highly respected man in Marion county, which he has long dignified by his citizenship, his name for years having been allied with the legal institutions, public enterprises and political in-

terests of this locality in such a way as to earn him recognition as one of the representative citizens of a community noted for the high order of its talent.

Frank F. Noleman is a native of Centralia, Illinois, where he has spent practically all his life, having been born here, July 2, 1868, the son of Robert D. and Anna M. (White) Noleman, the former a native of West Union, Adams county, Ohio, where his birth occurred on December 29, 1816. He was the son of Richard and Margaret Noleman, people of much sterling worth and pioneers of Ohio. Richard Noleman's father was likewise named Richard. He was a native of Maryland, settled in Pennsylvania in 1787, buying four hundred acres of land in Bedford county, but while yet a young man removed to Ohio, where he continued farming on an extensive scale for those early days and became a man of much influence in his vicinity. In 1840 Richard Noleman, the father of Robert, moved his family from Adams county, Ohio, to Grand Prairie township, Jefferson county, Illinois, where he secured a large tract of land, and, after establishing a new home, died there in 1843, leaving his faithful wife and Robert D., his oldest son, to take charge of the family.

Robert Dobbins, the subject's maternal great-grandfather, was a well known Methodist minister and circuit rider in the early days in Ohio, and he was a member of the Legislature from Greene county, Ohio, for several years; he was a fine type of Scotch-Irish lineage.

Robert D. Noleman, the subject's father, returned to Ohio in 1844, and purchased the first steam sawmill brought to this section of the state. The task of bringing it to this state was a most difficult one, the apparatus having been loaded on flatboats, which bore it down the Ohio river as far as Shawneetown, Illinois, where it was placed on wagons. These were drawn by ox teams about one hundred miles across country to Jefferson county, where it was soon in operation, Mr. Noleman engaging in the lumber business, also trading, in connection with the management of the home place. He moved to Centralia in 1858 and owned one of the first lumber yards in the city, and was eminently successful in this line of business. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil war he turned his attention from his business affairs for a time for the purpose of organizing a company of cavalrymen, which was accomplished June 24, 1861. He furnished most of the horses for the army boys in this county. For his services in raising Company H of the First Illinois Cavalry, Robert D. Noleman was elected captain, the company offering its services for a period of twelve months, at the end of which time his company was mustered out and Captain Noleman returned to Centralia. In recognition of his praiseworthy services in behalf of the Union, Captain Noleman was appointed postmaster of Centralia in 1861 by President Abraham Lincoln, and ably discharged the duties of the same. In 1863 he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector of the Eleventh

district of Illinois by President Lincoln, which position he very creditably filled for a period of eleven years.

Robert D. Noleman was one of the principal organizers of the First National Bank of Centralia in 1865, now known as the Old National Bank, of which he continued to be a stockholder and director until his death, March 30, 1883. He also assisted in organizing the first gas company, the first company for the purpose of mining coal in this vicinity, the first nail mill, also the old fair association, having been a stockholder and director in each of the above named companies. Governor Beveridge appointed Captain Noleman Commissioner of the Illinois state prison at Joliet, which position he filled with entire satisfaction for four years. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him and was recognized as a man of superior ability, always discharging his duties with fidelity and industry.

Sarah A. Jennings, the first wife of Robert D. Noleman, was the daughter of Charles W. Jennings, of Marion county, Illinois. Her wedding with Mr. Noleman was solemnized in 1847, and she was called to her rest in 1859, leaving one son and two daughters, namely: Walter A., who resides in Springfield, Missouri; M. Irene is the wife of Judge S. L. Dwight, of Centralia; Ida M. married Berthold Haussler (deceased), formerly a prominent business man of Centralia.

Anna M. White, the second wife of Robert D. Noleman, whom he married in 1863, and the mother of our subject, was a native of the state of New York, a sister of Dr. James White, a well known physician of that state and of Irish parentage. To Robert D. Noleman and his second wife were born our subject and one daughter, Sadie A., the wife of O. L. McMurry, head of the manual training department of the Cook County (Illinois) Normal.

With such noble ancestry as our subject can claim, it is not surprising that by reason of inherited praiseworthy characteristics he has achieved distinction in his chosen line of endeavor. Frank F. Noleman received his education in the Centralia public and high schools, but being actuated by a laudable ambition to acquire a higher education, he took a course at McKendree College, in which he made an excellent record. He early evinced a desire to study law, which he began in the firm of Casey & Dwight, of Centralia. Having made rapid progress, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1889 to practice in all its courts. His success has been all that he could desire, for he has always stood high in his profession. No one knows better than he the necessity of thorough preparation for the trial of cases, and no one more industriously applies himself to meet the issues than he. Though of a somewhat ardent temperament, he is always master of himself in the trial of cases, being uniformly courteous and deferential toward the court, and kind and forebearing to his adversaries, and he is regarded by everyone as standing in the front rank of his profession in this part of the state.

Mr. Noleman's domestic life dates from 1894, when he was united in marriage with Margaret Schindler, the accomplished and refined daughter of Fredolin and Mollie (LeGraen) Schindler, whose family consisted of three children, Margaret having been the youngest and the only daughter. Mr. Schindler is a prominent shoe merchant of Centralia. After a singularly harmonious married life of eight years, Mrs. Noleman was called to her rest on August 13, 1902, leaving one daughter, a winsome little girl, named Irene Elise.

Notwithstanding the fact that the law has claimed the major part of Mr. Noleman's time, he has devoted considerable attention to other business affairs, and has been conspicuously successful. He is a director of the Old National Bank, of Centralia. He assisted in the organization of the Centralia Envelope Company, of which he is a director; also took part in the organization of the Marion County Coal Company, of which he is secretary. He is also a director of the Home Building and Loan Association.

In his fraternal relations the subject belongs to the Masonic orders in Centralia, consisting of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and the Commandery. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Having long taken considerable interest in local political affairs, supporting the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Noleman has been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust, among which are those of City Attorney and City Clerk, and he has served as director of the Public Library Board for several years, being also the treasurer of the same at this writing (1909). He was partly instrumental in securing the commodious library building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, for Centralia.

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## GEORGE R. KNIGHT.

The subject of this sketch enjoys distinctive prestige among the enterprising business men of Centralia and Marion county, having fought his way onward and upwar in the face of obstacles until he has earned the right to be called one of the progressive men in industrial circles, winning a position among the earnest men whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excite the admiration of his contemporaries.

George R. Knight, who has built up the Centralia Book, Stationery and Printing Company until it ranks with the leading institutions of its kind throughout the southern part of Illinois, is a scion of sterling pioneer citizens of the southern part of this state, who played well their parts in the formative period of the same, and he has inherited many of their commendable traits of character. He was born in Fayette county, Illinois, April 9, 1872, the son of John and Louisa (Thoman) Knight, the former having been born in this state in the month of September, 1840. The paternal grandparents of the subject were

among the early settlers in this locality, as already indicated. John Knight, father of the subject, a man of considerable influence in his community, faithfully served in the Union army for four years and three months, having been a member of Company F, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war. He is now living in Vernon, Marion county. Louise Thoman, the subject's mother, a native of Germany, came to America with her parents at an early age. She and John Knight were married in Fayette county, Illinois, about 1866. Their family consisted of six children, two boys and four girls, George R., our subject, who was the third child in order of birth, remained a member of the family circle until he was sixteen years old, having first attended the county schools east of the village of Vernon and later went to school in Vernon.

Mr. Knight's business career began at the period indicated above when he went to work for the Centralia Sentinel Printing Company, with which he remained for a period of twelve years, during which time he mastered the art of printing. Deciding then to start in business for himself, he opened a printing establishment in the city of Centralia under the firm name of Knight & Panuska, the firm continuing successfully for three years, when Mr. Knight bought the interest of his partner and conducted the same for one year, when he sold out to C. R. Davis. Mr. Knight then made a trip to the West and Northwest, covering a period of seven months, after which he returned to Centralia and opened the concern with which he is still identified. The organizers of this company were George R. Knight, Frank Clark and Will Severns, which so continued until 1908, when George R. Knight and his brother, J. O. Knight, bought the interest of the other two members of the firm, and it is now conducted by the Knight brothers, under the firm name of the Centralia Book, Stationery and Printing Company, their modern, well equipped and extensive plant being located on Broadway and Locust streets, facing on Broadway. It is always a very busy place and is liberally patronized, first class work being turned out with rapidity and accuracy, the most up-to-date machinery being used and only skilled artisans employed. Their book store is the largest and most tastefully arranged of any in the state south of Decatur, and they are doing a flourishing business in every department, their trade extending to all parts of the country and is rapidly growing, for their store is equipped throughout with everything in the line of stationery that the public demands. The proprietors have acted on the principle that the best is none too good for their customers, accordingly they have from the beginning handled nothing but the highest quality of goods, and this, too, on a scale which enables them to sell at the lowest possible prices, and to compete successfully with the large houses of the commercial centers. The courteous and kindly treatment accorded customers and their uniformly friendly relations with the public

have contributed not a little to the large and growing business which the firm now commands. Thus with the support of the people of Centralia, coupled with the honest, straightforward policy ever pursued, and the sparing of no expense or pains in meeting the demands of their patrons, giving the people confidence in their rectitude and honorable dealing and earning for our subject and his firm a high place in the commercial world.

In his fraternal relations George R. Knight is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Queen City Lodge No. 79; also the Knights of Pythias, Helmet Lodge No. 26; Red Men, Talequah, No. 179; Encampment and Rebekahs, all of Centralia, and he takes much interest in lodge work.

In political affairs Mr. Knight is a Republican, and he has long taken an abiding interest in local and national politics. Reared a Methodist, to which denomination his parents belonged, he liberally contributes to the support of the same.

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## CHARLES V. BURT.

The record of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts has worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of influence and comparative prosperity in his community while yet young in life. Throughout his career he has maintained the most creditable standards of personal and business integrity, and without putting forth any efforts to the end of attaining popularity he has achieved it in a local way by the manner in which he transacts the everyday affairs of a busy man. His life has always been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has followed have won him the unbounded confidence of his fellow men.

Charles V. Burt was born in Marion county, Illinois, twelve miles east of Centralia, October 25, 1876, the son of Addison and Margaret A. (Morrison) Burt. The father of our subject was born in Indiana, January 3, 1852, and after attending the home schools until he was about fifteen years old, went to Wisconsin with his parents, and about a year later came to Illinois and located on a farm in Marion county, where he resided until 1885, when he moved to Macon county, this state, his death occurring there in 1886. A Republican in politics and a man of excellent repute, he was highly respected by all who knew him. Luther Burt, grandfather of the subject, came from Pennsylvania in an early day, having been born in Washington county, that state, where he grew to manhood, and when the Civil war broke out enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventy Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving through the war as a private. He moved to Wisconsin in 1866, then to Illinois in 1867, locating in Marion county, removing to Macon county, this state, in 1881, where

he now lives. On August 2, 1852, he was united in marriage with Violet Swain, who was born in Preble county, Ohio, and she is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Burt are the parents of ten children, five boys and an equal number of girls.

Mrs. Harriett Morrison, maternal grandmother of the subject, who was born near Walnut Hill, Jefferson county, Illinois, and who is a sister of Squire Andrews, of Centralia, is still living in Marion county and is enjoying good health for one of her advanced age. After the marriage of the subject's maternal grandparents they moved to Little Prairie, where Mr. Morrison died. They were known for many years throughout the community where they resided for the excellent quality of sorghum molasses they made, and were largely patronized by the farmers for miles around. No towns were in the county at that time and all goods used in the county were hauled from St. Louis, to which city local products were placed on the market, usually in exchange for goods, provisions, etc. Most of the teaming was done with oxen. The subject's mother was born twelve miles east of Centralia, June 23, 1857, and lived at the old home until she married in 1876, then she moved to a farm on Romine Prairie, seven miles south of Salem in Raccoon township. She now lives with our subject most of the time. Mr. and Mrs. Addison Burt were the parents of four children, three boys and one girl, namely: Charles V., our subject; Frank Le Clare, deceased; Esther D. is married; Roy C. is also married.

Our subject was about nine years old at the time of his father's death. He remained at home during his boyhood days, attending school in four different places, working in the meantime on the farm during the summer months, which work he continued until his mother moved to Kell, Illinois, where she conducted a hotel. Here Charles V. managed a livery barn with much success for a period of four years, after which he moved to Centralia and worked in the envelope factory for one year, then secured employment at the South Mines for eighteen months; but, not satisfied with his work, he decided to become a merchant and accordingly went to work in a grocery store as clerk, which position he filled with entire satisfaction to his employer. Finding it to his advantage to give up the grocery business on account of a better opportunity opening up in another direction, Mr. Burt accordingly formed the firm of Burge & Burt, dealing in real estate, farms and city property, their business having been large from the first and has steadily increased, having been so conducted as to gain the confidence of the many patrons of the firm throughout this locality. An extensive business is also carried on in fire insurance, city and farm, also accident and health insurance.

The happy domestic life of Charles V. Burt began May 31, 1900, when he was united in marriage with Estella Stonecipher, daughter of Hiram and Dorcas Stonecipher, of near Kell, Illinois. Mr. Stonecipher is one of the substantial agriculturists of that

community, and the subject's wife is the third in order of birth in a family of five children.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt are the parents of three children, Wandah V., born April 3, 1902; Thaddeus L., who was born October 17, 1903, and one died in infancy, all having been born in the city of Centralia, where the subject has a comfortable and nicely furnished home, where their many friends often gather.

Our subject is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is in the team work of the lodge, No. 397, of Centralia. In his political relations he supports the principles of the Republican party, and he and his estimable wife are both members of the Christian church.

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## JUNE C. SMITH.

There is no profession more exacting and trying than that of the law, and those who achieve a conspicuous place in this field are men of superior mettle, consequently the fact that the subject of this sketch has made a brilliant record as an attorney-at-law while yet a young man speaks well of his innate ability as well as his properly trained mind and personal attributes.

June C. Smith, one of the most popular of the younger generation of lawyers in Marion county, was born in Irvington, Washington county, Illinois, March 24, 1876, the son of Isaac C. and Alma C. (Maxey) Smith. The subject's father, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, died in December, 1875, before June was born. Miller Smith, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneer settlers of Walnut Hill and for many years he conducted a general store there, spending the last years of his life in that place and dying there. He had seven sons and three sons-in-law in the Union army, all of whom came out unscathed. Isaac C. Smith enlisted in Company H, Eightieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, a regiment organized at Salem, with James Cunningham of that place as colonel and John R. Cunningham, now of Dix, Illinois, as captain. According to Civil war history, this company was in more engagements than any other, having taken part in forty-five battles and skirmishes, among which were the great engagements of Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain, also in Sherman's march to the sea. Our subject carries a watch-charm he prizes very highly, for it was made of laurel wood by his father in 1863 at Lookout Mountain, the memento being from a deceased soldier—his father, whom he never saw. The mother of our subject, now Mrs. Alma C. Watts, is still living in Tonti township on a farm, four miles north of Salem, Illinois. When he was only a boy June's mother and grandfather Maxey moved with him from Clinton county, Illinois, to the state of Washington, where he attended school in the country for about three months in the year. School privileges at that time were very limited.

He spent his time working on a ranch until 1886, when he came to Marion county, Illinois, and labored on a farm in Raccoon township in the Bundyville neighborhood and attended school at Bundyville until he was seventeen years old. The following year he went to school one year at Walnut Hill. He continued to farm until 1898, when he took a two years' course in the Southern Normal University at Huntington, Tennessee, from which school he graduated with high honors from the classic and law courses, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Art and Bachelor of Laws. In the meantime he read law with McCall & McCall, of the same city. J. C. R. McCall is in 1908, the Judge of the Federal Court for the Western District of Tennessee.

With a desire to be fully equipped for his life work, he attended the Northern Illinois College of Law, at Dixon, taking a post-graduate course. Mr. Smith said it then became necessary for him to replenish his somewhat depleted exchequer, which he did by returning to the farm for a short period.

Mr. Smith was happily married on September 30, 1900, to Metta A. Bates, daughter of Francis M. and Mary A. (Martin) Bates, both pioneer settlers of Jefferson county, Illinois, having come to this state from Tennessee. The subject's wife's mother was born in Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tennessee, and came to Illinois when ten years old. Metta (Bates) Smith is the third from the youngest of a family of fourteen children. Her education was received at Walnut Hill, in the district schools. One daughter has been born to the subject and wife, named Edna Ruth, born September 19, 1902, at Walnut Hill.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Smith and his wife went to Tennessee, where he at once began the practice of law, but he finally returned to Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in this state April 6, 1904, and has been practicing continuously in Centralia ever since. He was successful from the first, and at present enjoys a liberal patronage throughout the county, being a tireless worker and cool and calculating, unerring and painstaking in his legal work of whatever nature.

In August, 1904, Mr. Smith was nominated on the Republican ticket for State's Attorney of Marion county, and was subsequently elected the following November, being the first State's Attorney to be elected by the Republicans in this county for twenty years, and the second one ever elected in Marion county. This speaks well for his high standing here. He certainly deserves a world of credit for what he has accomplished, being practically a self-made man. He was left fatherless to struggle for an education as best he could, and to obtain unaided a place in the great business world. His success stands for that type of energy, pluck and perseverance that go to make nerve and the brawn of the nation's great men. While in college he worked at carpentry in order to pay his board and room rent.

Our subject is a member of the Modern Woodmen, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the

Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorasson, all of Centralia. He was reared in the Methodist faith, and he and his family attend that church. He is now the junior member of the well known law firm of Noleman & Smith, of Centralia, who enjoy one of the largest practices in Southern Illinois. Because of his genuine worth, his integrity and pleasing address, he is held in high favor by all who know him, and his many friends predict a future replete with honor and success for him.

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## HARRY M. WARNER.

Harry M. Warner, president of the old National Bank, of Centralia, Illinois, was born October 24, 1864, the son of S. M. and C. E. (Aldrich) Warner, being the oldest of two children. The Warner family has long been well known in Marion county.

Our subject grew up in Centralia, where he was born, and received his early educational training in the local schools and the University at Bloomington, which he attended for one year, obtaining a very good and serviceable education which has later been supplemented by general reading and actual experience with the business world.

When he reached maturity, Mr. Warner was united in marriage with Lillian A. Hobbs, of Dubuque, Iowa, the daughter of Charles and Nancy J. Hobbs, she being the youngest of a family of six children. The date of the ceremony which made Mr. and Mrs. Warner one, was September 19, 1888. Four children have been born to the subject and wife as follows: Rollin A., born in 1891; Emily L., born in 1894; Mildred K., whose date of birth occurred in 1896; Virginia J., who first saw the light of day in 1903.

Our subject began his business career with the Centralia Mining and Manufacturing Company, with which he remained for a period of eighteen years, giving the firm satisfactory service in every respect.

For the past eleven years, dating from 1897, Mr. Warner has been president of the old National Bank at Centralia, one of the soundest banking institutions in the state, whose numerous patrons would indicate the explicit faith they have in its management.

In his political affiliatons Mr. Warner is a Republican, and his support can always be depended upon in furthering the interests of Marion county, whether in a political, educational or moral way. He affiliates with the Episcopal church. He has numerous business interests besides his bank, and his home is modern, comfortable and well furnished, where Mr. and Mrs. Warner are often hosts to their friends, who are many and loyal, owing to their creditable standing in Centralia.

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## D. S. PETRIE.

One of the most efficient and popular contractors and skilled workmen in Centralia, is the subject of this sketch, who has an

extensive business, having been a good manager, which has resulted in definite success, due entirely to his own efforts, which are always directed along honorable lines.

D. S. Petrie was born in Clinton county, Illinois, August 7, 1862, the son of A. J. L. and Mary F. (Sharp) Petrie, the former having been born in North Carolina in 1828, and the latter near Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1839. There were eight children in this family, of which our subject is the second in order of birth.

The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in Brookside township, Clinton county, and received his education in the country schools. He was reared on a farm, and he left school when seventeen years old, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he was married to Mary F. Holly, daughter of T. J. M. and Mary J. (Boatwright) Holly, both daughter and mother having been born in Washington county, Illinois. T. J. M. Holly was born in Alabama. The wife of our subject received her education in the common schools of Washington county, this state. To D. S. Petrie and wife one child was born, named J. Nelson, whose date of birth occurred June 21, 1889. He became an apt student at an early age and graduated from the Centralia high school, and he is at this writing attending the University at Champaign, this state, taking a special course in electrical engineering, in which he is making a brilliant record, and he gives every promise of a successful future in this line of work.

Our subject took a liking for the carpenter's trade, and is doing the work of a general mechanic while working on his father's farm. He did many fine pieces of work in order to show his natural skill and ability. He became a contractor and successfully carried on this work for several years while living in Brookside, having built for himself on his farm a very neat and comfortable dwelling. He learned his trade from various sources and with a number of carpenters, and with much personal study in architectural plans and drawings. His unusually strong body and mind and his genial nature, give him an easily approachable demeanor, all of which gives him great success in his work.

He guarantees entire satisfaction in all his building, and no complaints are ever heard after he has finished a job, for no better or conscientious workman could be found than Mr. Petrie. He has a commodious and modern home and shop at No. 620 South Pine street, where he prepares for all kinds of contracts, work on houses, barns and general construction work from the foundation to the finished product. Everyone who has had occasion to know anything of his work speaks very flatteringly of his skillful workmanship and his honorable and square dealing.

While in Brookfield our subject filled the office of Constable for four years and School Director for two terms. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Petrie is a member of the Modern Woodmen Lodge No. 367, and also a mem-

ber of the Carpenters' Union, being one of the trustees of the same. He was reared a Methodist and he and his family attend this church.

Mr. Petrie has been thrifty and he owns five houses and several lots in Centralia, all of which he has acquired by hard and honest toil. He is a strong man of unusual energy and consequently accomplishes more than the average man. He believes in a square deal for every man, and he is very liberal in his views of all public matters. He has a beautiful home in which he takes a great pride, being a devoted husband and kind father.

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## HENRY HESER.

Henry Heser, a well known engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, of Centralia, Marion county, is a respected citizen and a man who is blessed with a large circle of friends. He has made his way in life with credit to himself and has always possessed the virtues of self-reliance and independence. He comes of German-American parentage and has inherited and developed to a marked degree the best qualities of both races. He is now in his thirty-fourth year and, notwithstanding his long and arduous railroad life, he is still a splendid specimen of masculinity. His domestic relations have always been of a serene and happy character and he is now in a position to enjoy the fruits of his years of endeavor.

The subject of our notice was born in Belleville, Illinois, on the second of September, 1874, the son of Charles and Lizzie (Heherer) Heser. Charles Heser was born in Germany, in 1848, and came to the United States from a European port in a sailing vessel at the age of twenty-one. The voyage across the broad stretch of Atlantic Ocean occupied during his trip some fifty-two days. On landing in this country he worked for some years in New York state as a moulder and carpenter. His mother was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1848. Six children were born to them, of whom four are living and two are dead.

Henry Heser was the second eldest member of his family and was reared in Centralia and his educational training was imparted to him in the township schools. In 1890 he started in to learn the carpenter trade in the car shops of the Illinois Central and continued at that occupation for eight years. Then he changed to firing engines and worked in that way for three and a half years, until 1900, when he became an engineer on the road between Centralia and Cairo.

Henry Heser has a comfortable home at 1021 South Poplar street, Centralia. He married, on May 10, 1899, Fanny Haug, daughter of Abraham and Julia (Daubs) Haug. Eight children were born to her parents, she being one of twin sisters. She was born at Huey, Illinois, and was educated there. Abraham Haug was a blacksmith by trade. He was born in Germany and came to this country at the age of twenty. Mother Haug was born in Shawneetown, Illinois.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heser four children have been born, namely: Henry Heser, Jr., born July 19, 1900; Frida M., born June 2, 1902; Carl, born February 21, 1904; Elizabeth Nellie Heser, born March 20, 1907.

Our subject belongs to the Auxiliary Engineers G. I. A., of Centralia, and the Henry Lodges of the B. & L. E. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias Lodge. He is a Republican in politics and was reared a member of the German Lutheran church, while his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal faith. Henry Heser and his wife are well liked and respected and have a large and sincere circle of friends.

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## EMILE R. LEDERMAN.

The subject of our sketch is one of the gifted men from Europe who have placed their musical talents at our disposal, having come to us from a musical land—picturesque Switzerland—famed for its (Tyrolean) ballads and yoddeling songs. He was born in Berne, the capital of Switzerland, on April 6, 1859, and was the son of Frederick and Anna M. Lederman, both natives of Switzerland. The family consisted of three, boys of whom Emile R. was the youngest.

Mr. Lederman received a liberal and substantial education in his native city of Berne, attending first the elementary schools and passing in the usual course of the academic schools, the highest in the republic. From his youth he evinced a passion for music, accentuated, no doubt, by his natural surroundings, and his musical "bent" soon took a practical trend, as both his parents were accomplished musicians. He was sent to the Berne Musical Conservatory where he applied his talents strenuously, putting more than usual concentration into his studies. He studied under the noted professors Methfessel R. Weber and C. Munzinger and graduated with distinction in the regular order. His mother died in 1874, and in the next year, accompanied by his father, he bade good-bye to the scenes of his youth and sailed for America in August of 1875. Arriving in New York City, they went direct to St. Louis, Missouri, where they remained one year, where Emiel R. taught music.

In September of 1876, Mr. Lederman began in all earnestness his musical career in classes and individual tuition. His teaching points were: Lebanon, Trenton, St. Louis and in Carlyle, Illinois. He continued this work for eight years, organizing in each city musical societies, bands and forming choruses.

In 1884 he came to Centralia and at once entered upon active and aggressive work. He organized a large German male chorus class and an English one, each of which he conducted for ten years. He was also conductor of the Centralia Philharmonic Society. During this time his private tuition work, piano, violin, and voice culture, was even more successful. For twenty-two years he held the position of organist of the Baptist church. Recently for two years he has been

organist in the Methodist Episcopal church. He has led and brought to perfection large choruses in each of the churches.

On December 20, 1899, Mr. Lederman led to the marriage altar Harriett Adamson, the accomplished daughter of J. E. and Anna M. Adamson, of Scranton, Pa. Their family consists of one son, Emile Telle Lederman, born July 17, 1901.

Mr. Lederman is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Ben Hur Lodge, and is a well versed man in fraternal work. In politics he is of liberal sympathies.

Mr. Lederman's success in the profession which he has followed is in no small measure due to his genial and kindly disposition, his personality seeming to radiate good fellowship. He is an especial favorite with the younger people of the comunity, many hundreds of whom he has taught. He leads a most active life, every moment of his working day being occupied with work in chorus and individual teaching in his studio on Broadway, situated over the Hartman Department store.

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## CHAUNCEY HOUSE.

The great Empire state has furnished many sturdy sons who have come into the West and been potent factors in promulgating its civilization. Among this number is the gentleman whose name appears above, whose long and useful career has been one of honor.

Chauncy House was born in Holley, Orleans county, New York, July 29, 1828, the son of Joseph and Abigail (Southwick) House, the latter the daughter of Samuel Southwick. Joseph House was born in Herkimer county, New York. He was a farmer and a physician, having practiced medicine for many years. He died at the age of seventy-one. He came to Illinois in 1846, and went to Chicago, where he practiced medicine for three years, after which he went to Rockford, where he was engaged in practice for two years, then he settled in Marengo, McHenry county, Illinois, in which county his death occurred. He was the father of five children, two boys and three girls, Chauncey House, our subject, being the second in order of birth. The maternal grandmother of the subject died while Abigail, the subject's mother, was an infant, and she was reared by the Leffingwell family. Her grandmother was seventy-two years old when she passed away in Otsego county, New York.

The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the public schools of New York. As a student he was given credit, then the number of pupils were added, and the amount prorated to the parents for the days attended by each pupil. After attending these schools he went to a select school at Hindsburg, Orleans county, New York, for one year in 1845, under Nelson W. Butts, who was a graduate of the State Normal School at Albany. Our subject taught school the following year, 1846, in a country town and "boarded around" with the parents of the children whom he

taught. Then our subject moved with his parents to Chicago, where he manufactured pills and other remedies and did the agency work for his father's medicines, assisted by a young Mr. Post, the son of his father's partner in the business. In 1848 our subject returned to Albion Academy in New York, and was there about two years until 1850, when he returned to Illinois. After traveling over the state for awhile he began teaching again, his first school here being at Bronsonville, DuPage county, near Wheaton. His certificate was secured from Prof. Warren R. Wheaton, founder of Wheaton, Illinois, and also the founder of Wheaton College.

Mr. House then returned to New York, locating near Albion, and took charge of his father's farm, making extensive improvements in many ways. He bought out a health resort and located at Barry's Springs, Orleans county, which he also improved very extensively, installing many modern repairs and amusements. Among the patients at the springs were George M. Pullman and William Tousley, both of Albion, New York. Our subject conducted a sanitarium and hotel at this place for two years when he sold out and moved to Garden Prairie, Illinois, where he bought a lumber yard and three hundred and twenty acres of land. He bought grain and did a general business for two years. He was then called to Rockford, Michigan, to take charge of a pine mill and lumber yard, owned by his father. After two years of very hard and slavish work in the milling business, he came to Centralia, Illinois, November 1, 1863, and lived with a Mr. Gifford. He went to work for the Adams Express Company, remaining in the employ of this company for a period of five years, going from that position as bookkeeper in the division superintendent's office of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which company he remained for a period of twenty-five years, never losing a day in all that time. He was cashier for the company during many years. His duties were to make out pay rolls and adjust fire claims and similar work.

Mr. House resigned this position to accept that of superintendent of the Centralia street car lines, which position he held for about six years. The cars were run with mules. He sold his interest in the line and it was transferred to an electric line under the direction of the Francis Brothers of St. Louis. About this time the health of the subject gave way, and he is now living in quiet retirement. He owns four splendid pieces of property in Centralia and one in Cairo, this state. His comfortable home is located at 135 South Elm street.

Chauncey House was first united in marriage with Ellen M. Bronnell, on June 2, 1855, the daughter of Aaron and Harriett (Barney) Bronnell, and his second marriage was to Mrs. Jennie C. Busbey, daughter of Russell and Miss (Farlton) Busbey, who resided in St. Mary's county, Maryland. This family came from England and Mr. Busbey had brick shipped from that country with which to build houses. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and in re-

ligion an Episcopalian. He is a Free and Accepted Mason in good standing, a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. House has been trustee of the Centralia public schools for many years.

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## ANDREW J. McCLELLAND.

One of Centralia's busiest and most successful business men is the subject of this review, whose record has always been one of unquestioned integrity, which has resulted in his winning a place of high standing in the industrial and social circles of this community.

Andrew J. McClelland, who is engaged in the transfer and storage business, was born in Marion county, Illinois, April 21, 1860, the son of John and Margaret (Piercy) McClelland, the former a native of this county, where he was born in 1825. He followed farming all his life and died in Roseburg, Oregon, August 24, 1907, at the age of eighty-one years. The mother of the subject was born in Indiana in New Washington, in 1837. She is living in Oregon at a ripe old age. John and Margaret McClelland were the parents of seven children, four boys and three girls, our subject, Andrew J., being the oldest son and the fourth child in order of birth. He received his early training in the common schools of Marion county. Being of a very robust body and powerful of build, he early became a full hand at all farm labor. He left his father's farm while yet in his teens, and went in debt for a team and wagon, and began teaming, which business he seems to have been well fitted for, for he is one of the few men in this line who have won a competency and built up a good thriving business. He has four teams constantly occupied in moving all classes of goods and merchandise. He handles car load lots for people living out of the city, making a specialty of moving pianos and household furniture, understanding thoroughly all the details of this line of business, and he fills all orders promptly and to the satisfaction of his customers. He has five employes.

Mr. McClelland was united in marriage September 5, 1882, to Amy Larsh, daughter of Paul and Sarah E. Larsh. She was born in Ohio, where her parents lived. To this union nine children were born, as follows: Charles W., who married Edna Patterson, lives in Centralia; James E.; Howard H. is single and living at home, assisting his father in the business; Frank is single and is living at home with his parents; Albert is single and living at home, as is also Ralph, William, Myron and Olga. James E. is married to Carrie Garrett, the daughter of Charles and Sallie Garrett, and they are the parents of two children, one boy and one girl.

Andrew McClelland is a Democrat in his political affiliations. His parents were members of the Christian church, and he and his family also worship with this congregation, while his wife attends the Methodist church, of which she is a member. In his fraternal

relations, Mr. McClelland belongs to Castle Lodge No. 26, Knights of Pythias; also the Red Men Lodge No. 167, of Centralia. Mr. McClelland is a man of unassuming disposition, somewhat reserved, yet always ready to do his duty in all things, being kind, frank and open, possessing the essence of home-bred honesty. He is held in reverence by his children, and has a large business acquaintance.

## CLARK B. NETHERTON.

Mr. Netherton, proprietor of the leading meat market of Centralia, and one of the city's representative business men and public-spirited citizens, is a native of Monroe county, Illinois, and one of a family of nine children, whose parents were William and Amanda Netherton, both born and reared in the county of Monroe. William Netherton, whose birth occurred on the 13th of October, 1836, followed teaming in an early day from his part of the country to St. Louis, and later turned his attention to other pursuits, spending all of his life in his native county. Amanda Cavanaugh, his wife, who belonged to one of the old and highly esteemed pioneer families of Monroe county, died in 1908, at the age of seventy-two years. Of the nine children born to this estimable couple five are living, all being well situated and highly regarded in their respective places of residence.

Clark B. Netherton was born December 15, 1861, and enjoyed such educational advantages as the common schools of his native county afforded. Early obliged to rely upon his own resources for livelihood, he turned his attention to any kind of honorable labor he could find, and being endowed with a strong, vigorous physique and an active and handy turn of disposition, he was never without employment at liberal wages. His industry and excellent habits becoming widely known, his services were eagerly sought by those desiring competent and trusted help and it was not long until he began to rise in the world and become one of the substantial and enterprising young men of the community in which he lived. On October 25, 1888, he entered the employ of James Adams, of Centralia, proprietor of one of the largest and most successful meat markets of the city, and in due time, acquired proficiency and skill in the business, and a familiarity with its every detail. After remaining with the above gentleman for nearly seventeen years, he resigned his position, and on May 29, 1905, opened a meat market of his own on Broadway where the new Sentinel-News office now stands, but subsequently removed to his present location on South Locust street, where for two years he has conducted a very large and lucrative business, his establishment, as already stated, being one of the largest and most successful of the kind in the city.

Mr. Netherton's long experience in the line of business which he follows enables him to realize the wants of his customers and to meet the same regardless of pains or expense. From the beginning of his enter-

prise until the present time, he has been actuated by an ambition to keep a first class and fully up-to-date market, and to treat his patrons fairly and honorably, the result being a constantly growing trade, with a corresponding advance in public favor until he is now one of the most popular as well as one of the most enterprising and successful men of the city in which he resides.

Politically Mr. Netherton is a Democrat, but very liberal in his views and principles, and he has ever manifested a lively interest in public matters, and given his support to enterprises and measures having for their object the advancement and prosperity of his county and state. Fraternally he is identified with the Order of Maccabees and religiously is a friend of all churches and religious organizations, having been reared by Baptist parents and early trained under the influence and teachings of that denomination. He is in hearty accord with all that makes for moral worth and a high standard of manhood and citizenship.

On the 9th day of February, 1882, Mr. Netherton was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of William and Emily C. Bean, a union resulting in the birth of ten children, namely: Oscar C.; C. H., deceased; Ralph E.; Harvey C.; Florence A.; John R.; Edna M.; Eva R.; Fred R.; Edgar C.; the youngest child is deceased. The eight living received their educational training in the public schools of Centralia, all except the oldest son being at home and with their parents, constituting a mutually happy and contented domestic circle. Oscar C. married Millie Pliski and lives in Chicago, the other sons assisting their father in the meat market, and giving promise of ultimately becoming intelligent and substantial business men.

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## I. D. LEAR.

A well known citizen of Centralia, Marion county, is the subject of this sketch, whose life has been replete with honor and success owing to the honest and careful business methods he has elected to pursue from his boyhood days.

I. D. Lear was born near Culpeper, Virginia, May 12, 1843, the son of Henry Lear, of Virginia, who was an engineer of a boat, "Forest Queen", on the river. When the subject was one year old he moved to Pennsylvania, settling in Westmoreland county. Having lost his mother at the age of four years he was reared by a step-mother. Henry Lear ran an engine for some time for a large still house. The early education of our subject was obtained in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and in Hamilton county, Ohio, and in the common schools of Cincinnati and Harrison. He worked on a farm during the summer months. He also worked at farm labor after coming to Illinois, having located in Marion county in 1859, and worked here until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he responded to his patriotism by enlisting in April, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. James S. Jack-

son and Colonel Daugherty, of Carlyle. The subject was at first at Camp Institution, at Belleville, for three months, subject to a three years' call. He was sworn into service at Kagyville, Illinois, in May, 1861, and was sent to Cairo and to St. Louis, encamping on the Missouri side of the river at Bird's Point. He was later in the engagement at Charlestown, Missouri, in August of that year, also in the fight at Belmont, having been wounded in the right arm. He was sent to the hospital at Cairo, where he was confined from November 7th, until December 27th following, when he came home, where he remained until May, when he was ordered to return to the army and unite with his regiment at Corinth, Mississippi, to be discharged, but he remained with the regiment for a year and was orderly for General Palmer. He went to Florence and Athens, Alabama, then to Nashville, Tennessee, with General Palmer, who brought provisions for ten thousand to relieve the garrison at Nashville, Tennessee. He remained there for four months, when he was discharged and came with three hundred convalescent soldiers to Louisville, Kentucky. They were met twelve miles from that city by the enemy who took all letters from them. He bought a horse at Nashville and rode home, visiting Camps Morgan and Forest, where he was fed and given his liberty. While stopping at a hotel in Kentucky on his way home, Confederates tried to take him out, and the next day also tried to take his horse. After several trying experiences he reached Louisville, where he received his pay, all in gold, from the paymaster.

He returned to Iuka, Illinois, and met Lizzie Jackson, niece of his captain, J. S. Jackson, and they were married in September, 1867, at her home in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mr. Lear was a farmer and merchant up to the fall of 1866, at each of which he was successful. He was candidate for Sheriff of Marion county, having been elected by eleven votes on the Democratic ticket, he being the only man on the ticket who won, the county going one hundred and seventy-five Republican; this shows his unquestioned popularity in the county. He served this office in a most capable manner for a period of two years, after which he bought a farm in Marion county and resumed agricultural pursuits, following the same for three years, when he sold out and went into the hay and grain business, which he followed very successfully until 1879, when he was again elected Sheriff by a majority of four hundred, and again made a most excellent record for two years, being a candidate for reelection, but was defeated at the polls. He then went on the road as a commercial salesman in Southern Illinois for a St. Louis firm, selling groceries, which line of work he followed for sixteen years, giving the firm satisfaction in every respect. He then conducted the hotel in Kinmundy for eighteen months. He is now living in Centralia, and is interested in the "Wizard Floor Cleaning Company", a Chicago firm, Mr. Lear having the agency or Illinois and Indiana.

Mr. Lear's family consists of two children, one boy and one girl, namely: Emmit

Dozier, who is single; and Laura Ethel, who is a graduate of Brown's Business College. The mother of the subject's wife has lived with the subject and wife for twenty-four years. She was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and is now seventy years of age. The subject's wife was born in Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Lear is a Democrat and in religious matters is a Christian Scientist. He draws a pension of fifty-five dollars.

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## THE MERCHANTS' STATE BANK OF CENTRALIA.

This institution was organized under the general laws of the state of Illinois, on the 22d day of May, 1900, for the purpose of conducting and transacting a general banking business, receiving deposits payable on demand or on time with interest, making loans on personal as well as on real estate securities, discounting commercial paper, and engaging in such other business as is customary to conservative banking institutions. The promoters of the enterprise were B. Pullen, J. Hefter, E. S. Condit and W. D. Richardson, all well known and prominent citizens.

The bank opened its doors to the public on the 23d day of May, 1900, with a paid-up capital of fifty thousand dollars, and has been in successful operation ever since.

The first officers of the institution were B. Pullen, president; W. D. Richardson, vice-president; Joseph Hefter, cashier; and E. S. Condit, assistant cashier, who were retained in office by annual election until January, 1906, when the president, B. Pullen, and the assistant cashier, E. S. Condit, retired from office, the former on account of ill health, and the latter through removal to Chicago.

At the next election the following officers were chosen by the board of directors: W. D. Richardson, president; Jacob Peifer, vice-president; Joseph Hefter, cashier, and J. S. Condit, assistant cashier, all of whom are in office in 1909. The present directors are W. D. Richardson, Jacob Peifer, Joseph Hefter, W. E. O'Melveny, Robert Barron, E. S. Condit and Joseph E. Hefter.

On December 8, 1900, a savings department was added to the institution, which met with great success. The new department became very popular, and at present has twelve hundred accounts with deposits aggregating one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

In the fall of 1903 a new building was erected for a banking house on the old Dr. McCord lot on the corner of East Broadway and Pittenger avenue at a cost of twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars. This stone structure, a very fine addition to the city of Centralia, is a guarantee of the stability of the bank and a proof of the public spirit of the officers of the institution. At the same time a safety deposit vault was installed, which gained a well deserved popularity.

The Merchants' State Bank with its saving department and safe deposit vaults, em-

ploying four regular employees, and aided by its officers and directors, seven in number, all of whom are prominent professional or business men, promises a bright future.

The deposits now amount to two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, the loans and discounts to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and their holdings in bonds, most of which are Centralia and school bonds from the immediate vicinity, amount to fifty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

The institution has paid regular dividends since July 1, 1901, and started a surplus fund which will be increased from time to time.

The bank enjoys the confidence of the entire community. During the last panic the bank paid its deposits in cash, dollar for dollar, without borrowing a dollar or impairing its assets in the least. No restrictions were made to any of its customers during this period, which is a proof of the most able management of the institution by its officers, and deserves the confidence of anyone who wishes the services of a bank.

Joseph Hefter, the cashier of the institution, has had forty years' experience in the banking businss; he is courteous and accommodating, and tries to do all he can to further the interest of the bank's patrons with advanced business ideas.

The assistant cashier, J. S. Condit, and the entire bank force are always ready and willing to promote the interest of the bank and its customers.

## HARRIET LEONARD.

This well known lady who occupies a conspicuous position among the best society circles of Centralia, is a native of Marion county, Illinois, and a member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of the southern part of the state, has borne well her part in life, and is deserving of more than a passing notice in a record such as this volume purports to be. Her family name was Harriet Frazier, and she being the fifth of six children whose parents, Simpson and Julia Frazier, were among the earliest settlers and widely known people of Marion county, having moved to this part of the state when the country was a wilderness and taken an active interest in the development of its resources. Simpson Frazier was a man of intelligence and high social standing, much better educated than the majority of his pioneer neighbors, and for a number of years he labored earnestly for the mental improvement of those about him, and put forth every effort at his command to introduce schools and disseminate knowledge among the people of his own and other communities.

Harriet Frazier, whose birth occurred on the 27th day of December, 1854, was reared under excellent home influences, early acquired habits of industry and self-reliance, and while still young eagerly reading everything in the way of literature to which she could lay her hands. In due time she entered the public schools of Centralia, where

she made commendable progress in the usual branches of learning, and after finishing the prescribed course, continued to improve her mind by private study and a wide range of reading, in this way becoming familiar with the world's best literature, as well as keeping in touch with the times on all matters of local and public interest. On the 6th day of October, 1878, she was united in marriage to Walter Leonard, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, a high minded gentleman, and for a number of years a successful teacher, the ceremony being solemnized in Centralia, by Rev. A. Martin, the pastor of the Christian church of this city. Mr. Leonard was born in the year 1852, received a good education in Centralia schools, and as stated above, devoted about ten years of his life to teaching, retiring from the profession at the expiration of that time to engage in business. Opening a general store in Centralia he soon built up a lucrative patronage, and for a period of seventeen years was the head of one of the largest and most successful mercantile establishments of the kind in the city. He was a man of high character and unimpeachable integrity, always manifested a lively interest in the intellectual advancement of the city of his residence, and was also a leader in various enterprises and measures for the moral advancement of the community. His father, Rev. Silas W. Leonard, was one of the first ministers of the Christian Disciple church in Centralia, and in addition to building up the cause of the current reformation in this city he was also instrumental in organizing a number of congregations and spreading the doctrines peculiar to the church in other counties of Centralia and Southern Illinois. He was one of the compilers of a book, a collection of hymns, called the "Christian Psalmist". Walter Leonard grew up under the influence of pious parents and profited by the instruction received in his childhood and youth, becoming in after years a symmetrically developed Christian gentleman and a potential as well as an active factor in promoting the cause of religion and education among the people with whom his lot was cast. During his residence in Centralia he became prominent in many lines of good work, rose to high standing among the business of the city and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all with whom he mingled. He died at his home in this city November 14, 1906, at the age of fifty-four years, and in the prime of his physical and mental powers, his loss being greatly deplored by those who knew him best, and who had learned to prize him for his sterling worth.

To Walter and Harriet Leonard nine children were born, seven of whom are living, namely: Ora, who married Albert Copple, and makes her home with her mother; Daisy, Shirley, Bessie, Harry, Josie and Raymond, all residing at home and constituting a very happy and pleasing household. Mrs. Leonard's home on South Locust street is a favorite resort, not only for her friends who are many, but also for the best society circles of the city, being the abode of a genuine old-time hospitality. A lady of intelligence and beautiful character, Mrs.

Leonard fills a large place in the social life of the city, while her heart and hand are ever open to the cry of poverty or distress. Among the sick and suffering she is a veritable angel of mercy. She is a woman of unusual energy and ability, as the keeping of her children together and planning for their future abundantly attest, and she looks after her business interests and manages her affairs with judgment and discretion such as few women possess.

Mrs. Leonard was well born, and inherits from a long line of sturdy ancestors many of the amiable qualities and sterling virtues which have made her so well known and popular among her neighbors and friends. She is connected by the ties of blood with a number of prominent families throughout the United States, being a cousin of the Pearcys, of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, all eminent as teachers and professors in various colleges and institutions of learning in their respective states, besides being closely connected with others equally prominent in educational work and professional life.

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## THOMAS J. WRIGHT.

The subject of this sketch is well known in Centralia township and Marion county in general. For a great number of years he was a familiar figure as a conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad, where his friendliness and geniality won for him a host of friends and acquaintances. Since his retirement from active railroad life he has engaged in the life insurance business on behalf of that great New York industrial insurance company, the Metropolitan. In his new calling, Thomas J. Wright has been as successful, if not more so, than in his first. At any rate it is a position more suitable for his advanced years, and in it he has made record progress, for he brought into his work in the insurance line all the forcefulness and pleasing characteristics that have ever been embodied in his personality.

Thomas J. Wright was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on March 4, 1846, and is the son of John M. Wright and Baily M. Brady. His father was born near Lancashire, England, and came of an English family. On coming to this country with his parents he later married Baily M. Brady, who was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1829, and died at East Dubuque, at the age of fifty-two, in the north part of the state of Illinois. They reared a family of four children, three boys and one girl, of whom Thomas, the subject of our sketch, is the eldest.

Thomas J. Wright received his education in the public schools of Benton, Wisconsin, and East Dubuque, Illinois, and the common schools in that place. At the age of eight years he moved with his parents to East Dubuque, afterwards moved to New York state, then back to Iowa, and from there to Centralia, Illinois. For two years he was a clerk in the news and cigar stand at the Illinois Central depot, and acted as newsboy for two years. For four years fol-

lowing he acted as a passenger brakeman on the Illinois Central; then as a baggageman on freight trains for nine years. At the expiration of that time he was promoted and made a freight train conductor, in which capacity he remained for nine years. He was then made passenger train conductor and occupied the same position when he located in Centralia, and filled that position until his retirement from active railroad service nine years ago. During his life on the Illinois road he was a diligent and faithful employee and stood high in the estimation of his fellow railroad workers. Upon leaving the Illinois Central he interested himself in the industrial insurance business, connecting himself with the Metropolitan, of New York. He has continued to labor in this profession up to the present time, and his active propagandist work along the life insurance canvassing line has resulted in his having saved many an untimely widow and many a helpless family from destitution. Thomas J. Wright has been looked upon by the company he represents as one of their largest producers of business in his section of the state. He possesses many of the qualities which bring success in his line of work, and is both tactful and aggressive.

Thomas J. Wright married Mary N. Nichols, the daughter of James H. and Julia (Busby) Nichols, both natives of Pennsylvania who came to Illinois. Their family consisted of two girls. The marriage of the subject of our sketch and Mary Ann Nichols took place October 26, 1871. They have had two children. Maud, who married Amos A. Hobbs, a manufacturer of map cases and lives in Chicago; Gladys, the second daughter, is at home with her parents. Thomas J. Wright and his wife and family live a happy domestic life in their comfortable and substantial home at 218 South Maple street. He is in prosperous circumstances and owns real estate in Chicago and in East Dubuque, and also eighty acres of land in Kansas.

In politics Thomas J. Wright is an enthusiastic Republican. He is an acute observer of public affairs and keeps himself well posted on the political happenings of the day. Both he and his wife are Episcopalians, as are also his daughters. They are attentive to church duties and are popular in religious circles.

In fraternal affairs Thomas J. Wright is very prominent. He is an influential Mason and belongs to Masonic lodge, Blue Chapter No. 178, Amboy, Illinois, and the Council, Commandery and Consistory at Centralia and Freeport, Illinois; he belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 493, Centralia; and also to the Order of Railroad Conductors, No. 112, Centralia. In Masonic affairs the subject of our sketch is the sword-bearer in the Commandery to which he belongs and third vail in Chapter.

Thomas J. Wright is now in his sixty-second year, and is still active in business life, and is as alert and energetic as ever he has been.

## ARNOLD SAXER.

Arnold Saxer, the successful wholesale and retail merchant of 626 East Broadway street, Centralia, is known and respected throughout Marion county. Thirty-five years have now passed since he came to the United States from his native Canton of Zurich in Switzerland, that land of snow-clad Alpine heights, and sturdy, active mountaineers. For many years Switzerland has continued to send us many of her strong and healthy sons and daughters, who, once they arrive in the United States, start upon the careers of desirable and industrious citizens.

Arnold Saxer was born in Zurich, in the Canton of the same name, Switzerland, on July 29, 1854. He was the son of J. J. Saxer and Berina, his wife, who had a family of two children. They were: Emma, who was born in 1846, and who still lives in Switzerland, and Arnold, the subject of our present sketch.

Arnold Saxer came to America in the year 1873, and settled in St. Louis, Missouri. He had received a good education in Switzerland, as good educational laws and good educational facilities have received much attention for a great many years in the Swiss Cantons. Our subject was trained in the common and high schools, was an apt pupil, and derived much benefit from his schooling. In St. Louis he entered the wholesale and retail business and later married Amanda Stahman, of that city, on the 8th of November, 1877, and nine children were born to this union, namely: August, Arnold C., who lives in New York; Louis H., who lives in St. Louis; John J., a midshipman at the Annapolis Naval Academy; Verina, Amanda, Elzie, Florence and Lillian, all of whom are at home. August Saxer married Ada Brenton, of St. Louis, and is in the treasurer's department of the Annheuser-Busch Brewing Company.

In the year of 1887, the subject of our sketch came to Centralia, locating at 128 East Broadway street, where he worked for Henry Kurth for ten years. In 1898 he branched out into business for himself and since that time he has been most successful. He was elected for one term City Treasurer and carried out the duties of office with credit. In fraternal and society circles, he is very prominent and is an active member of the following lodges: The Knights of Honor, the Eagles, the Treubund, the Turn-Verein and the Grutlig-Verin. In political affairs he takes an observant interest and is a Republican. He was reared a member of the Protestant Evangelical belief. He is the owner of some property in Centralia, including his business place at 626 East Broadway. He has been successful in all ventures in which he has interested himself and has the reputation of being a conservative business man. He is in his fifty-fourth year and many more years in which to perfect and expand his commercial enterprises will very likely be his. His uprightness and integrity have shown him to be a worthy citizen.

## JACOB TOUVE.

A great proportion of our German-Americans are of the first generation, having left the "Fatherland" in their youth, and the love they bear for the land of their birth does not preclude nor hinder them from becoming good, hard-working American citizens, their steady measured industry having brought them to the fore in large numbers in every avenue of life.

In Jacob Touve, Centralia possesses a German-American citizen of the highest type, a man who has arrived in the front rank mainly by the qualities that have characterized him all through life, self-reliance, energy and common sense. He was born in Rhinish Bavaria, Germany, on the 14th of October, 1838, the son of Jacob and Louise (Sattaner) Touve. His father was a wood turner by trade, who brought his family to America in 1867. The family settled in Centralia, where the elder Jacob remained, dying in 1869 in Atchison, Kansas. His wife died in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, in 1870. Their family consisted of six children, two boys and four girls, Jacob being the third child born to them.

Jacob, the subject of our sketch, preceded his family to America, arriving here in 1856, and going first to Wisconsin. In 1860 he went to St. Louis and engaged in the barber trade, and in 1863 on the 3d of November he removed to Centralia, where he has been located in the barber trade for the past forty-five years. For several years he engaged in the gents' furnishing business in Centralia, but discontinued it about five years ago.

His marriage took place on September 27, 1865, when he espoused Magdalena Muerley, daughter of Joseph and Eva Muerley. The marriage ceremony was performed by John Williams in Salem, Illinois, the wedding party having driven over there from Centralia in a buggy. Mrs. Touve was one of four children born to her parents. To Jacob and Mrs. Touve nine children, three sons and six daughters, have been born as follows: Louisa, Sophia, Clara, Bertha; Oscar, an employee of the Colorado Midland Railroad; Lesetta M. is in the millinery business and resides with her parents; Jacob J. is a timekeeper in the Illinois Central Railroad shops; Walter B. follows his father's occupation, and Anna an infant, is deceased. Sophia married Albert S. Owen, an engineer on the Big Four Railroad at Mattoon, Illinois, where they are living and has one girl. Clara married William L. Derlith, a jeweler of Centralia. Bertha is at home with her parents.

The life of Jacob Touve has been an eventful one from the time of his arrival in this country. When not quite eighteen years old he went to work for three years as a wagon maker, ten miles from Milwaukee. He obtained his citizenship papers in 1866 from Judge Bryan, and the first president he had the honor to vote for was Ulysses S. Grant. In the politics of the day he is a staunch Republican and has been quite active in the political life of Centralia. He has been for two years City Collector,

and filled the office of City Treasurer with distinction for two years. In Masonic affairs he has taken an active part, being one of the oldest living members of the local masonic fraternity. He has also been a Turner. Thought reared a Catholic he is not now a member of any orthodox church. All the members of the family are gifted musicians and their accomplishments have rendered them very popular in social life.

Jacob Touve has a nice comfortable home in which he with his wife and the unmarried members of his family live very happily. His business place at 112 East Broadway is equipped throughout with first-class tonsorial appliances. In his shop there are four chairs of the improved type, and the lavatory attached contains two porcelain baths, He has been thirty-three years in his present location and during that long time he has experienced a steady flow of prosperity.

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## LYDIA E. CONNELL.

Our subject has the distinction of being one of the oldest living residents of the township in which she lives in Marion county. She comes of an old and illustrious New Hampshire family; her grandfather, on her father's side, fought in the war of the Revolution, and was a personal acquaintance of General Washington. She is the possessor of the old family Bible, which contains the records of the births, marriages and deaths of the members of her famliy for many generations. Since the time of her settlement in Centralia in 1867, the years have seen the increased prosperity of both herself and her children.

Lydia E. Connell was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, on the 1st of October, 1827, and was the daughter of William and Cloah (Holt) Connell, both natives of Wilton, New Hampshire. William Bales Connell, who was a farmer and trader, moved to Ohio in the year 1835. He was born in 1777 and died in Ohio in 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-five. His father, as we have stated, fought in the Revolutionary war and knew General Washington as he, also, did. Our subject's mother, too, was a native of Wilton, New Hampshire, having been born there in 1782, and she died at the age of seventy-two, in the year 1855, in Ohio. She was the mother of nine children, Lydia, our subject, being the only one now living.

Lydia E. Connell was educated in the local common schools of her native township in New Hampshire, and afterwards went for one year to the Hancock Ladies' Academy, in Hancock City, New Hampshire, and she afterwards taught school for seven years in Ohio. On June 10, 1852, she married Zachariah A. Connell, the son of a Methodist Episcopal minister, Zachariah Connell, who was born in Ireland on the 11th of September, 1794, and came to America at the age of three years with his parents. Lydia E. Connell's husband was a harness maker by trade and a skilled and industrious workman. He was born in

Worthington, Ohio, on May 14, 1831, and died June 26, 1889, in Centralia, Illinois. Three children were born of their marriage, namely: Charles A., who is deceased; George C. and Ida M. George C. married Adalaid Swartout, of Centralia. They had one child, a girl, now deceased. George C. is a harness maker in Centralia. Ida M. married Thomas B. Cunningham, of Centralia, on June 28, 1883, the marriage being performed by the Rev. J. M. Green, of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Cunningham is the mother of three children, Hazel A., Donald C., and Percival C. The two latter children are still in school. Hazel A. holds a position in the City Real Estate office of B. M. English. Mrs. Cunningham's husband, Thomas B., was the son of Matthew J. and Esther (Little) Cunningham, well known residents of Centralia, now deceased. Eight children were born to them.

Lydia E. Connell moved with her husband from Ohio to Illinois in the year 1867, and settled in Centralia, where Zachariah A. opened a flourishing harness making business. He, himself, was a soldier in the Civil war and served his country for two years. He enlisted in May, 1862, in Columbus, Ohio, in the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry under Col. J. Kirby Smith, and fought in the protracted two days' fight at Corinth, Mississippi, in which engagement he contracted acute rheumatism. During his two years' absence Lydia took upon herself the work of bread-winner for her family. Her three children were little at the time, the youngest being but three years old. She taught school for one year, took in sewing, and did her own garden work with the occasional help of thoughtful neighbors. Her daughter, Ida M., was well educated in Ohio and in Centralia public schools. She was a seamstress for ten years previous to her marriage. She also held the important position of public librarian of Centralia for four years. Zachariah A. Connell was a staunch Democrat in politics, and was old enough to vote for President Tyler at the time of his election. Thomas B. Cunningham, husband of Ida M., daughter of our subject, is a Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational church, as are the members of the family. Lydia E. Connell was reared in the Baptist faith. The family all live at 410 South Sycamore street, in a comfortable and substantial home, which is the property of the subject of our sketch.

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## J. W. TATE LUMBER COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

The individual who is at the head of this sketch was born in Marion county, Illinois, January 26, 1862, and is the son of Robert E. and Sarah E. (Wooters) Tate, both of whom were born in Marion county, and were the parents of three children, two of whom are now living, son and daughter.

The father, Robert E. Tate, for some years followed the livery business with his son, and also farmed. He was, at one time, a member of the City Council and was a

useful and honorable citizen. He died June 13, 1905, at the age of seventy-one years. The mother, Sarah E. Tate, died in 1901.

The subject of this sketch, J. W. Tate, received his early education in the common and public schools of Centralia. Being of an active disposition both of body and mind, his natural bent was turned to that of business and commercial enterprises. He was first interested with his father in the livery business, where they handled many horses in buying and selling and trading for some ten years. After this he changed his occupation and was or about three years in the implement business, then embarked in the lumber business, which has more or less engaged his attention for the past eleven years. Their offices are at 217 North Oak street. The building and property of the Tate Lumber Company has a frontage of two hundred feet, and one hundred and sixty feet deep, where he and his partner, and his son, can be found at regular business hours, where they handle all kinds of lumber and building materials, also implements, such as wagons and buggies, and a general line of farmers' supplies, in fact everything up-to-date in the lumber line.

J. W. Tate was married to Ella Showler March 8, 1885. To this union were born three children, Hulda E. Tate, now living at home with her parents; Robert E. Tate, who received his education in the Centralia schools and is one of his father's main assistants in the lumber office; Mildred Tate, who is now attending the public schools of Centralia.

In politics Mr. Tate is a Democrat. In religious matters his parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a member of the City Council, owns a controlling interest in the Ice and Cold Storage plant of Centralia that does a large and flourishing business. He also owns the Walnut Hill Pressed Brick Company, in which he is largely interested, the output of which is about two million bricks a year. The company makes a dry pressed brick for lime work, and their machines of all kinds for various patterns of outside and inside brick work. Mr. Tate also owns a very fine stock farm of two hundred acres north of Centralia, where he raises thoroughbred race horses of the Kentucky variety, keeping constantly on hand thirty or more head. He is the proud possessor of the mare Mamie Algol, which took the world's record of three miles in February, 1907. Mr. Tate is also a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, Oriental Consistory of Chicago and is also a Thirty-second Degree Mason. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias, also of the Modern Woodmen, but carries most of his insurance in the old line companies.

Mr. Tate enjoys a large acquaintance in the various commercial fields of his activity. He is a man who is well posted in the routine of daily affairs, is a "hale fellow well met," and a true friend to his fellow man. He is a man who can thoroughly be depended upon, his word being as good as his bond, and he is one of the substantial citizens of the city of Centralia and Marion county.

## MRS. ELIZABETH J. ANDERSON.

This estimable lady who is now in the serene years of her life, on the last incline of the hill, can look backward over a career with no regret for past deeds, for hers has been a life replete with good deeds and faithful service.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Anderson, widow of A. M. Anderson, was born in Blount county, East Tennessee, March 12, 1834, the daughter of D. R. and Lavina Wheeler, the former a native of near Vergennes, Vermont. A. M. Anderson was born in Washington county, Illinois, December 12, 1831, and after an eminently useful life his spirit passed to its rest on October 9, 1904. He was educated in Washington county. He owned and successfully managed a fruit farm. He also sold agricultural implements for a number of years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Davis and went out as second lieutenant. He became ill from using bad water and was in the hospital for several months, but he never received his discharge papers. He got a pension of fifteen dollars per month under Cleveland's administration. In politics he was a Republican and he was was reared by Methodist parents.

Mr. Anderson was married to Elizabeth J. Spencer, near Dubois, Washington county, this state, by Rev. J. A. Robinson, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject of this sketch came to Illinois with her parents when a few months old in September, 1834. Her father, D. R. Spencer, was a whale fisherman on the Atlantic coast for several years. He sailed on the "Diana" and the seventy-four ships on that expedition had many thrilling experiences while pursuing the leviathans of the deep. She and her husband both came from old line Whig families of the East, Elizabeth, our subject, being the oldest girl of a family of seventeen children, twelve of whom are living in 1908. The mother gave birth to two pairs of twins, a boy and girl in each. There were nine boys and eight girls. John W. Spencer, brother of our subject, was a soldier in the Civil war as commissary-sergeant in Company D, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry. He is now living in Columbus, Kansas, owning large interests in coal mines in Kansas and also a large farm in that state.

When the husband of Mrs. Anderson returned from the army in 1865, he bought and managed a flouring mill in Tamaroa, Perry county, Illinois, which was burned by the rebels. He afterwards sold out and bought a home in Centralia, where their two children were born and reared. Charles R. having been born September 1, 1865, died in infancy; Harry Spencer, the younger son, was born in Centralia, June 8, 1868. He is single and cares for his mother. They live at 511 South Locust street, where they own a neat and comfortable residence property.

Daniel R. Spencer gave his daughter, Elizabeth J., an excellent farm of two hundred and sixty acres near Patoka, which is especially adapted to the raising of small grain and it also has a fine orchard of twenty acres of a good variety of fruit. She still owns eighty acres of this choice land.

Mrs. Anderson, who is well preserved for

a woman of her age, has deep religious convictions and she is regarded as one of the good elderly mothers of the city, where she is held in highest regard by a wide circle of friends, as was also her worthy husband, who was an honest and industrious as well as a patriotic man.

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## HENRY McMILLAN.

The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest and best known steam engineers in Centralia, having devoted his life work to this profession, mastering it in every detail. To become a proficient engineer requires no little natural ability together with careful training and persistent efforts.

Henry McMillan was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, June 14, 1836, the son of Huston and Electa (Reed) McMillan, who were the parents of ten children, our subject being the ninth in order of birth. He received his early education in the state of New York in the common schools which he attended until he was sixteen years old. He early in life decided to become a railroader and entered the employ of the Saratoga & Troy Railroad Company, where he worked for six months. Then in 1853 he went to Dayton, Ohio, and worked on the Panhandle Railroad. Then he returned to the Empire state in 1854, and worked on the Saratoga & Troy Railroad for another six months; then came to Dayton, Ohio, and to New Castle, Indiana. He acted in the capacity of fireman, helped to build a tank on the Panhandle Railroad. His run was from Richmond to Anderson, Indiana, until July, 1856, when he came to Centralia, and began work on the Illinois Central Railroad as engineer, hauling iron for a track from Cincinnati to Mattoon in 1856 on the Chicago branch.

Our subject has followed engineering nearly all his life. He is now on the day shift at the Centralia Water plant, where a million gallons of water is pumped daily. He is a most efficient engineer and is regarded by those under whose direction the plant is managed as a most capable employe.

Mr. McMillan was married to Mary Umphrey, July 7, 1857, the daughter of Patrick Umphrey, and to this union the following children have been born: Albert, who married Clara Biddle and who has four children and one granddaughter. Albert is an engineer and lives in New York City. Charles, the second child, is unmarried, living with his father, and is the second engineer in the Centralia water works; Edward married Fannie Vanpatent, and they have three children. Edward is a blacksmith in the Illinois Central shops; Harry, the fourth child, married Annie Kutz, and they are the parents of two children. He is a boiler-maker in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad.

In politics Henry McMillan is a stanch Republican, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont and his second for Abraham Lincoln and he has voted for every Republican Presidential candidate since that

time and is a very active worker at the primaries. He was reared by Presbyterian parents. His wife was a Baptist. Mr. McMillan has a very comfortable residence at 910 Hateman street, Centralia. "He is one of the youngest old men in the city," according to his friends. He does a full man's work every day, is happy, hearty and very good natured. He loves the company of young people, and he is familiarly known to many as "one of the boys" of the town. He tells a good joke with relish and enjoys a good story, for the heart of the old engineer is still young.

## WILLIAM F. RAINES.

No greater badge of honor can be worn by any man living today than that designating the fact that the bearer is a veteran of the great War of the Rebellion. What more could a man do to merit the applause of succeeding generations than to forsake home and business and go forth to fight for the integrity and safety of his country, thereby transmitting to posterity a priceless heritage?

William F. Raines was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, March 8, 1844, the son of John N. and Sallie (Bottom) Raines, both natives of Virginia. After the parents of the subject were married they moved to Tennessee and four children were born to them, of which number William F., our subject, was the oldest. The family moved from Tennessee to Jefferson county, Illinois, when our subject was a small boy. The early education of William F. Raines was very limited, for he was reared on his father's farm, the hard labor on which interfered with his schooling, but he has since become generally educated by contact with the world and by home reading.

Our subject enlisted February 1, 1864, as a private soldier in the Union ranks in Company H, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Starr, the enlistment of Mr. Raines having been made in Jefferson county. The company went to Camp Butler at Springfield, Illinois, then to St. Louis, later to Cairo, Illinois, and from there to Memphis, Tennessee, where they began active service and drew their horses by lot. As each man's name was called he took the first horse in the line. Our subject enlisted against his father's wishes, who threatened to come and take him back home, and in relating the incident, the subject said he wished, when in the first battle, that his father would come and take him home. He was in many hard engagements and always bore himself bravely, among which were those of Nashville, Franklin, Holly Springs, having been in General Wilson's command. While on a foraging trip at Lagrange, Mississippi, and pursued by Confederates, his horse fell with him and broke his right arm at the elbow, but he escaped with his sack of corn. He still has much trouble with his arm, which is nearly useless at this writing, being almost completely paralyzed. He was mustered out of service in November, 1865, at Jackson, Mississippi, but he did not receive his discharge papers until he reached Springfield, Illinois.

After the war Mr. Raines returned to Centralia and managed a mill, also farmed. He conducted both a saw and grist mill, owned by Sam Carpenter.

Our subject was united in marriage to Amanda Radley, February 28, 1871. She was the daughter of John and Mary Radley, to whom ten children were born, Amanda being the fifth child in order of birth. Our subject and wife are the parents of seven children, three living, namely: Charles S., George and Wesley E. Charles S. married Mattie Leak. George is single and lives at Anna, Illinois; Wesley E. married Maggie Heap. They are the parents of two sons, Clarence and Wesley M. Wesley's wife died in 1905 and he and his one little son make their home with the subject and wife, who have a pleasant dwelling at 403 Cemetery avenue. Wesley E. is in the tar roofing business.

Our subject draws a pension of twelve dollars per month. He is a loyal Republican. He was reared to be a Baptist, which was the faith of his parents. He is a kind, generous-hearted old soldier, now practically unable to do any effective labor on account of rheumatism and his wounded arm.

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## J. W. ROSS..

Conspicuous among the representative citizens of Marion county is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this biography, who is recognized as one of the leading florists of this part of the state, and his efforts have always been for the advancement of home industries.

J. W. Ross was born in Bureau county, Illinois, July 6, 1865. He moved with his parents to Texas in 1875, settling on a ranch nine miles west of Sherman, when numerous Indians lived there and only eight or ten white families were to be found within a radius of several hundred miles. Later the family moved to Gainesville, Texas, where they remained until 1885, at which time they moved to Alma, Illinois, the father of the subject then first began business as a nurseryman in Marion county, with his son, our subject, as a partner, the firm being known as Ross & Son, Nurserymen. They continued with gratifying success until 1898, when J. W. Ross sold his share to his father and went to Rockford, Illinois, where he joined H. W. Buckbee, a florist and seed man, with whom he was associated for two years. He then returned to Alma, Illinois, where he embarked in the market and gardening business with much success for three years, shipping produce to Chicago. At the expiration of this time he came to Centralia and bought out A. M. Seley, an old and well known florist of this city, who had been in this business for twenty years. Our subject proceeded to remodel, rebuild and beautify the plant which he now occupies. It has a frontage of one hundred and eighty-five feet on one street and seventy feet on another. There are now twenty-two thousand square feet of glass in the spacious building, divided into

four big houses, each one being heated with steam and being equipped with all the latest and most modern improvements and appliances upon a new and modern basis. These buildings have all been rebuilt within the past three years.

Mr. Ross does a very large mail order business. During the past twelve months he has sent goods into twenty-six different states and carries on both a large wholesale and retail business in cut-flowers as well as plants, in fact, he is sometimes unable to fill his numerous orders upon receiving them. He has customers in one hundred and twenty-five towns in Southern Illinois, and his goods are always of such fine quality, his prices so reasonable and his treatment of customers so fair that he never loses them, but is constantly gaining others.

Mr. Ross grows a complete line of decorative and bedding plants, however, he makes cut flowers a specialty and caters to a high class of trade, such as weddings, funerals and special social functions. Much of his finer goods go to St. Louis. He is located in an ideal place for the successful development of this business, owing to the excellent shipping facilities of Centralia to all points. Cheap fuel from nearby coal mines is also an advantage.

Our subject's domestic life began March 16, 1887, when he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Amanda J. French, daughter of Gilbert W. French, a native of Tennessee. Her mother was Louisa O'Brien. Mrs. Ross is popular in Centralia social circles.

Our subject and wife are the parents of five children, namely: Ruth, deceased; Edith D., Rufus W. and Frances Juanita, Earl being the eldest of the family. They are living at home and attending school. Mr. Ross is a model father and indulgent husband, and his faithful life companion is ever by his side to aid him in his work.

## CHARLES A. GLORE.

It is to such progressive men as Mr. Glore that the city of Centralia is indebted for its substantial growth and for the high position it occupies as a center of industrial activity and progress.

Charles A. Glore, the prominent lumber merchant, was born in Sherman, Texas, October 10, 1874, the son of Alonzo and Sarah (Johnson) Glore, in whose family there were four children, two of whom are now deceased; Henry and Charles are the two living children, our subject being the third child in order of birth. His parents died when he was about seven years old.

Our subject received his education in the common schools in California, Colorado, and in Centralia, Illinois, to which place he came in 1887. After leaving school he decided to enter the newspaper field and was employed as devil in the office of The Centralia Sentinel for eleven months for Thomas Joy. He then went to Valparaiso University, taking a business course for one year, after which he accepted a position with

the Centralia Mining and Manufacturing Company, with which firm he continued for six years, giving the utmost satisfaction. He resigned this position on February 20, 1897, and on the first day of May that year he purchased the interests of the Johnson Lumber Company, of Centralia, at 327 South Locust street, where he is now in active business, having built up an excellent patronage, his trade extending to remote localities and is constantly increasing. This lumber yard is one of the largest in Centralia or the southern part of the state. It occupies one hundred and sixty square feet of flooring. The sheds are brick, covering fifty by sixty feet. The frame sheds cover from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-three feet. The firm carries a full line of building material of all kinds, both hard and soft lumber, shingles, doors, sash and blinds, also paints and a complete line of glass and builders' hardware, selling direct to the contractors and builders of Centralia and other cities. They are known to handle excellent grades of material and their prices are reasonable.

Charles A. Glore was happily married to Grace I. Brewster, daughter of H. B. and Fanny (Van Patten) Brewster, in whose family there were three children, the subject's wife being the second in order of birth. Mrs. Glore is a graduate of the Centralia high school and is an excellent musician.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also the Hoo-Hoo, an organization of lumbermen. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion he was reared a Presbyterian, however, he is not a member of any orthodox body.

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## MRS. HATTIE VAN PATTEN.

The subject of this sketch has for many years enjoyed the high esteem of a wide circle of friends in Marion county. She is the widow of the late Martin Van Patten, and the daughter of Alfred P. and Virginia (Falbert) Crosby. Her father, Alfred Crosby, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, September 4, 1825, and he passed to his rest November 9, 1908. The mother, Virginia, was born in Kentucky, near Covington, January 8, 1837, and passed away in Centralia in 1862. Alfred and Virginia Crosby were the parents of eight children, five boys and three girls, five of whom are living at this writing, three girls and two boys.

Alfred Crosby followed farming, was also in the mercantile and real estate and insurance business, having had the distinction of owning the first store in Centralia, and he made a success at all the above lines. He came from Waterloo, Monroe county, Il-

Mrs. Hattie (Crosby) Van Patten, was born in Centralia April 1, 1855, and she has the proud distinction of being the first white girl born in Centralia. Her father, Alfred Crosby, assisted in laying out the city of Centralia and naming it. He also donated the ground for the first Methodist church in the city and helped to hew out the

sills of the same. He was for many years a public official of Brookfield, Missouri. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. B. Needles, of 2643 East Sixth street, Kansas City, Missouri, Sunday, November 8, 1908, after a long and useful life. Alfred P. Crosby was no ordinary man of his day. He and his wife journeyed to Covington, Kentucky, then to St. Louis, coming to Centralia in 1852, in which city he followed merchandising until 1862. While in Centralia he was elected Treasurer and Assessor of Marion county. In 1874 he was sent to the Legislature and he won considerable distinction for his work while a member of the same. He was closely associated with Judge Silas Bryan, father of William J. Bryan. He became a citizen of Brookfield, Missouri, in November, 1877, where he followed the real estate and insurance business and where he was elected Police Judge for two terms and he was Justice of the Peace for a number of years. In 1901 he moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where his death occurred as already stated. In 1851 he married Virginia Talbot and five children were born to them. After the loss of his first wife he again married, his second wife being Mary E. Charles and to this union three children were born, two boys and one girl, all living in Kansas City. He was a faithful Christian man and a noble citizen.

Mrs. Hattie Van Patten was married to Martin Van Patten January 2, 1876. The latter was born in Schenectady, New York. His parents were of Holland-Dutch descent. He came to Centralia when twenty-one years of age and spent his life here, having been called from his labors July 13, 1908. He was an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad for a period of twenty-nine years, having worked for the same road in all about forty-five years, part of that time as machinist in the company's shops. He was one of the most faithful employes of this company, having been so regarded by the officials. There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Van Patten, two boys and four girls, namely: Mary, who is deceased; Frances M., who married Ed McMillan of Centralia, and who is the mother of three children, living and one dead; Edward is a blacksmith in the Illinois Central shops; James A. married Edith A. Sogan, of Odin, Illinois, and they have three children, two boys and one girl, the oldest boy being deceased; Ada is a stenographer in Chicago in the claim and freight department of the Illinois Central, and is a very accomplished lady; Hazel Erretta married Bert Wallis, and she lives in East St. Louis, employed by the Adams Express Company, and to them one son has been born; William Brooks is nine years old at this writing, and he attends the Centralia schools.

Mrs. Van Patten lives in a cozy and neat residence on the corner of Elm and Second South street, with her son and daughter-in-law. He is in the plumbing and machinist business on South Locust street in this city.

Our subject was reared in the Methodist faith, but she is now a member of the Baptist church. She also belongs to the Ladies' Relief Corps of Centralia. Her early educa-

tion was received in Centralia, where she attended the public and high schools and she also attended school at Normal, Illinois. After completing a normal training course at the university for teachers, she returned to Centralia and taught in the city schools and at Sandoval for three years. She is a woman of rare refinement and true modest womanly culture, and she bears her part nobly in the affairs of her home, the church and society.

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## SEVERT LEGREID.

No foreign country has sent more men of sterling worth, indomitable and trustworthy, to the United States than the little kingdom of Norway, and although the subject of this sketch is of the second generation of Norwegians in this country, he is a true type of that hardy race.

Severt Legreid, the well known general contractor and planing mill proprietor, of Centralia, Illinois, was born in Deerfield, Wisconsin, December 6, 1868, the son of H. S. and Ingeboror Legreid, both natives of Norway, who came to America, settling in Wisconsin, the former having come about 1846 and the latter in 1848. They were married in 1852.

Seven children were born to this union, five boys and two girls, our subject being the youngest of the family. He received his education in the district schools of Deerfield township, in Wisconsin, later taking a course in business practice and general commercial branches. He worked on the farm until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to A. S. Dyer as a carpenter. He then went to Cozad, Nebraska, to work for Nordyke & Marmon, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who were building a flouring mill there. He remained in Cozad one year, then he worked for the Missouri River Railroad, remaining in their employ as a brakeman for eight months, when he took sick and returned to Deerfield, Wisconsin. His run while on the road was from Holdrege to Cheyenne. Mr. Legried then went to work for the Chicago-Northwestern Railroad company as brakeman, having remained with this company eighteen months when he went to Chicago and took up his trade, working for J. W. Andrews at the corner of Cottage Grove and Twenty-ninth street, with whom he stayed until 1886, in which year Mr. Andrews went out of business, and for the next two years our subject contracted on his own account, handling some big jobs and making a success of the venture. He was compelled to take his wife to Centralia in 1898, on account of her failing health, and he gave up his work in Chicago. Mrs. Legreid died in April, 1899. They were married December 23, 1891, and to this union two children were born, namely: Earl J. and Florence I., who are both living at home and attending school. Our subject was again married, his second wife being Clara Gertrude Whitchurch, daughter of John White and Clara Whitchurch, the subject's wife being the fourth child of this

family. The date of the subject's second marriage was June 6, 1900. Two sons, Robert and Raymond, both deceased, were born to this union.

When our subject came to Centralia in 1898, he began working for W. A. Hamilton as a journeyman carpenter with whom he worked for two years, then started in business for himself. He now has a well equipped shop on the rear of his dwelling, 720 South Elm street. He uses all up-to-date machinery, including a twelve horse power motor to run the machines, ten in number. He makes a specialty of high class mill work for interior finish and office furniture. His eight room, substantial and modern home is one of neatness and beauty. Mr. Legreid has built many of the best and most attractive buildings in Centralia and he always gives entire satisfaction in his work.

In politics our subject is a Republican. He was reared a Lutheran, but he attends the Baptist and Methodist churches. He is a member of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, also the Modern Woodmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons, all of Centralia.

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## BOWIE C. WARFIELD

He to whom this sketch is dedicated has lived in Marion county through many changes during which he has been one of the active participants. He represents a long line of distinguished ancestors, many of them having taken a prominent part in the military history of our country, and it was quite in keeping with the family traditions that he should desire to continue their reputation, consequently when an opportunity came in the sixties, he was quick to avail himself of a chance to go to the battle field.

Bowie C. Warfield was born in Maryland, in the county of Howard, October 27, 1835, the son of William and Eleanor (Walkins) Warfield. Grandfather Beale Warfield was a native of Maryland, who spent his life in that state on a farm. His wife was Emily Ridgely, and they were the parents of three children, the father of the subject having been the second in order of birth. He inherited the homestead, the old house which was built in 1793.

The subject's father was educated in the public schools of Maryland. His father died when he was young and an uncle was appointed his guardian. He remained under this guardianship until he was twenty-one years of age when he took possession of the old homestead, where his children were born and reared and there he lived until his death, which occurred at the age of fifty-seven years. There were thirteen children born to this family, ten lived to maturity. The mother of the subject died at the age of sixty-one years. William R., the youngest son, was a civil engineer. He was one of the engineers on the Crolin Water Works in New York, and he was associate engineer in building the water works at Baltimore, which at that time was considered one of

the most correct pieces of civil egineering on record.

The grandfather of the subject on his mother's side was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having been a captain. He was a man of magnificent physique, six feet and two inches in height, well proportioned and was conspicuous wherever he went. He led his men in the thickest of the fight at Cowpens. He was toasted by General Green at a public dinner on the high hills Santer as one of the bravest officers of Maryland. He was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Germantown and was in winter quarters with Washington in 1778, was later at Monmouth, Guilford Court House and Camden. He was given a large tract of government land in recognition of his services. When the War of 1812 broke out he was quick to offer his services and was commissioned colonel. He was president of the society of Cincinnati. He was a slave holder and the owner of a large plantation. He lived to be eighty-eight years old, dying in 1840.

Benjamin Warfield, the subject's great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war. He died March 17, 1878.

Bowie C. Warfield was educated in the public schools in Maryland, and at the Warfield Academy. He worked on the farm during his vacations and walked four and one-half miles to school, having finished school when nineteen years old, after receiving a good education. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old when he came to Illinois and settled in Marshall county on a farm, the first year having worked as a farm hand. Then he rented a farm and worked it until 1862 when he enlisted in August of that year in Company I, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Mounted Infantry. He was in the first siege of Vicksburg, was at Jackson, Mississippi, and in the battles from Vicksburg to that place on all the way back. He was at New Orleans and at Spanish Fort and Blakely. After efficient service he was mustered out July 14, 1865, and was permanently discharged at Springfield, Illinois, July 28, 1865. After his caceer in the army he went to Marshall county, Illinois, where he remained for one year and then came to Marion county, buying eighteen acres of land on which he built a small house and went to farming. He was successful from the first and has since added to the original farm until he now has one hundred and eleven acres of valuable land. It is now a fruit farm on which many varieties of excellent fruit are grown. He is the originator of the well known Warfield strawberry and makes a specialty of strawberries, having had as many as eleven acres. The farm is mostly rented out at present.

Mr. Warfield was married August 24, 1862, to Julia C. Gregory, daughter of Hall S. and Amanda (Culver) Gregory, both natives of Vermont, who moved to Illinois in an early day and settled in Marshall county. Mr. Gregory was an agent for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of Chicago, and later a grain buyer. He lived to a good old age.

Two daughters have been born to Mr.

and Mrs. Warfield, the first, Alverta, was born in 1871 and is the widow of Rudolph W. Crapster, of Maryland, and is the mother of three living children. Rudolph was born in 1898, is living with his mother, who makes her home with her father; her second child is Charles Gregory, who was born in 1899, and the third is Ralph Claggett. One daughter, Dorothy, was born in 1897, died in 1899. The subject's second child, Alice, was born in 1874, and is the wife of Clinton N. Power, living in Pueblo, Colorado. They have one child named Clifton Warfield. Mrs. Crapster's sons are eligible to belong to the Sons of the Revolution, owing to their military ancestors.

In his fraternal relations our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The subject's wife passed away August 28, 1905, at the age of sixty-eight years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Warfield is a Bryan Democrat.

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## ROBERT M. McKEE.

The subject of this sketch is one of the substantial citizens of Carrigan township in the development of which he has played a prominent part for many years and where he is known as a man of thrift, industry and honesty of purpose.

Robert M. McKee was born February 3, 1839, in Vermilion county, Illinois, the son of John A. McKee, who was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1808, and who there married Anna Kern, a native of that county where she was born in 1810. They were married about 1830. Ten children were born to them, of whom the subject and one other son, who is living in Centralia, survive. The father of the subject was a farmer and also a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was regarded as a fine talker and became well known in his community. The subject's parents came to Marion county in 1842 and settled four miles east of Kinmundy, then in 1854 moved to Salem, where they lived one year, then to Clinton county. The subject's mother was called in her rest in 1852, and John A. McKee married again in 1854, his last wife being Mary B. (Hughie) French. Our subject's father passed away in 1886 in Centralia and was buried at that place.

Robert M. McKee received a common school education, his early advantages having been limited. He was reared in a Christian family. He was something of a hunter in his youth and has seen all kinds of wild game, having killed wolves on his place since he came to Marion county.

Mr. McKee was one of the patriotic men who stood by the stars and stripes during the days of the rebellion, having enlisted on July 25, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving under Captain George E. Castle, was in the battle of Resaca, also with Sherman on his march to the sea, and he remained in the service for three years and was not wounded nor in prison. He became a corporal and was a most gallant soldier.

He receives a pension of seventeen dollars per month.

Our subject went to farming on the old home place in Clinton county, having bought a piece of land close to Centralia, where he lived for some time, also lived near Salem, having come to Marion conuty in 1871 to make his permanent home and he has lived on his present place for thirty-one years. He made most of the improvements on it himself. His land is located in section 28, Carrigan township. It is an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres which was purchased by him from the Illinois Central Railroad. He says there were only three or four houses in Centralia when he came here. He has a fine dwelling, surrounded by beautiful grounds a few miles north of Sandoval. He carries on general farming and stock raising in such a manner as to insure a comfortable living from year to year and is at the same time enabled to lay by a competency for his ald age.

Mr. McKee was united in marriage in 1866 to Mary Augustus, who was born February 17, 1839, the daughter of Gideon and Roby (Hite) Augustus. Her parents were born in Canada and first moved to Michigan. The father of the subject's wife died in Clinton county and her mother died in Michigan. They lived on a farm. The marriage of our subject took place in Clinton county, this state, May 31, 1865. The following children have been born to this union; Phœbe, who was born March 20, 1867, married James S. Jolliff, who are the parents of seven children and live in Oklahoma; James was born June 27, 1868, married Amy Full and they reside in this county; Ida, who was born August 26, 1869, married Ralph Kennie. They have two children and make their home at Neoga, Illinois; Johnny, born February 22, 1871, is still a member of the family circle. Virginia was born in 1875 and married a contractor. Myrtle died when one year old. James, who married Virginia Edwards, lives in St. Louis, and they have two children. Perry was born November 10, 1877, and lives at home. Joseph, who was born in 1870, died when eighteen years old. Dora was born October 4, 1881, married Fred Stein, a telegraph operator in Mattoon, Illinois.

Mr. McKee is a Republican and a Prohibitionist, but has never aspired to office. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 584 Post at Sandoval.

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## ALEXANDER C. SMITH.

Self-reliance and honorable business methods have been the salient features in the career of the subject of this sketch and his life record contains many standard elements. He is one of the old and highly respected citizens of Carrigan township.

Alexander C. Smith was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, December 10, 1833, the son of Robert Smith, who came to Kentucky in 1796, and to Marion county in 1840, when the subject was seven years old. He

entered government land upon his arrival for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, settling east of Omega, near the Clay county line. He was a great stock raiser and became one of the substantial citizens of that community, but he took no part in public life, although one of the influential pioneers of the county. When he located here the nearest trading point was Salem, which consisted of but a few houses; most of the trading by the residents here was done in St. Louis. The father of the subject died in 1882 in this county. Our subject drove a yoke of oxen to the plow. The subject's mother, Catherine Eastham, was born in Virginia and died when the subject was a small boy, he being one of fourteen children and the eighth in order of birth.

Alexander C. Smith started life for himself when eighteen years old, having received a limited education enjoying few advantages to attend school in those early days. He learned carpentry and worked at his trade until the commencement of the Civil war when he gave way to his patriotic fervor and enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, under command of Doctor Rainey, of Salem, who was captain of that company, later serving under Captain Clark and Colonel Martin. He was in the ranks until the close of the war and saw hard service. He lost an arm at the battle of Atlanta, Georgia and was also shot in the breast at the same time. Being captured at that time he was taken as a prisoner to Andersonville, where he remained four months and was then paroled and sent home on account of the loss of his arm. He was in the battles of Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain. He says he did nothing but fight for four months. He receives a pension.

After returning from the war he engaged in the mercantile business in Odin, this county, for about three years. From there he came to Carrigan township and has made his home here for over forty years in the corner of the township. When he moved here the township was laid out and named. His land lies in sections 11 and 14.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage in Marion county, in 1857, with Martha McCarty. His wife was a native of Indiana, and came to Marion county with her parents when ten years old, settling in the northeast corner of the county. Eight children were born to the subject and wife as follows: Alice, born in 1858, married Louis Cline. They are the parents of six children and live in Tonti township; Margaret, the second child, was born in 1860, and married Samuel Galiant. They have four children living and one daughter dead. Ellen, the third child, was born in 1862, married John Warren. They live in Marion county; four children, all deceased, were born to them. Eddie, the subject's fourth child, was born in 1867. He married Dora Westfall; they have four children living and three deceased. They live in Oklahoma. Isaac, the fifth child, was born in 1870. He married Lillie Summers. They live in the state of Washington, and are the parents of six children

living and two children deceased. Mary, the sixth child, was born in 1873. She married Charles I. Harris. They live with the subject and are the parents of three children. The seventh child of the subject is Levi H., who was born in 1877. He married Viola Chitister. They live in Arkansas and have one child. Martha E., the youngest child, was born in 1884. She married Edgar Sparling. They live in Carrigan township, and are the parents of four children. Charles I. Harris, the husband of Mary Smith, is a native of West Virginia, where he lived for many years. He has lived in this township for the past seventeen years. Their children are named: Clara, who was born in 1894; Robert L., who was born in 1896, and Samuel L., who was born in 1900. They keep house for the subject, and Mr. and Mrs. Harris delight in taking care of the subject. Mr. Smith took the census of Carrigan township in 1880. He was a committeeman of the township for fifteen years. He is a well known man in the county, where his life has been honorably spent.

## JOSEPH A. COZAD.

Mr. Cozad has long been identified with the growth of this community, having come here forty-one years ago, the 25th of December, 1908, during which time he has witnessed vast changes and has taken a prominent part in them, so that he is today regarded as one of the representative citizens of Carrigan township.

Joseph A. Cozad was born in Wirt county, West Virginia, May 10, 1845, the son of David S. and Nancy (Lee) Cozad, the former a native of Dayton, Ohio, where he was born in 1790, where he lived until he was grown when he went to West Virginia, where he married Nancy Lee, a cousin of old Richard Lee, who was prominent in the Confederacy. The family of David S. were all grown before coming to Marion county, Illinois. The subject's father made twenty thousand dollars in oil in Virginia, having sold his oil rock farm for that amount, which he invested in one thousand acres of land in Illinois, becoming a farmer and stockman on an extensive scale. He was at one time wealthy, but lost almost everything before his death. There were seven boys and seven girls in this family, three brothers and two sisters of the subject are still living, one sister being now eighty-two years old, who is living in Missouri.

The subject's education was somewhat limited. However, he attended high school and later learned pharmacy in Cincinnati. He was at one time a member of the militia. He started in life as an oil contractor in West Virginia as a driller and spent about twelve years in this business and then came to Illinois to engage in farming, settling in Carrigan township, where he has since remained. He has made all the improvements on the place, which is located in section 13, where he has carried on general farming in a most successful manner and also stock raising, always keeping large numbers of standard bred stock. Everything about his place shows thrift and prosperity as well

as good management. He has a beautiful home and many convenient out buildings. Much credit is due Mr. Cozad for his success for he has made early everything himself by his good management and persistent, honest efforts.

Our subject was first married to Rebecca Harris, whom he brought to Illinois with him. She was of Scotch descent. They were married October 11, 1867. Her parents came from Scotland, but she was born in West Virginia. The following children were born to the subject and his first wife, six of whom are now living in 1908: Ida Belle, born May 8, 1868, died March 14, 1898; Theodore M. was born January 7, 1871, and died in infancy, on the 22d of that month; Louis B. was born April 6, 1872, married Eva Moore, to whom one child has been born. He is in the fruit business in Decatur; Margaret J. was born July 25, 1876, and died in infancy; Edward was born October 7, 1878; Samuel M. was born April 3, 1879, and died in 1881; Charles V. was born September 20, 1881, married Mayme Galker. He is in the grocery business in Decatur. Edward married Jessie Wickline and they have two children. He is in the meat business in Decatur. John H. was born June 25, 1884, became a Missionary Baptist preacher, also became a teacher, having been educated in the Carbondale schools. He is at present pastor of the Salem Baptist church, and lives at home with the subject. Alphey, who was born March 2, 1889, is a dressmaker in Decatur. Nellie, who was born May 22, 1891, is a teacher in the schools of Carrigan township.

The subject's second wife was Josephine (Lonnan) Meyer, who was born July 27, 1866, and whom he married August 11, 1898, and to whom the following children have been born: Theresa Lucile was born January 26, 1902; Leo Raines was born February 8, 1905; Alice Marie was born September 9, 1907. Mrs. Cozad had one child by her former husband, Albert Lonnan, born October 12, 1890, who makes his home with his step-father, our subject. Mrs. Cozad's father came to America from Berlin, Germany, where he was born in 1833, having emigrated to the United States in about 1853 or 1854. Mrs. Cozad's mother was also from that place. Mrs. Cozad's father was a well known farmer who lived in the southern part of Salem, on the old Judge Hull farm for many years. He died in 1897 in this county, being known by everybody as a thrifty German farmer. His wife was born in 1847.

The Cozad family have long been stanch Democrats and Missionary Baptists. Lee Cozad, brother of our subject, is a preacher in this church. Our subject has long taken an active interest in church affairs, and he is known as a fine Christian gentleman and well informed.

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## CENTRALIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The beautiful, well equipped and carefully managed public library in Centralia, Illinois, was established in 1873, and or-

ganized in 1880. On February 14, 1901, Andrew Carnegie offered fifteen thousand dollars to be spent for a library building, which offer was accepted and the City Park was chosen for the site. Mr. Carnegie added five thousand dollars. The plan for the new building drawn by Oscar L. McMurry, of Chicago, was chosen by the board which had the matter in hand and the contract was let April 12, 1902. Ground was broken for the building on June 10th, following, the corner-stone being laid July 17, 1902, under the auspices of the Masons. The work progressed rapidly under skillful workmen until its completion the latter part of the year, and the building was opened to the public January 14, 1903.

The building is an attractive one from an architectural standpoint, being two stories high, sixty-four by sixty-six feet, is of pressed red brick and blue Bedford stone, located in the center of the City Park, having the most beautiful and withal desirable surroundings of any library building in the state. A large hall divides the first floor, giving both a north and a south entrance. East of the hall are rooms for the secretary and the library board. West of it is a lecture room with a small stage. On the second floor are the main reading room on the west, a small newspaper room at the head of the stairs, the children's room being on the east. The librarian's room and the fireproof stock room are also on this floor. Over the stairs is a small reference room. The rooms are all well arranged, properly equipped and carefully kept. The cost of the entire building was nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

The regulations of the library board provide that children under fifteen years of age may borrow books if they are attending the public schools of the city, but each child is restricted to one book a week.

The entire building is heated by steam. It also contains two neat toilet rooms and a large storage room. The annual statement made on June 30, 1908, by the librarian, Celia M. Miles, shows that there are five thousand six hundred and fifty-nine volumes in the library and twenty thousand four hundred and eighty-six volumes in the circulation department for the year. Thirty-eight periodicals are taken, including six daily papers. The annual income of the library is two thousand dollars.

The present trustees and officers are as follows: Daisy I. Hallam, president; D. B. Robertson, secretary; F. F. Noleman, treasurer; Miss I. Brunton, Mrs. W. G. Weldon, W. F. Bundy, H. M. Warner, C. C. Davis and T. L. Joy. Chairman of the committees are as follows: library, Miss I. Brunton; building, T. L. Joy; finance, C. C. Davis; by-laws, H. M. Warner. Librarian Celia M. Miles; assistant librarian, Goddena Weldon. Following is a list of the librarians who have served the library since its establishment: Kate McKee, Alice Stafford, Cora Hand, Mary Wild, Ida Connell, Mae Viquesney, Carrie McMillan, Celia M. Miles, Ella Babbitt, Mabel Kerr, Nellie Surles, Maud Sisson and Celia M. Miles.

Celia M. Miles is a very proficient libra-

rian, giving satisfaction to all concerned, being not only a woman of education, tact, refinement and culture, but also of pleasing personality that makes her popular with all classes.

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## SAMUEL R. CARRIGAN.

Our subject is one of the old and honored residents of Marion county, where his long life of usefulness has been spent and he has witnessed a great development in the material life of the community, taking no little part in its affairs.

Samuel R. Carrigan was born March 17, 1834, two and one-half miles from where he now resides in Carrigan township, the son of Robert M. and Sarah (Hough) Carrigan, the former having been born in Georgia, December 9, 1800. He first moved to South Carolina and then to Clinton county, Illinois, settling there in about 1817. John Carrigan, grandfather of the subject came to South Carolina from Ireland. The subject's father bought Government land for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre when he came to this state. He built a log cabin and cut and split rails with which to fence his land, often working after night on account of the green-head flies being so numerous and troublesome that he couldn't work in the daytime. The Indians were all peaceful at that time. Robert Carrigan took no part in politics, but the uncles of the subject were all politicians. The father of our subject did all his trading in St. Louis, hauling what he had to sell to that market.

Our subject was the third child in order of birth in his father's family, the names of these children being, John S., who was born May 13, 1830, died October 7, 1837; Nancy Jane, December 10, 1831; Samuel R., our subject.

Samuel R. Carrigan was educated in a log school-house, where subscription schools were taught. The furnishings were very rude and the sessions of school lasted only a few months each winter, however, he secured a fairly good education and taught school for a few terms with success.

About 1864 Mr. Carrigan bought land in section 21, this township, and remained on the same until 1890, where he prospered and developed a model farm. In that year he moved two miles west of his present place. On October 4, 1871, the subject married Hester Ann Williams, the daughter of J. A. and Susan (Cameron) Williams. She was born March 28, 1850. J. A. Williams was born July 31, 1818, in Shelby county, Indiana, and he was for years one of the most noted preachers in Southern Illinois and a personal friend of Prof. J. H. G. Brikerhoff, of this county. Susan Cameron was born in Orange county, Indiana, February 13, 1820. Mrs. Carrigan's father died November 4, 1907, her mother having passed away in 1893. They were married in September, 1844, in Jefferson county, Illinois. The following children have been born to the subject and wife: Robert M., born August 15, 1872, married

Etta Dolsen. They are living at Fairman, Illinois, and are the parents of four children. John A., the subject's second child, was born December 13, 1874, and was drowned June 1, 1888; Susie, who married J. C. Hawkins, of Bessie, Tennessee, where she now resides; Samuel D. was born February 23, 1882, married Ada Brinkley, of Appleton, Wisconsin. They have one daughter. Samuel D. is a practicing physician at Sandoval. He has been engaged in practice for three years. He was educated at Sims Medical College in St. Louis.

Samuel R. Carrigan has a beautiful home located between Sandoval and Patoka, surrounded by well laid out grounds, orchards, etc. He owns several hundred acres of land in Carrigan township, which is in a high state of improvement and cultivation, everything about the place showing that a man of good judgment has its management in hand. Although Mr. Carrigan has been a hard worker all his life, he is a well preserved man and hale and hearty for one of his age. He is one of the oldest men and one of the oldest settlers in the township. Since 1870 he has spent all his time on the farm, carrying on general farming and raising horses, cattle and mules, and he has been especially interested in shorthorn cattle. He made most of the large competency he can now claim dealing in mules. He is still actively engaged in farming and stock raising. He has been a lifelong Democrat, and served two terms as Sheriff, making one of the best Sheriffs the couny ever had. He was first elected in 1862 and the last time in 1868. He says he used to have some exciting times when performing the duties of this office. While he was incumbent of the same, Hank Leonard was taken from the jail and hanged by a mob. He has also very creditably held most all of the township offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Carrigan are a fine old couple and are admired especially by the young people of their community, having led honest and useful lives.

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## DAVID HEADLEY.

The life of Mr. Headley has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods which he has followed have won for him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens of Marion county.

David Headley was born in Monroe county, Ohio, May 16, 1843, the son of Jesse Headley, a native of the Buckeye state, who lived both in Pike and Monroe counties, and who married Elsie Mahan, a native of Pennsylvania, having married in Monroe county, Ohio, where he grew up, and where he owned a farm. In 1832 he moved with his family to Illinois, locating among the pioneers south of Salem, Marion county. After remaining there for a short time he moved to Kinmundy township, three miles south of the present village of Kinmundy, where he rented land for several years, then moved to Foster township. He lived on

the old Arnold place for several years, then moved south of where the subject of this sketch now lives. He died in 1887, his wife having preceded him to the silent land in 1865. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a Democrat, but held no offices. Seven children were born to this couple, namely: Rosanna; Mary, deceased; Eli, who lives in Alma, Illinois, was in the Civil war in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having served three years; Sarah is living in Foster township, the wife of John Smith; Jeptha, who was in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died in 1864 at Marietta, Georgia, of sickness, contracted while in line of duty; Levi was in Company H, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was captured at Missionary Ridge and died in Andersonville prison in March, 1864; David, our subject.

David Headley had little chance to go to school. However, he attended such schools as there were in those early times, going to the old log school-house in his neighborhood. He remained at home until he was moved by a patriotism that knew no satisfying until it was gratified on the fields of battle in defense of the flag, consequently he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry on August 9, 1862. He was sent to Central City and then to Salem, Illinois, and drilled. In the fall of the same year he was sent to Columbus, Kentucky, where he did general duty until the spring of 1863, when he went to Fort Hinman, Tennessee, remaining there until May, when he was sent to Paducah, Kentucky, for six months, and up the Tennessee river to East Fort and to Gravel Springs, then to Pulaski, Tennessee, then to Decatur, Huntsville and Larkinsville, Alabama. Later he was in the Atlanta campaign, being in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, and in the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded July 22, 1864, having been shot in the left foot. After spending some time in hospitals he was sent home on a furlough, where he remained from August 11th to October 1st, when he joined his regiment near Atlanta and was with Sherman in his march to the sea and in the charge of Fort McAllister, later being in several severe skirmishes. Our subject was wounded at Fort McAllister, where he was shot in the right side. He carries the ball today, which at times gives him considerable trouble. He took part in the grand review at Washington City, May 21, 1865. On June 7th, following, he was mustered out at Washington, D C., and was discharged at Springfield, Illinois, on the 27th of that month. After the war he settled in Foster township and in 1866 was married the first time to Hannah I. Cole, who was born in that township, the daughter of Mark and Winnie Cole, the former of Tennessee, the latter of Georgia. Her parents were early settlers in Marion county, having located in Foster township, where he farmed and where they both died. Eight children were born to the subject and

wife, namely: Minnie O., the wife of Warren Lowe, of Kinmundy; Winford, who married Lillian Doolen, is living in Foster township on a farm; Myrtle, the wife of Edward Doolen, is living in Kunmundy; Mabel is the wife of Frank Jones, of Foster township; Pearl is the wife of Clement Doolen, of Foster township; Fred is living at home; Eugene, who remained single, died at the age of twenty-three years; Mark died when eighteen months old. These children have attended the home schools and are fairly well situated in life. Mrs. Headley passed to her rest September 25, 1904.

After his marriage the subject located in 1866, where he now lives in section 1, Foster township, having bought forty acres, part of the Mark Cole place. Mr. Headley now owns two hundred and eight acres of good land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation and improvement. On this he raises fine crops of wheat, corn, hay and oats and under the able management of the subject this land has never grown thin, being as productive today as when he first took possession of it. He has made all the improvements on the place himself. He raises English sheep, draft and Percheron horses, Poland China and Chester White hogs. He raises Durham and Red Pole cattle and some fine chickens, carrying on a general farming. He has been a faithful Democrat and has held in a very creditable manner the office of Township Clerk, Collector and Assessor. He is a liberal subscriber of the Methodist church, of which he has been a member for many years. Mr. Headley started in life poor, but he has been a hard worker and has prospered.

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## GEORGE HANSON PERRINE.

The subject of this sketch was born November 11, 1821, in Lyons, New York, and although his life's history has been brought to a close by the hand of death, his influence still pervades the lives of those who knew him, for his honorable career was one worthy of emulation.

The first member of the Perrine family to come to America was Henri Perrine, the son of a Baronet of La Rochelle, Lower Charente, France, was one of about seven hundred other Huguenot refugees on the sailing vessel Caledonia about 1635, which ship was wrecked on the southeast shore of Staten Island. Among those saved were Henri and Daniel Perrine. The former lived on Staten Island and married there. His children were John, Henry, Peter V. and Daniel. The pioneer home of this family was a stone house, still standing on the Richmond Road then known as the King's Highway. It is the oldest house on the island. Henri spent the remainder of his life on Staten Island. His son, John, settled in Central New Jersey. John Perrine married Catherine Williamson in 1781. The date of his death was July 31, 1803. He was a merchant in Freehold, New Jersey. His children were Elinore W., born

in 1784, who married Judge John Cooper; Henry, born in 1786; David W., born December 17, 1789, at Freehold, New Jersey, died at the age of ninety-six years, a veteran of the War of 1812. He married Margaret D. Reed. His wife was born November 19, 1793, and died April 9, 1824. He married a second time, the last wife being Caroline Maynard, an English lady, who died August 27, 1881. He went to Western New York in 1803. The following children were born to David W. Perrine and his first wife: Charles, born in 1814, was a hop and fruit grower in Ripley county, Indiana, later moved to Centralia, Illinois; he was a deacon in the Baptist church; Margaret who was born in 1817, married first a Mr. Moore, and later Richard Clark, first lived in Ripley county, Indiana, and later lived near Oblong, Illinois; Catherine B., who was born in 1819, married Jeremiah Crane, of Kendall, New York; George Hanson, the subject of this sketch, who passed to his rest June 25, 1901, after a life of honor and usefulness, which was crowned with success as a result of his industry and honesty of purpose.

John Perrine, the subject's grandfather, was sergeant in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war and fought side by side with his brothers at the battle of Monmouth. He was once taken prisoner. In later years he moved to Lyons, New York, and became the owner of six hundred acres of land. David Williamson Perrine was in the War of 1812, and a pioneer of Lyons, New York. He helped build the Erie and Miami canals, and later assisted in laying out Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He moved to Ripley county, Indiana, and in 1872 came to Marion county, Illinois, where he and his second wife died. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church and later joined the Baptist church. He was a Republican and a great worker in the party. The Republican headquarters of that district were at his home.

The early education of George Hanson Perrine, our subject, was obtained in the public schools. He spent his early life in Ripley county, and for twenty years was a large stock dealer and grower in Greensburg, Indiana. In 1867 he came to Centralia township, where he secured one hundred and twelve acres of land in section 20, which had some improvements on it. He started extensively in the fruit growing business of which he made a pronounced success. He was a stanch Republican, was well-known and highly respected by all. He was a faithful member of the Baptist church and a man of influence in his community.

He was married to Nancy Mills, who was born in October, 1825, and who died in 1847. He married a second time to Rosetta L. Alden, of Ripley county, Indiana, who was born May 12, 1827, and who died October 9, 1902. Two children were born by the first union, Cyrus, born December 27, 1844, who married Matilda Parken. Cyrus is a fruit grower at Fairfield, Illinois; Caroline, the second child, who was born June 6, 1845, is deceased. The following children were born of the second union: David C., born January 5, 1850, died April

1, 1889. He lived at home with his father and attended Shurtleff College two years and graduated from the Chicago University. Caroline E., the second child, was born February 9, 1852, is single and is now located in Chicago, Secretary of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West. She was educated in Indianapolis and Upper Alton, Illinois; Charles Thomas, the third child, was born April 21, 1857, married, January 29, 1901, Bella J. Duff, of Washington, Iowa. She was a daughter of Alexander Duff and Margaret J. Lemmon, who were of Guernsey county, Ohio. Charles Thomas Perrine was educated in the public schools and Shurtleff College, which he attended for three terms. He was engaged in the newspaper business in Chicago for seven years. He was in Shoshone, Idaho, for three years in the fruit growing business, with his cousin, B. Perrine. Then he moved back to the old place in Centralia, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Baptist church. Samuel Alden, the fourth child, was born February 19, 1859, and married Rosie Lamb, of Davenport, Iowa. He was a graduate of the University of Chicago, and the Morgan Park Theological Seminary, under Doctor Harper. He was pastor at Marshalltown, Iowa, for a part of three years. He was sent with his wife by the Baptist Missionary Union to Impur Naga Hills, Assam, India, as a missionary, where his son, Linden L., was born, November 26, 1905. He is now located at Port Norris, New Jersey, where he is the pastor of the Baptist church. William Schuyler, the fifth child, was born July 4, 1862, and married Genevieve Frazier, of Centralia, Illinois, who was born July 5, 1877. Three children were born to this union; Schuyler Alden, born August 16, 1897; David Bates, born October 22, 1899; George Hamilton, born April 23, 1905.

William S. Perrine was educated in Chicago University, also the Boston University. He has always been a farmer and fruit grower; Cora Belle, the sixth child, was born August 3, 1866, and is a graduate of Wellesley College and attended the old Chicago University, being now one of the librarians at the Chicago University.

Since their father's death, Charles T. and William S. Perrine have carried on the business in a most successful manner, owning three hundred acres of valuable land in Centralia township, upon which they erected a beautiful home in 1892, modern in every detail, equipped with hot and cold water, gas, and the first one in Centralia to be heated by hot water. They are among the largest fruit growers in Southern Illinois, and were formerly engaged in growing strawberries quite extensively. They are very progressive business men and worthy successors of their noble father.

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## CHARLES M. SEE.

No state of the Union is more deserving of honor and praise for the heroic service of her sons during the Civil war than is Illinois. Among the thousands of noble-

hearted volunteers that answered to the nation's call was the subject of our sketch, Charles M. See, of Alma, Illinois.

Mr. See was born in Mason county, Virginia, on the 4th of February, 1841. He was the son of S. M. and Mary E. (Day) See, the former born in 1808 and the latter in 1818. S. M. See came to Illinois in 1846. Prior to this time he was engaged as a pilot on the Ohio river, being one of the pioneers in that work. He was widely known as a skillful guide and his services were constantly in demand during the time that he followed the business.

In 1848 the balance of the family, consisting of the mother and seven children, joined the family in Marion county, Illinois. Charles, who was the oldest, joined in marriage Anna M. Hatton, to whom seven children were born, six girls and one boy. Etta C. was married to William B. Crooker and is the mother of two children. Frances K. became the wife of Doctor Holson, of Farina, Illinois, and has two children. Isabel was joined in marriage to Edwin Welton, and four children have been born to this union; Ruby M., is an artist of considerable ability. She is also an expert telegrapher. Louise married Doctor Wilson, and is the mother of two boys. Roy A. was married to Cora Werner, of Riverdale, Illinois, is the father of two girls; Lois is the youngest of the family.

When the Rebellion began Mr. See joined the Federal forces and for four years put in his best strokes for the cause of the national union, becoming a member of Company B, of the Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel S. G. Hicks, acting as sergeant to Captain W. T. Sprouse, and during these years of exposure and hardship Mr. See saw much active service. He participated in Sherman's famous march to the sea and was at one time wounded in the left limb by the bursting of a shell. Among the many reminiscenses to which Mr. See delights to refer is the famous debate between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, which he was privileged to hear. The scene was one never to be forgotten. Mr. See feels that Abraham Lincoln was even at that time the most towering figure that appeared among American statesmen.

Educated in the common schools. Mr. See has made good use of his opportunities, industry and application being a part of his daily equipment. For forty years he had charge of the agency of the Illinois Central. Here his faithfulness and proper attention to business have been recognized by the officials of the company and in due time he was honorably retired with a pension.

A history of the See family was gotten up a few years since, most of which was arranged under the direction of Mr. See himself. A life long Republican, he has always stood firmly for honest and conscientious discharge of all public affairs.

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## JOHN A. KILPATRICK.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Centralia whose efforts have lent to the prestige of the community in material

and other ways is the subject of this review, who has spent the major part of his life as an agriculturist. Among the many things he has done to show that he has led a worthy career was his services as a soldier during the Rebellion, when he stood by his country's flag.

John A. Kilpatrick was born in Jackson county, Illinois, March 27, 1843, the son of Alfred and Martha (Duncan) Kilpatrick, the former a native of Tennessee who came to Jackson county, Illinois, when a young man. He was born in 1811 and after devoting his life to farming and rearing a family of five children, passed to the silent land in 1856. There were three boys and two girls in his family of whom John A., our subject, is the only survivor. All lived to be married but one child. Alfred Kilpatrick served in the Black Hawk war of 1832, having been in the army about thirteen months.

Our subject was three months old when his mother died and he was reared by an uncle, William Duncan, with whom he remained until he was ten years old. He then lived with another uncle, John Kilpatrick, until he was nineteen years old. He was engaged in farm work while living with his uncles. When nineteen years of age he responded to the President's call for volunteers to put down the Rebellion, enlisting in April, 1862, in Company A, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Rogers and Captain Opitz, later serving under Captain Natty.

Our subject went from Carlton, Greene county, Illinois, to Springfield at Camp Butler, remaining there ten days when he was sent to Bolivar, Tennessee. He first fought in the siege of Vicksburg, also fought at Jackson, Mississippi, and at Lookout Mountain. He was with Sherman in his campaign around Atlanta, and in the march to the sea. He was captured at Big Shanty, near Marietta, Georgia, but remained in the chain pen only eight hours when he crept out during the darkness between two guards, reaching Marietta at daybreak. He was mustered out in Washington City in June, 1865. He returned to Green county, Illinois, after the war and worked on a farm for two years. He then went to Jackson county, where he was married to Nancy Kelly, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Kelly, in whose family there were six children, three boys and an equal number of girls. To our subject and wife five children were born, namely: Thomas, who married Lizzie McBride, is a foundryman living in East St. Louis, and they are the parents of one girl; Belle married Zack Clore, a barber in Centralia; William, who married Lillie Lane and who has one son, lives with his father; Daisy M., who married Frank Albright, lives in Chester, Randolph county, this state; Millie is deceased.

The subject's wife passed to her rest in 1895 in Chester, Randolph county, where Mr. Kilpatrick owned a farm which he had developed and on which he made a good living. He sold this place in 1900 and moved to Centralia. In politics he is a Democrat and he holds to the Presbyterian

belief in which faith he was reared. He is remembered by the government which he so faithfully served with a twelve dollar pension per month.

## HENRY T. DAVIS.

The subject of this sketch is known to be a business man of clear ideas and aggressive in his methods, yet at all times maintaining strict honesty of purpose and living up to the full tension of the strenuous age in which his lot has been cast.

Henry T. Davis, the well known druggist living in Centralia, where he has long carried on his business affairs in a most successful manner, was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1870, the son of Isaac P. and Louisa (Hilands) Davis, the former a native of New Castle, where he was born March 4, 1845, the latter having been born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1845. The parentage of the subject's father was Irish and Welsh descent, and the parents of the subject's mother were Scotch, both having been born in Scotland. There were three sons and an equal number of daughters in Isaac Davis' family, our subject being the second in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Davis are at present living at Smithborough, Illinois, on the Vandalia Railroad.

Our subject was educated in the common schools in his native community and in this state. He came to Illinois with his parents and settled at Mulberry Grove on a farm. After leaving high school, where he made a record for scholarship, he began teaching and for two years made a success of this work. But, desiring to launch in a business career he began his apprenticeship in the drug business and took a two years' course in the National Institute of Pharmacy at Chicago, where he made rapid progress. After leaving this institution he served as a druggist for one year at Paducah, Kentucky, and one year in Muncie, Indiana. He was also engaged for a period of two years in Robinson, Illinois, giving entire satisfaction in all these places to his employers.

In 1896 Mr. Davis started in business for himself in Mulberry Grove, Illinois, being well equipped in all his previous apprenticeships, he made a success of his venture from the first and soon had a liberal patronage. On December 26, 1902, he moved to Centralia, believing that here could be found a larger field for his growing business. He opened a store at 228 East Broadway, where he remained for a period of four years, having secured a good foothold here and gained a large number of customers not only from all parts of Centralia, but from the surrounding country. On February 27, 1907, he moved to his present location, 118 North Locust street, where he has a most liberal patronage, having retained all his old trade and gained many new customers. His store is neat, well equipped and the stock kept well up-to-date in every respect, and his prices are reasonable so that his trade is brisk all the time.

Mr. Davis is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, lodge No.

493, of Centralia. Politically he is a Socialist and in 1908 his friends nominated him for Congress of the Twenty-third District, and his candidacy was generally regarded as a most fortunate one for he has for years been popular with the voters of Marion county, having long taken a deep interest in political matters and in the general welfare of the community. He was elected a member of the City Council in 1906 and served two years in a manner that elicited the approbation of everyone, having ably looked after the interests of the Third ward, which he represented. While at Mulberry Grove, Mr. Davis was the Treasurer of the town schools.

The parents of our subject were Presbyterians, but he and his wife worship at the Christian church.

Mr. Davis was united in marriage on December 24, 1891, with Voshti Jenkins, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jenkins, natives of Tennessee. They were married in Paducah, Kentucky, and three children have brightened the home of our subject and wife as a result of this happy union, namely: Orville Wayne, who was born November 3, 1892; Helen Lavon, who was born March 10, 1895; Exa May, whose date of birth occurred August 27, 1897.

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## SAMUEL SANDERS CLARK.

The subject of this biographical review has spent the major part of his active life engaged in agricultural pursuits, all the details of which he mastered long ago. He is better known in Clinton county, this state, where his fine farm is located than in Centralia, but wherever he has lived he has always maintained a high standard of moral excellence.

Samuel Sanders Clark was born in old Virginia, in the county of Patrick, August 9, 1835, the son of William and Martha (Carter) Clark; the former was a native of old Virginia and was in the War of 1812, having been captain. He served three terms of enlistment and his brother one term. William Clark was also Sheriff of Patrick county, Virginia, having been incumbent of this office at the time of his death, which occurred when the subject of this sketch was three years old in 1838. In 1860 the mother of the subject went from Clinton county, Illinois, to Texas, when sixty-six years old, having been born in 1794. She passed to her rest in Texas, May 16, 1869.

The subject is a descendant of sterling ancestors. Both his grandfather and great-grandfather were named John. The subject's great-grandfather was stolen from the sea shore in Scotland, put on a ship and brought to America, settling in South Carolina. Grandfather John Clark lived to be eighty-nine years old, dying in 1858. He was born in Virginia in 1769, and he served in the Revolutionary war under Washington, whom he knew well, having been frequently in his company. Finnil, an uncle of our subject on his mother's side, fought with General Jackson at New Orleans.

Alexander Bray Clark, brother of the subject, was killed in Texas during the war

by a robber. Four sons and five daughters were born to William and Martha Clark, of whom Samuel, our subject, is the youngest in order of birth. He was brought from old Virginia to Aviston with his mother, two brothers and four sisters in 1840, having been driven through in a covered wagon, when five years old, to Clinton county, Illinois, where he received a common school education, such as those early times afforded. He was reared on a farm, on which he worked until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he managed a store in Centralia. He returned to Clinton county and resumed farming, developing a valuable piece of land which he still owns, being under a high state of improvement, and on which stand good buildings. Mr. Clark moved from his Clinton county home to Centralia in March, 1900, and is now living in retirement, enjoying the respite of a well earned rest.

Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Harriet E. Skipper, October 26, 1856, in St. Louis in the City Hotel. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Skipper. There were four sons and one daughter in the Skipper family. To Samuel S. Clark and wife eight children were born, four lived to be grown, three of whom are living at this writing, namely: Gabrellia H. is single and living at home keeping house for her father; Ferdinand A., who married Miss Dora E. Krusa June 21, 1904, is a carpenter and contractor, and is the father of one daughter; Samuel S., Jr., married Miss Aldah C. Leffel, October 28, 1908, the daughter of Oliver C. and Lida E. Leffel, deceased. C. Leffel is a carpenter living at 118 South Hickory street. These children were educated in Clinton county and in Centralia. Mr. Clark, Jr., is a carpenter and contractor.

John N. Clark, the son of the subject, died August 9, 1885. Harriet E. Hawthorn, a daughter of the subject, died March 8, 1908. The subject's daughter, deceased, was a member of the Christian church. Gabrellia, the daughter of the subject, is a member of the Christian church. Mrs. Harriet Clark, wife of the subject, died May 6, 1879; she was a member of the Christian church.

The subject's father, William Clark, owned what was called the Chestnut Ridge, in old Virginia. John N. Clark, a brother of the subject, died in 1842; Carter Clark, also a brother of the subject, died A. D. 1845 leavig Samuel, the subject, the sole support of his mother, which duty he performed as a dutiful son. He attended school in a very crude building, built of logs with a slab floor and slabs for seats, with no backs in those days. There was plenty of game, such as deer and wild turkey. The first horse the subject owned, he worked for eight dollars a month to purchase. He bought his first farm near Aviston, Illinois, in 1853. He sold this and bought a farm near Centralia, Illinois, and in 1854 he moved from Aviston to his Clinton county home near Centralia, in March, 1855. There were but two stores in Centralia at this time. He tells many incidents of early times of which we have

not space here to relate. The subject is tall and slender, has blue eyes which are very good, and his hearing is also good for one of his age.

In politics Mr. Clark is a Republican, his ancestors having been old line Whigs. He cast his first vote for Millard Fillmore. In religion he was reared a Baptist, but joined the Christian church. Samuel S., Jr., and Ferdinand A., sons of the subject, cast their first votes for William McKinley.

Ferdinand A. and Samuel S. Jr., are both members of the Queen City lodge 169, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Our subject joined this order in 1866, being an Ancient Odd Fellow. The subject's sons are members of the Christian church.

The subject has led a very active life and has been successful in whatever he has undertaken, and he also has won the respect and friendship of all with whom he has come in contact, owing to his upright character.

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## CHRISTIAN M. DAGGETT.

One of the progressive agriculturists of Romine township, Marion county, is the gentleman whose life record is herewith appended. Christian M. Daggett was born February 23, 1849, at Greendale, Iuka township, Marion county, Illinois, the son of Oren and Elizabeth (Myers) Daggett. They were both natives of Genesee county, New York, where they grew up and married. They came West in 1830 and located in Iuka township, this county, near Greendale, where Mr. Daggett got wild land which he cleared and improved, later buying land in Romine township, his farm consisting of eighty acres. He died there in 1884, his wife having survived until 1902. Mr. Daggett was a millwright and a farmer, achieving success in both lines. The following children were born to them: Hartwell, who was a soldier in Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for two years, and was killed in the battle of Atlanta, Georgia; Roxie was the second in order of birth; Louis served one year in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Regiment; Lyman, who was also a soldier in the same company and regiment as Louis, died while in prison; Olive was the next child; William was in the Civil war as a recruit; Polly, Lizzie, Sallie; Christian M., the subject of this sketch, was the seventh child in order of birth. The subject's maternal grandfather served in the War of 1812.

Christian M. Daggett had little chance to attend school in his youth and therefore received but a limited education in the home schools. When eighteen years old he went to work out, doing whatever was honorable and remunerative until his first marriage, which occurred in 1870, to Emeline Hainey, of Romine township, this county. She died in 1874. The subject then married on August 17, 1878, Ella Belt, daughter of Greenbury Belt, who was a minister of the Baptist church, of Clay county, this state. Her mother was Nancy (Crumes) Belt, who

lived in Clay and Jefferson counties, this state, as did also Mr. Belt, who was in the Civil war in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Infantry, under Captain Hayes. He died in Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Belt eight children were born, namely: Charles, Joseph, William, Sarah, Greenbury, Ella, Martha, Logan.

Two children were born to the subject by his first wife: Nellie, who married Joel Talbert Meador, of Romine township, is the mother of four children, Calvin, Phœbe, Mason and Hester; Millard, who married Pearl Wayburn, lives in Chulsa, Oklahoma, and is the father of two children, Louisa and Ray. Five children have been born to the subject and his second wife, namely: Florence, the wife of William Mackey, of Salem, Illinois, is the mother of two children, Merrill and Floyd; Flora, who married Perry Haney, has one child, Lois. They live with the subject. Lizzie, the third child, married Lela Meador, of Romine township, and they have two children, Edna and Hattie; Pearlie and Eva are living at home.

After his first married the subject lived with his mother about two years, and then bought forty acres of land in Romine township on which he lived for one year, when he sold it and bought another farm on which he lived for two years. In 1885 he bought the place where he now lives in section 15, having lived here continuously ever since. He has one hundred thirty-one and one-half acres and he is also interested in out lands. He has always been a farmer and he carries on general farming in a manner that shows him to be up-to-date in every respect. He keeps some excellent stock, especially cattle.

Mr. Daggett has served on the school board; also as Constable and Justice of the Peace. He is a Democrat and has long been active in politics.

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## THOMAS STONECIPHER.

The subject of this biographical memoir, whose earthly career has been closed by the hand that must set the seal on the life records of us all, is remembered as a sterling pioneer and worthy citizen, whose life was exemplary in every respect.

Thomas Stonecipher was born in Ash county, North Carolina, March 12, 1809, the son of Erza and Susan (Curtis) Stonecipher. The subject's parents grew up and married in the Tar Heel state, and in 1813 moved to Morgan county, Tennessee, where they lived for several years and later came to Illinois; after locating a home here they started back to Tennessee, and the subject's father died at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. His wife died in Haines township, Marion county, Illinois. To them the following children were, born: Curtis, Joseph, Samuel Noah, Thomas, Wayne, Lizzie, Lucinda, Eliza and Rebecca.

Thomas Stonecipher had little chance to attend school. He was married in 1827 to Elender Goddard, of Sullivan county, Tennessee, the daughter of Thomas Goddard. They lived in Sullivan and Morgan coun-

ties, Tennessee, and died in that state. To them the following children were born: Elender, wife of Thomas Stonecipher, our subject; Annie, Pollie, Rathmus, Jesse, William, John, David, Thomas, Timothy and George. After their marriage, Thomas Stonecipher and wife lived in Morgan county, Tennessee, until their death. He was a farmer and blacksmith; also a wood worker and could make almost anything that could be made with the tools in those days. They were members of the Missionary Baptist church. Their children were: Lavina, who married Jackson M. Brown, of Cumberland county, Tennessee; Jesse, a farmer in Romine township, Marion county, Illinois, was a Mexican war soldier, a farmer and school teacher in this township, after 1868, when he came to this county where he has since lived (See his sketch in this volume.) Mary was the next child born to our subject and wife, and she married Mathias Williams. They made their home in Eastern Tennessee, both are deceased. Wayne was the fourth child. He was born August 2, 1833, in Morgan county, Tennessee, having been educated in the common schools there. He came to Romine township, this county, in 1867, having married, November 19, 1850, Melvina Morgan, of Morgan county, Tennessee, who died in September, 1868, leaving seven children, namely: Mary, deceased; L. Mariah married Philip Seiber, of Stevenson township, Marion county; Lydia married John Grandon, of Flora, Illinois; Huldah, deceased; Mahala married Abel Pickering, of Xenia, Illinois; Thomas, a farmer in Iuka township, Marion county, married Emma DuRalph; Carter is roadmatser on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on the first division, with headquarters at Carlyle, Illinois, married Gertie Eddings.

Wayne Stonecipher enlisted in the Union army August 10, 1861, Company B, Second East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and was in the middle division of the army until 1863, when he went to Middle Tennessee, having fought in the great battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro. He then went into Kentucky, crossed the Cumberland Mountains into Virginia, and was with General Burnside. He later returned to East Tennessee, and on October 8, 1863, he and his brother, Curtis, and others, were captured at Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tennessee. He and Curtis escaped and were absent three months from their regiment, which they joined at Clinton, Anderson county Tennessee. Wayne was on picket duty until discharged October 6, 1864, at Knoxville. He came to Marion county, Illinois, settling in section 12, Romine township, where he bought a farm on which he lived for a period of thirty-four years. He has been living for some time with his children, retired. He was a good farmer and developed an excellent farm.

Wayne Stonecipher was twice married, the second time in 1873 to Martha Ann Pierson, of Romine township, Marion county. She passed to her rest March 23, 1905, leaving one child, Lillie Tennessee, who married R. L. Stevens. They live on the subject's old place. Wayne, like his father,

is also a blacksmith and can make almost anything in that line. He is well known in Marion county and has numerous friends.

Louisa was the fifth child born to Thomas Stonecipher and wife. She married Jeremiah Jones, who is now deceased, but she is living in Morgan county, Tennessee; Curtis, the sixth child of the subject of this sketch, was born July 26, 1836, in Morgan county, Tennessee, and received a limited education, having lived at home until August 10, 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army, Company B, Second East Tennessee Regiment, middle division, and he was sent to Middle Tennessee. He was in the battle of Stone River, then went into Kentucky, crossed the Cumberland Mountains into Virginia, and was with Burnside's army. He later retured to East Tennessee, and was taken prisoner on October 8, 1863, when he and his brother, Wayne, fell into the hands of the enemy, but Curtis and Wayne escaped as already related and after three months' absence rejoined their regiment at Clinton, Tennessee, and he did picket duty until the close of the war. He was discharged October 6, 1864, at Knoxville. Curtis Stonecipher was first married in 1856 to Mary Ann Brown, of Cumberland county, Tennessee. He married his second wife, Polly Lewellen, of Scott county, Tenessee, August 15, 1872. She was the daughter of Walter W. and Ann Brown, who lived and died in Scott county, Tennessee. Seven children were born to Curtis Stonecipher and his first wife, and nine children were born to him and his second wife, six of them still living. The children by his first wife are: Lavina, deceased; James T., deceased; Eliza, deceased; Andrew, deceased; Alice, deceased; Samuel G., who lives at Athens, Ohio, is a traveling salesman for a grocery house; Jesse is a farmer in Robins, Tennessee. The following are the names of the children of Curtis Stonecipher and his second wife; John K., born in 1873, died in 1897, married Lizzie McCormick; Indiana married Mark Hodges, and lives in Raccoon township; Empire, who married Nora Lawrence, is a farmer in Romine township; Henry is deceased; Martha married Jesse J. Scott, of Romine township; Annie married Wesley Fields, of Romine township; Maniphe is living at home; Orlay is also living at home; Reuben C., is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stonecipher are rearing two of their grandchildren, Waverly and Button.

On January 4, 1863, when Curtis Stonecipher was still in the army, he moved his family to Adams county, Ohio, and after the war he lived there until 1871, when he went back to Tennessee, and was there until 1898, when he came to Marion county, and later bought the farm of sixty-one acres, where he now lives in section 15, Romine township. He has always been a farmer and his place shows that he is a good one.

The seventh child born to Thomas Stonecipher, the subject of this sketch, was Timothy, who was also a soldier in the Federal ranks. He now lives in Centralia, is Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, and he

married Olive Daggett. Joseph Stonecipher was also in the army, having been in Company B, Second Tennessee Regiment, and he served with his brothers for nearly three years. He married Nancy Parker. They live in Scott county, Tennessee. Ezra T. Stonecipher, the subject's youngest child, is a farmer in Iuka township, Marion county, having married California Todd.

The subject of this sketch was in the same company and regiment with his sons during the war between the states, also his sons-in-law served in the army. Thomas Stonecipher served eighteen months when his health gave way under the hardships of army life.

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## JOSEPH JOURDAN, M. D.

In all matters involving the interests of Romine township or Marion county, in which the subject of this sketch resides, he takes much interest, being enterprising and vigilant and many of the movements looking to the public weal has been fostered by him during his long practice here, for he is known throughout the county and has a large practice, his name having long since become a household word in this locality, for he has ever held very high rank in the medical fraternity.

Dr. Joseph Jourdan was born in Pike county, Ohio, May 1, 1837, the son of Aquilla and Elizabeth (Lockard) Jourdan, both natives of Pike county, Ohio, who came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1840, settling in Haines township, where they secured a farm, the father of the subject also hauled goods across the country from St. Louis, in those early days, before there were any railroads here. He was a hard working man who became well known in his township. He died in 1859 and his wife is still living near the age of one hundred years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were honest and straightforward people. To them the following children were born: Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, deceased; James was killed by the Indians in 1862; John lives near Chillicothe, Iowa; Sarah lives in Albia, Iowa; Mary is deceased; Martha is living in Iowa.

Doctor Jourdan received only a limited education in the early public schools, not having much chance to go to school when a boy. He, however, applied himself as best he could, being an ambitious lad. He remained at home assisting with the work about the place until he was nineteen years old.

The subject's domestic life began July 20, 1856, when he was united in marriage with Sarah H. Blackbourn, a native of Marion county, Illinois, and the daughter of Andrew T. Blackbourn, a native of Tennessee. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject's wife was called to her rest September 13, 1906.

To Doctor and Mrs. Jourdan the following children were born: Aquilla, a machinist and farmer in Romine township, who married Mary Boyle; Pleasant P., who died in

1863; Frances E., who married William Boyles, lives in Globe, Arizona; Mary J. is deceased; Joseph was killed in 1889; John L. is a tie maker at Lesterville, Missouri, who married Lucy Gosney; William L. is a miner at Sandoval, Illinois, who married Maria Callaghan; Sarah C., deceased, was the wife of Eli Medders; Albert J., who is a farmer in Romine township, married Effie Scott; Dora A., who married Lee Dye, lives in Oklahoma; Allen G., who married Lena Tanner, of Perry county, Illinois, is living in Romine township, this county. The Tanners own a farm in Perry county.

After their marriage the subject and wife located in Romine township, Marion county. He took up farming and the practice of medicine. He at once had a very large practice and his services were in great demand, being called to remote parts of the county on serious cases or in consultation with other physicians, whose skill had been baffled, and his advice in such cases was always followed with gratifying results. He has been in practice for over thirty years, which have been prosperous and very busy. He has owned several different farms in this county.

Our subject enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on August 1, 1861. He went to Camp Marshall under Col. James S. Martin. From there they were sent to Paducah, Kentucky, where they remained six months, then went down the Tennessee river and were in the battle of Lookout Mountain. The subject also fought in the rear of Atlanta. He was wounded on June 28, 1861, having been shot through the left leg. He was taken to the hospital at Moores, Pennsylvania, and later went home on a furlough, where he remained for five months. His wound proved to be very severe. In 1863 he reported to his company and regiment at Buford, South Carolina. He was still partly disabled and was therefore appointed cook, later being sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as cook in a hospital, where he remained until the close of the war, having been discharged June 10, 1865, after which he came home. His old wound continued to give him a great deal of trouble, and it became necessary to have a part of the bone removed. He also suffered from heart trouble and rheumatism and he has been sick a great deal since his discharge, but he does not regret his services to his country.

Doctor Jourdan is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Orchardville, Illinois, and he has belonged to the Christian church for over thirty years. He is widely known in Marion and surrounding counties, where he is regarded as a very useful man, ever ready to do faithfully whatever his hands find to do.

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## HON. SILAS LILLARD BRYAN.

Among the names that add honor and distinction to the legal profession in Illinois, none shine with brighter luster or occupy a

more exalted place in the public mind than that of the late Hon. Silas L. Bryan, of Marion county. Holding distinctive prestige at a bar long noted for a high order of legal talent, achieving success in his chosen calling such as few attain, and bringing to the bench the ability, erudition and dignity characteristic of the learned and accomplished jurist, he discharged worthily the duties of his important trust and impressed his individuality upon his contemporaries as one of the leading men of his day and generation in his adopted state.

In the veins of Judge Bryan flowed the blood of a long line of eminently honorable ancestors and in him were reproduced many of the sturdy attributes and sterling qualities for which both branches of his family from time immemorial had been distinguished. According to data furnished by the judge himself, his paternal antecedents appear to have been Irish and among the sturdy yeomanry of the part of the historic isle in which the family had its origin. One William Bryan, who lived in Culpeper county, Virginia, was perhaps the first of the name to seek a home in the New World—at least he is the first ancestor on this side of the Atlantic of which there is anything definitely known and it is to him that the branch of the family to which the judge belonged is directly traceable. Where and when he was born is a matter of conjecture, but it is a well established fact that in the early part of the last century he owned a large tract of land among the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains near the town of Sperryville and that he ranked with the successful planters and representative men of the county in which he lived. The name of his wife is not known and but little concerning himself could be ascertained further than that he was a man of excellent parts, an influential citizen and ever manifested an active interest in the growth and development of the part of the country in which he settled and where his death subsequently occurred.

William Bryan was the father of five children, the oldest of whom, a son by the name of James, removed many years ago to Kentucky and spent the residue of his life in that state. John remained on the family homestead in Culpeper county and Aquilla migrated to Ohio in an early day, where he lived until death called him hence. Of the other two, Francis and Elizabeth, nothing definite is known.

John Bryan, the second son, whose birth occurred about the year 1790, was married at an early age to Nancy Lillard, who belonged to an old American family of English origin which is now represented by numerous descendants in various parts of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Mrs. Bryan appears to have been a woman of beautiful character and remarkable talent and proved a devoted wife and mother as well as a judicious counsellor, sympathetic friend and intelligent companion. She bore her husband ten children, all deceased. William, the oldest of the number, removed to Missouri when a young man and lived near the town of Troy until his death about the

year 1866. John and Howard died in infancy; June became the wife of Joseph Cheney and spent the remainder of her life in Ohio; Nancy, who married George Baltzell, lived in Marion county, Illinois; Martha, wife of Homer Smith, lived for some years in Ohio and subsequently removed to Marion county, Illinois, where she made her home until her death; Robert, a physician, was killed in a steamboat explosion in early manhood; Silas Lillard, the subject of this review, was the next in order of birth and the youngest, a daughter by the name of Elizabeth, married another George Baltzell and early moved to Missouri. About the year 1828 John Bryan removed his family to what is now West Virginia, where both he and his wife died, the former in 1834, the latter in 1836, their last place of residence being near the town of Point Pleasant.

Judge Silas Lillard Bryan was born in Culpeper (now a part of Rappahannock) county, Virginia, November 4, 1822, and spent his childhood and youth amid the elevating influences of the home circle, receiving at a very early age the bent of mind which had much to do in shaping his life and character. From his mother, who as already stated was a woman of strong mentality and abundant resources, he inherited a large share of his talents and most prominent traits and he is also said to have borne a striking resemblance to her in his personal appearance. Although deprived of her loving care and tender guidance at the early age of nine years, the lessons learned at her knee sank deeply into his mind and heart to bear abundant fruitage in after years while the memory of her gracious personality remained with him, a conscious presence to keep his youthful feet in the path of rectitude and ultimately lead him to high position and distinguished achievement. Three years after the death of his mother, his father was called to his reward, thus leaving the lad an orphan at the age of twelve years and obliging him to rely largely upon his own resources in the matter of providing for his future.

In 1840, when a young man of eighteen with the world before him, the future lawyer and jurist left his native state for the West, and during the ensuing year and a half, lived with a brother near the town of Troy, in Lincoln county, Missouri, where he attended an academy and made commendable progress in the higher branches of learning. The following year, 1841, he came to Marion county, Illinois, where a married sister, Mrs. Nancy A. Baltzell, was then living. To this lady's cultured and refined home he found a generous welcome, and it was to her that he was also largely indebted for the assistance which enabled him to fit himself for the work of teaching and to prepare for the still higher intellectual discipline which he had in view. He attended school, alternating with farming, until qualified to teach, after which time he divided his time between educational work and agriculture until 1845, when he entered McKendree College. During the ensuing four years he devoted himself diligently to his studies and made an honorable record as a close and

critical student, graduating in 1848, among the first in his class.

His intellectual education finished, Mr. Bryan yielded to a desire of long standing by taking up the study of law, but he continued teaching, however, until 1850, when he was elected superintendent of the Marion county schools. He filled this position very acceptably for a period of two years, during which time he labored zealously to advance the cause of popular education within his jurisdiction and increase the efficiency of the public school system. In the meantime, 1851, he was admitted to the bar and at the expiration of his official term, began the practice of his profession at Salem, where his studious habits and attention to business soon attracted the attention of litigants and within a comparatively brief period he built up quite an extensive and lucrative business. Soon after engaging in the law, Mr. Bryan became an influential factor in the political life of Marion county and in 1852 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Senate, succeeding himself in the year 1856. His record as a member of that body was creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents and he achieved much more than local repute as an able and discreet legislator, becoming widely and favorably known throughout the state and gaining the confidence of the leaders of his party. At the close of his legislative career, he applied himself very closely to his profession in which he soon took high rank and from the date of his admission to the bar until his elevation to the bench, there were few important cases tried in the courts of Marion county with which his name did not appear. His knowledge of the law and ability as a practitioner, together with valuable political services, led to his election in 1861 as Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, which honorable position he filled to the satisfaction of the public, proving from the beginning an able and judicious jurist whose rulings and decisions were eminently fair and impartial and whose uniform courtesy and kindness to lawyers and litigants, together with his high sense of justice and honor, gained for him a reputation second to that of no other judge in the state. His judicial course meeting with general approval, he was chosen his own successor in 1867 and from that time until the close of his official term in 1873, he grew steadily in public favor, achieved high distinction and made a record which constitutes one of the brightest pages in the history of the judiciary of Illinois.

In 1869 Judge Bryan was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and took a prominent part in the deliberations and debates of that body, his counsel commanding respect and his opinions carrying weight in both committee work and on the floor. His influence as a safe and conservative adviser was recognized and appreciated by all and to him as much perhaps as to any one member, is the state indebted for the preset form of its basic law. In 1872 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress, and also received the endorsement of the Greenback party, but after an unusually strenuous

and exciting campaign, was defeated by a plurality of two hundred and forty votes by General James S. Martin, the Republican candidate.

Judge Bryan always had a great love for rural life and about the time of his election to the judgeship, he began improving a beautiful home on a farm near Salem, which he succeeded in transforming into one of the most tasteful and attractive homesteads in the southern part of the state. In the prosecution of this enterprise he spared neither pains nor expense and by taking counsel of his own excellent judgment added greatly to the appearance of the place, not only in the matter of buildings, which were all modern and fully up-to-date, but in arranging his fields and groves to the best advantage, preserving the latter in all their natural beauty, including a large deer park, which with its denizens of the wild, was always an object of interest to beholders. In this delightful and charming country-seat surrounded by his family or dispensing hospitality to the many friends and neighbors who were wont to gather about his hearth-stone, the Judge enjoyed some of his most pleasant experiences and spent not a few of the most profitable and happiest years of his life. He was an ideal host and a true type of the intelligent, cultured gentleman of the old school, whose greatest pleasure consisted in ministering to the pleasure of others and all who crossed his threshold were received with a grace and charm which sweetened the welcome and made them desirous of repeating the experience. He not only had great admiration for the beauties of nature and an ardent liking for the rural life, but also manifested a lively interest in agriculture and stock raising, his excellent judgment in these pursuits, enabling him to reap bountiful harvests from his fields, and improve his breeds of domestic animals until they were pronounced among the finest and most valuable in this section of the state.

Judge Bryan, on November 4, 1852, was united in marriage with Mariah Elizabeth Jennings, daughter of Charles W. and Maria Jennings, a union blessed with nine children, three of whom died in infancy, and one, named Russel, in young manhood; those who grew to maturity being as follows: Frances Mariah, born March 18, 1858; William Jennings, March 19, 1860; Charles Wayland, February 10, 1867; Nancy Lillard, November 4, 1869, and Mary Elizabeth, whose birth occurred on May 14th of the year 1872. These children grew up sterling men and women, inheriting, to a marked degree, many of the amiable qualities and sturdy characteristics of their parents and are now esteemed and honored in their respective places of residence, the older son being at this time one of the most distinguished public men and political leaders in the United States, to say nothing of his world-wide reputation as a stateman.

Before his election to the bench and after his retirement therefrom, Judge Bryan practiced law in Marion and adjoining counties and as already indicated, achieved signal success in his profession. He was a fluent, graceful and forcible speaker and seldom

failed to sway juries by his strong and logical arguments and to command the close attention of public assemblages which from time to time he was invited to address. A Democrat in the broadest sense of the word and an earnest advocate of the principles and traditions of his party, he became one of its leading advocates in Southern Illinois, and ever manifested an abiding faith in Republican institutions and in the capacity of the people for self-government. He was also a friend of education, encouraged the dissemination of knowledge among the people and took special interest in the higher institutions of learning to which he gave liberal financial assistance as well as moral support.

Judge Bryan was a member of the Baptist church, the church to which his parents belonged, and lived the life of an humble and devout Christian. He prayed morning, noon and night, was a firm believer in Providential direction in human affairs and his daily life and conversation exemplified the beauty and value of the religion of the Nazarene. He was a man of strong character, stern integrity and high purpose, ever used his influence on the side of justice and right and impressed his individuality deeply and permanently, not only on the minds of his fellow-citizens, but also upon the history of his county and state, as well as on the times in which he lived. In the various relations of life, both private and public, the judge was a recognized force and he used his strong personality in behalf of every enterprise making for the material advancement of the community and for the intellectual and moral progress of the body politic. He was true to manhood and to the best interests of society and as an earnest and devout disciple, bore willing testimony to the goodness of a kind and beneficent Heavenly Father and at all times and under all circumstances endeavored to measure up to the high standard of excellence as exemplified in the life of the Gallilean Carpenter. After a long and honorable career which has become one of the brightest pages in the history of the bar and judiciary of his adopted state, this eminent lawyer and representative citizen passed to his eternal reward, dying on the 30th day of March, 1880, and leaving to mourn his loss not only his immediate family and a large circle of neighbors and friends, but the people of a great commonwealth as well.

Mariah Elizabeth Jennings, wife of Judge Bryan, was born in Marion county, Illinois, near Walnut Hill, May 24, 1834, the third child of Charles W. and Maria Jennings. In early life she attended the schools of the neighborhood and when nearly grown became a pupil of Silas L. Bryan, between whom and herself a warm attachment soon sprang up which, ripening into the tender passion in due time, led to marriage. Their wedded experience, which extended over a period of thirty years, approached very near the ideal in happiness and mutual helpfulness. Mrs. Bryan entered heartily into all of her husband's plans and aspirations, assisted him materially in his life work and always proved a wise and judicious counsellor, contributing much to the eminent suc-

cess which he achieved. She, too, was a devout Christian who examplified her faith by her daily life, and her beautiful character and many virtues endeared her to all with whom she came into contact. She died after a lingering illness, June 27, 1896.

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## THOMAS M. EDWARDS.

This well known engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad has lived in Centralia, Marion county for about thirty years. He came of sturdy North Carolina stock and his career during a long and exacting life has not lowered the standard of his family traditions. He is now the possessor of a very desirable residence at 610 South Poplar street.

Thomas M. Edwards was born in Monroe county, Tennessee, on the 26th of February, 1851, the son of James M. and Elizabeth J. (Hackney) Edwards. James M. Edwards was born in Roan county, North Carolina, and he came with his parents to Tennessee at the early age of two and one-half years in an ox cart. A miller by trade, he conducted a water-power flour mill. Elizabeth J. Hackney, whom he married on March 31, 1846, in East Tennessee, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John Galbraith of the Methodist church, was also a native of Tennessee, having been born November 13, 1826. She and her husband became the parents of four children, a girl and three boys, Thomas M., our subject, being the oldest son.

Thomas M. Edwards came with his parents from Tennessee to Williamson county, Illinois, before his third year. His grandparents on both sides were North Carolina people. He received his education in the district schools of Williamson county, also attended the Ewing high school one term, in Franklin county, Illinois, while working on a farm with his father. In the year 1879 he came to Centralia and started in at the occupation of locomotive fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad. He was promoted to engineer three and one-half years later, in February of 1883, on the road between Centralia and Cairo, running on trains No. 21, No. 8, No. 23 and No. 24, at the present time.

On the 24th of December, 1874, he married Lucy C. Hendrickson, the daughter of H. K. and Eliza (Caplinger) Hendrickson. Her father, H. K. Hendrickson, of Williamson county, served as a Union soldier. He joined Company E, of the Sixtieth Illinois Regiment and was mustered in on the 15th of January, 1862, under Col. G. W. Evans and Capt. W. B. Anderson. H. K. Hendrickson died near Corinth, Mississippi, on the 25th of October, 1862, from sickness contracted through over marching. He was buried at Farmington, Mississippi. Mrs. Edwards was the fifth in order of birth in her family and has a twin sister.

Thomas M. Edwards and his wife have been blessed with five children. They are in order: Walter Edwards, who married Corine Martin on January 3, 1900, lives at East St. Louis, Illinois, and has two sons and one daughter. He is employed by the Ter-

minal Railroad Company. James H. Edwards married Lillian Murray in Manila, Philippine Islands. They have a family of two girls and a boy. They now live in the Republic of San Domingo, where he is the Deputy Receiver General for Customs of the Dominican Republic. James H, enlisted on the 2d of May, 1898, as a private in the United States Cavalry, and afterwards became clerk, stenographer and bookkeeper to the Collector of Customs of the Philippine Islands. He was transferred to the Customs Department and in 1899, was traveling Auditor for five years for the government. He enjoyed the distinction of a personal acquaintance with President W. H. Taft, while Judge Taft was Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands. He was also General Shafter's private stenographer after the close of the Santiago campaign. From San Domingo in 1907, he came to Centralia on leave of absence, and during his stay went to Alaska to bring home the body of a dead relative. He afterwards returned to the Receivership in San Domingo. Before beginning his career James H. graduated at the Centralia high school and the Southwestern Business College at St. Louis, Missouri. Previous to his going to San Domingo, he went to Washington, D. C. He is a linguist of ability, and makes his reports in both the Spanish and the English languages for the San Domingo and United States governments. The third son of Thomas M. Edwards, William C., married Bertha Buehler, of Centralia, Illinois, the daughter of Emile Buehler. William C. graduated in the Centralia high school, is a foreman in a paper-box factory and lives in Chicago. They have two sons. Fred T. Edwards is single and works for the Illinois Central Railroad at the Burnside shops in Chicago. Eula M. Edwards graduated at the Centralia high school and lives at home with her parents.

Thomas M. Edwards is a stanch member of the Republican party. In religion he was reared a Methodist and attends the Methodist Episcopal church as does also his wife. He is a well known member of the Masonic Fraternity and belongs to lodge No. 201 at Centralia, as do also Walter and James H. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, being a member of Division No. 24. His wife is the secretary of the Chapter Order of Eastern Star, of Centralia, an organization in which she is very influential.

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## JAMES KNOX POLK HARMON.

The subject of this ketch has long been a potent factor in the affairs of Marion county, where he is honored and respected by all for his usefulness in the past years of development, for he has ever manifested a willingness to do whatever duty devolved upon him, uncomplainingly and with a promptness that manifested his public spirit; this was especially shown during the dark days of the national crisis when he stood by the flag.

James K. P. Harmon was born in Bed-

ford county, Tennessee, August 4, 1839, son of Elisha and Anna (West) Harmon. Sally Lee, cousin of the late Robert E. Lee, the great Southern general, was the subject's grandmother. Sally Lee's father, Richard Lee, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, under Washington in 1776. Elisha Harmon came from old Virginia to Tennessee in an early day. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. He had three uncles who fought under Jackson at New Orleans in the War of 1812. Elisha had six sisters. He came to Illinois in 1854, but returned to Tennessee. However, he returned to Illinois in 1873 and remained in Marion county until his death in 1888, having reached an advanced age, the date of his death being January 1, 1812. One son, our subject, was born to Elisha and Anna Harmon. Mrs. Harmon passed away when J. K. P. was ten days old, August 14, 1839, and our subject was reared by his grandmother, Mrs. West, who died in Tennessee. After her death James was reared by Cyrena and David West. He worked on the farm during his youth and received a common school education. He lived near Shelbyville, Tennessee, on an old style stage route, between Nashville, Tennessee, and Huntsville, Alabama.

Unable to longer suppress the wave of patriotism that urged him to take up arms in defense of his nation's integrity, our subject on September 7, 1862, enlisted in the Union army at Nashville, Tennessee, in company F, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. W. B. Stokes and Capt. E. G. Fleming. He was in the army two years and ten months. He was in the battle of Stone River. A canteen was shot off of him January 31, 1863; he was in three charges in one day and took part in fifteen battles, and he stood picket for twelve days and nights in continuous service. He was honorably discharged at Fayetteville, Tennessee, June 25, 1865.

Mr. Harmon was united in marriage on October 9, 1861, to Sally C. Jones, daughter of Frederick and Mariah P. (Squires) Jones. Frederick Jones was born at Prince Edward Court House, Virginia, in 1800. The wife of the subject was a member of a family consisting of four brothers and an equal number of sisters. Mariah P. Squires was born in North Carolina in 1811. Eight children have been born to the subject and wife, six boys and two girls, namely: Thomas Jefferson, a coal miner, married Florence Beasley, now living at 618 South Cedar street, Centralia, and they are the parents of four daughters; one died in infancy. Littleton D. Harmon, a coal miner, married Addie Howard, now living at 1118 Hester avenue, Centralia; they have one daughter. William Solomon, who is a material man in the store room of the Illinois Central Railway shops at Centralia, Illinois, is single, and living at home. Leonidas Pope is a miner also, married Mary Beasley; they have two sons and live at 815 East Broadway, Centralia; Anna Mariah married Marshall E. Thomas and died January 20, 1891, without issue. These children were all born in Tennessee. Cyrena S. was born

in Marion county, this state; she married S. E. Loomis, organizer for the Columbian Woodmen, at Meridian, Mississippi; they are the parents of two sons, Richard Lee was born in Marion county, died when twenty-one years old. He was first sergeant of Company F, Fourth Regiment of Illinois National Guard; Edward E., who was also born in this county, was a member of the Forty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and served under Colonel Thomas; Edward E. was first corporal and acted as sergeant in the Philippine Islands, and was ordered to carry thirty-five thousand dollars, pay for the soldiers, from Manila to Beluchan, a distance of forty miles. He was in the islands twenty months and was honorably discharged at San Francisco, California. He is now engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad; he married Cora Meyer, of Brookport, Illinois, and they are the parents of one son.

James K. P. Harmon was released from the army July 2, 1865, ranking as battalion bugler, and returned to his home in Bedford county, Tennessee, and continued farming until 1871, at which time he moved to Marion county, Illinois, and worked on a farm until 1886. There he entered the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having in that year been ordained local deacon at Kinmundy, by Bishop William Wallace Duncan, of Georgia. The subject located in Centralia in 1889. He has been a faithful follower of the lowly Nazarene since he was ten years old, and his life has been one worthy of emulation; he has always been ready to do his duty in every line of work he has found to do, and has justly won the high esteem in which he is held. He began voting the Republican ticket in 1864, and voted that ticket until 1904, since then voting the national Prohibition ticket.

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## MRS. IDA JEFFRIES WRIGHT.

Our subject, the wife of Newton Wright, of Centralia, Marion county, is a woman who owes her present prosperous standing in the community largely to her own unaided efforts. She has been for many years a resident of this city and has won the affection of numerous friends. She is an independent and resourceful woman whose naturally keen mental qualities have been sharpened through their contact with the perplexing conditions of daily life, which have to be met and overcome bravely.

Mrs. Ida Jeffries Wright was born in Centralia, on the 3d of October, 1866, the daughter of Frank and Abby (Cummings) Galbraith. Her father was born and reared in Jefferson county, Illinois, and came to Centralia when quite young. He obtained employment in the gas factory, and continued there as a trusted employee for over forty years. He was born in Rome township, Jefferson county, on November 22, 1829. Abby Cummings, which was her mother's maiden name, was born on the 13th of February, 1838. Her marriage to

Frank Galbraith took place on the 3d of October, 1856, at Rome, Illinois. Seven children were born to them, three boys and four girls, only three of whom are now living, namely: John, Edward, and Ida, the subject of our sketch.

Mrs. Wright attended the Centralia schools until her seventeenth year and obtained a good education. She first married Robert S. Boatwright, of Centralia, on October 7, 1884, and two children resulted from their married life. Frank F. Boatwright was born on December 23, 1885. He is an electrician and lives at home. Hazel Della was born on the 23d of April, 1889, and in after life married John Hathaway, of St. Louis, Missouri, who is buyer for the Missouri Packing House. Their marriage took place at Salem, Illinois, on the 25th of November, 1907. Mrs. Wright's husband, Robert S. Boatwright, died in Centralia on the 18th of September, 1894. He was for nearly fifteen years a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad, northern division. His people were Easterners and his father died when he was but five years old. He was an active and industrious man and a person of intelligence. In politics he was all through life a Republican.

After her husband's death Mrs. Wright went to St. Louis, Missouri, and conducted a boarding and rooming house, and at the same time caring for her two young children, keeping them at school and fitting them for the responsibilities of life. On the 22d of August, 1908, she married Newton J. Wright at Salem, Illinois. Her husband is the bookkeeper at the new coal mines at Junction City. He was born in 1860. Newton J. Wright had been previously married to Laura Pool, a milliner, of Centralia. Newton J. Wright and his wife live at 111 South Walnut street in prosperous circumstances. He owns four homes in the eastern part of Centralia and is known to be a good business man. In politics he is a Democrat; and in religion he was reared in the Methodist faith.

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## BENJAMIN HUDDLE.

The lives of some of our older citizens read like a page of romance and the career of Benjamin Huddle is no exception to the rule. Born in Seneca county, Ohio, September 26, 1829, in a cabin in the woods among Wyandotte Indians, he has been in turn a frontiersman, a farmer and a skilled mechanic.

The Huddles, or as the name was originally spelled, Hottel, came of a Hollander family, the great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch emigrating from the low country to the United States prior to the Revolutionary war and in which event his grandfather, Daniel Hottel, fought with conspicuous bravery. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, bore his share of suffering at Valley Forge, and crossed the Delaware with Washington, being among those who crossed the ice in their bare feet after having worn out their footgear. Dan-

iel Hottel migrated from Virginia, of which state he was a native and settled in Fairfield county, Ohio, some time about 1815, and later moved to Seneca county, which at that time was a frontier district. He did not like the location and desired to return, which request was gratified by his children and he returned to Fairfield county, where he died at an advanced age.

Benjamin Hottel, the father of the subject of our sketch, was but twelve years old when his father located in Fairfield county, Ohio, and where he grew up. He was educated in the German and also in the primitive subscription schools, where he obtained an English education. Being unable to spell the words of the English language at the time his name was translated by his English teachers as Huddle and which has been accepted as the family name ever since. At the age of nineteen the young man married Anna Seitz, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. Some years afterwards Benjamin Huddle with his wife and four children migrated to Seneca county, where he bought government land at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. Here Benjamin Huddle, junior, was born. Benjamin Huddle improved the land and built a good home and lived there all his life with the exception of a four years' sojourn in Crawford county. His death occurred January 28, 1860, at the age of fifty-six years, at which time he was the owner of over four hundred acres. His wife died in 1863, at the age of fifty-eight. Eighteen children were born to them, of whom fourteen grew to maturity. The subject of our sketch was fifth in order of birth and has now nine brothers and sisters living.

The portion of Seneca county on which Benjamin Huddle, the subject of our sketch, was born formed a portion of Sandusky, which was purchased by the government. In his youth it was a wild primitive country, inhabited largely by Indians. In the early days he helped to clear the land and erect the home. His education was carried on in the country schools until the age of sixteen, when he was apprenticed to learn carpentry, after which period he had only two months of schooling. At the close of his three years' of apprenticeship, his father presented him with a set of tools and he started in his trade for himself. He worked for a number of years doing carpenter work, high grade cabinet work, or whatever came his way in this line of work. He also spent some time as a millwright and in 1853 and 1854, worked in Illinois and Iowa, which was then considered the edge of the western frontier. He also visited an aunt in Marion county in 1853. He also engaged for some time in bridgebuilding during the construction of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in 1853-1854. During the winter of 1853-54, while work was suspended on the railroad, he drove the stage-coach from Salem east and west to Salem, to Carlyle, and where Flora now is located. Returning to his Ohio home in the fall of 1854, he married Rachael Kagy, who was born in 1834 in Seneca county, Ohio, the daughter of John and Catherine (Hite) Kagy. To

Benjamin Huddle and his wife ten children have been born, namely: Freeman E., deceased; Anna; Amos, deceased; Fannie J., Narcissus, Cora, John B., Marion T., Mina, deceased, and Clara Maud.

After his marriage in 1854 Benjamin Huddle worked at his trade until the fall of 1860, some time after which he came to Marion county, Illinois, and located on a farm in Omega township. He continued at his trade and for several years built all of the bridges erected in the county and had a great amount of prosperity. In 1873 he moved to the village of Iuka, which was his home for two years while he was building a house adjacent to the town and into which he moved his family when completed. Here they lived until 1888, when a disastrous fire destroyed his home. He had previously traded his farm in Omega township for one hundred and ten acres situated one and a half miles north of the village of Iuka, and here he went to live on the spot where he still has his home. His business during all this period was in a flourishing condition. In 1875 he had opened an undertaking establishment in Iuka, making caskets by hand, and continuing same until 1885. This was prior to the time of the manufacturing of caskets or at least their sale in this section. After a trip through Kansas and Nebraska, he formed a partnership with George E. Daniels in the undertaking business at Iuka, their business relations continuing until 1904. Since then he is enjoying a period of retirement on a farm which he rents and on which he and his wife live together with members of their family.

In politics Benjamin Huddle is an unswerving Democrat, and a student and a believer in Jeffersonian principles. He is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace in Iuka township, and in this capacity of public servant he is favorably known for his honest endeavors.

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## A. C. GILMORE.

The people who redeemed the wilderness and the wild prairies of Marion county were strong-armed, hardy sons of the soil, who hesitated at no difficulty, and for whom hardships had little to appall. The subject of this sketch is one of those sterling characters of pioneer days and has spent his long life in this locality.

A. C. Gilmore was born in Clinton county, Illinois, west of Centralia, April 6, 1831, the son of John and Elenore (Dawson) Gilmore. The subject's father spelled his name Gilmour, but in recording the birth record of his son, A. C., he wrote it Gilmore, which spelling the latter has always adhered to. Mr. and Mrs. John Gilmore were the parents of twelve children, eight boys and four girls, A. C. being the youngest in order of birth. John Gilmore came from Urbana, Ohio, in 1818. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland. His wife, who was born in Kentucky, near the Licking river, moved to Ohio where she and John Gilmore were married. Mr. Gilmore was a silk weaver by profession in Scotland, but after he came to America he

followed the trade of brick mason, also farmed.

A. C. Gilmore was reared on his father's farm, where he worked until he reached the age of twenty-one years, when he started to school in Springfield, Ohio, where he remained two years. He lived with his brother for five years, assisting him in the nursery business.

Our subject has lived to see Centralia grow from the wild prairie, from a cabin in the swamp to its present flourishing population. After leaving Ohio Mr. Gilmore returned to Illinois and began farming, teaching school during the winter months, continuing to teach in Marion and Clinton counties for a period of twenty years with great success, becoming known as one of the leading educators of his day and his services were eagerly sought. Although he attended school but a comparatively short time in the high school, later a college at Springfield, Ohio, which was conducted by Rev. John W. Weekly, an eminent divine in his day, our subject gained a good education, for he never ceased to study.

Besides farming in a general way during the years that he engaged in teaching, Mr. Gilmore devoted much attention to the raising of small fruits which he has continued to grow the remainder of his life with great success. He now owns thirty acres of fine small fruits of all kinds. He is well known throughout the district.

Our subject was united in marriage in Centralia to Lucy Dille, daughter of Libbias and Eliza (Allen) Dille. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore became the parents of six children, four of whom are living at this writing, namely: William Lee, who married Dora Maddox, and to them one girl has been born: Carrie E., Robert and Millie E., the last three all living at home. Robert Gilmore is employed as switchman on the Illinois Central Railroad. Millie is a clerk in the bookstore in the post-office building.

Mrs. Gilmore, who was a faithful helpmeet, passed to her rest on April 6, 1895, in the old home.

Fraternally our subject is a Master Mason in the Centralia lodge. Mr. Gilmore was Assessor and Collector of Clinton county for a number of years. In politics he is a Republican, first voting the old Whig party ticket, then he cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln, and he has never missed voting since reaching maturity. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Our subject is strong for one of his years, in fairly good health and active. He has made a success of his life work owing to his close application to whatever business he has in hand.

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## GEORGE PLINEY BALDRIDGE.

The subject of this sketch is one of the representative citizens of Marion county, being a stock dealer on an extensive scale, and he has shown that he is a man of rare business ability. George Pliney Baldridge was born December 12, 1853, in Grand Prairie

township, Jefferson county, Illinois, the son of James Clark Baldridge, who was born December 10, 1811, in North Carolina. He first married Margaret Rainey, of Marion county, who was born October 12, 1813, and she passed away October 3, 1844, and Mr. Baldridge married a second time, his last wife being Tabitha White, who was born July 10, 1811, and who survived until April 13, 1899. She was the daughter of Rev. Robert White, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, having a large circuit. In early life he lived in Indiana, and in an early day came to Marion county, Illinois, and later to Jefferson county, locating in Grand Prairie township, where he secured a farm. His children were: Robert, who was drowned in Madison county, Illinois; Martha White married Thomas Flannigan, and to this union was born a daughter named Martha and became the wife of Eli Copple; Louisa White married Allen Dolson, and to this union was born a daughter, Sarah, who became the wife of Eli Copple, whose wife had died, and was the cousin of Sarah, his second wife. Eli Copple is now deceased, but his second wife, Sarah, is still living in Centralia township. Tabitha White married Isaac Casey; after his death she married James Clark Baldridge, father of the subject, who departed this life May 16, 1897. The subject's paternal grandfather was Dornton Baldridge, who married a Miss Boggs, who was a native of Tennessee, while he was a native of North Carolina. He came to Illinois in 1820 in a covered wagon, his wife riding horseback on the trip and carried a boy. They settled at East Walnut Hill, Jefferson county, where they secured wild land which they sold and later moved to Centralia township, Marion county. He often drove a four horse team hauling goods to and from St. Louis, besides his farming in the early days. He was a well known man in this locality, and his death occurred June 14, 1832. To he and his wife the following children were born: James C., born December 10, 1811; John P., born December 22, 1813, farmed near Irvington, Illinois; Sarah, who was born December 13, 1815, married James Porter, who lived in Jefferson county, Illinois; Margaret, who was born March 10, 1818, married James Kell, of Walnut Hill, Illinois; Joseph was a farmer in Jefferson county; William, who was born February 23, 1822, died when young; Alexander, who was born October 11, 1823, was a farmer in Jefferson county; Rebecca Jane, born April 11, 1825, married William Porter, who lived in Jefferson county; Dornton, who was born March 7, 1827, was a farmer in Jefferson county; Thomas, who was born January 16, 1829, was a farmer in Jefferson county; Samuel was also a farmer in Jefferson county; Mary, born May 19, 1831, married Samuel Telford.

The subject's father, James Clark Baldridge, had no opportunity to attend school, and he went but very little. He was bitten by a rattlesnake one day at school and nearly died from the effects. He lived at home until his first marriage and then located in section 4, in Grand Prairie town-

ship, Jefferson county, securing government land on which he made all the improvements, owning at one time six hundred acres. He was a good farmer and a stock dealer. He was highly successful, well known and respected by all. In politics he was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife. The subject's grandmother Baldridge married a second time, her last husband being Matthew J. Cunningham, becoming the mother of one daughter, Sarah Ann, who married William Parkinson, who was killed at Fort Donelson while fighting in the Union army. His widow lives in Centralia, being the mother of two children, Oscar and Zettie. The following children were born to the parents of our subject: Sarah Ann, widow of Owen Breeze, of Centralia; Spencer A., born December 16, 1837, died when young; Mary J., born February 3, 1840, is the wife of Z. C. Jennings, of Centralia township; John C., born November 5, 1841, died young; Samuel Rainey, born December 27, 1842, was in Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil war, having died in a hospital in Kentucky, December 7, 1862; Calvin was born December 22, 1844, now lives in Chicago, was formerly a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, later going into the commission business at the stock yards in Chicago. He was captain in the commissary department in the Philippine Islands, having been appointed by President McKinley, who was a great friend of his. He is now living in Chicago, engaged in the insurance business. He first married Clara Hartley, and his second wife was Margaret Egger. Three daughters were born to his first wife, namey: Belle, Grace and Mamie. The following children were born to James Clark Baldridge and his second wife: Harriett, born September 28, 1846, died October 5, 1852; the second was an infant son; Joseph, D., a farmer in Grand Prairie township, Jefferson county, was born October 6, 1848, married first Cynthia Fouts, and later Julia Telford; George P., our subject, was the youngest child.

George P. Baldridge received only a common school education, and he remained at home until he was twenty years of age. On January 22, 1874, he married Sarah J. Telford, who was born in Haines township, Marion county, the daughter of William and Mary (Porter) Telford, the former a native of Illinois. The latter was born in Jefferson county, this state. William Telford was the son of James and Margaret (Kell) Telford, pioneers of Walnut Hill, Romine Prairie, near Cartter, Marion county, where they died. William Telford was a prominent farmer in Haines township, also dealt in stock and was successful and well known. His death occurred in 1875, and that of his wife in 1858. His second wife was Mary Ann Kell. He was the father of four children by his first wife and nine by his second wife, namely: Sarah J., wife of the subject of this sketch; James Thomas, who married Eliza Mercer, died when twenty-one years of age; Julia A. married Joseph D. Baldridge; Annie M. married William Hamil-

ton, of Lincoln county, Tennessee. The following children were by William Telford's second wife: Thomas, deceased; Zetta died in infancy; the third child died in infancy also; Alva died at the age of seven years; Samuel, who is farming near Champaign, Illinois, first married Ella Baldridge, to whom two children were born, Clifford and Lester. Ira, the sixth child of William Telford and his second wife, is a farmer on the old homestead in Haines township, Marion county, and he married Sadie Roper; Boyd is a farmer near Alma, Illinois; he married Alice Wyatt; Maggie married Don Sharp, of Redbud, Illinois, and they are the parents of one son, William; Marion is now deceased: he married Maria Smith.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. George P. Baldridge; Pella A., born December 12, 1874, married Robert Lacy, who is employed in the post-office at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and they are the parents of three children; Ralph L., Worth and Alice; Berthold G., who was born November 24, 1879, married August 23, 1904, Edith Williams, of Belknap, Illinois, to whom two children, William R. and Mary R., have been born. Berthold G. Baldridge was in the meat market business in Centralia. He attended McKendree College in Lebanon, Illinois, and read law there, but was compelled to give up his studies on account of failing health; E. B., the third child of the subject, was born September 19, 1882, married Mollie Armstrong, May 10, 1905, and they have one son, Harry Berton. E. B. is a farmer on the old place in Jefferson county. Lota T., the subject's fourth child, was born June 11, 1887, is a bookkeeper and stenographer and is living at home.

After his marriage our subject lived in Grand Prairie township, Jefferson county, Illinois, buying the old Baldridge homestead on which they lived until 1907, when they moved to Centralia, and he and his sons engaged in the meat market business. Mr. Baldridge has always been a farmer and stock dealer, and he is making a success of his present business. He now lives at 515 South Elm street, Centralia. He held several township offices and took a great deal of interest in Republican politics. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Centralia, and he is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is known as a good business man and is successful at whatever he undertakes.

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## WILLIAM C. WOOLDRIDGE.

There is much that is commendable in the life record of Mr. Wooldridge, and naught that is dishonorable. He has been true to many noble principles, and he is held in high esteem by the people of Romine township, Marion county, Illinois, by the people who know him best in his home community, which is conclusive proof that his life record has been above reproach.

William C. Wooldridge was born August 30, 1853, in Tazewell county, Virginia, near Jefferson, the son of James and Sarah Jane

(Patterson) Wooldridge, both natives of Tazewell county, Virginia, the former dying October 25, 1892, and the latter on February 25, 1907. They grew up and married in Tazewell county, Virginia, and in 1860 went to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he farmed until 1885, when he came to Romine township, Marion county, buying forty acres of land in section 24, later adding to the same until he had a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres. The subject's parents were first members of the Christian church and later of the Latter Day Saints' church. The following children were born to them: Sarah J., born June 18, 1851, is deceased; William C., our subject; James R. (see his sketch in this volume); Elizabeth, born October 30, 1857, is deceased; Lucinda, born December 28, 1859, is deceased; George W., born March 25, 1862, is deceased; Kyle C., born January 27, 1864, died at the age of twenty-five years; Martha, who was born January 1, 1866, married Chadwick Thomas, becoming the mother of three children; she is deceased; Mertie, born June 4, 1872, is deceased; Emma, born February 20, 1868; Julia, born January 28, 1870, lives in Danville, Illinois.

William C. Wooldridge was educated in the home schools until he was sixteen years old, when he started to work out, having followed whatever he found to do that was honorable and remunerative. He was united in marriage April 12, 1880, with Alice Edgerton, of Crawford county, Illinois, the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Beard) Edgerton, natives of Montgomery and Crawford counties, this state, having died in the latter county.

The following children have been born to the subject and wife, one of whom is deceased: Lulu, who married Ole Henson, died July 26, 1908; Mertie married Hugh Kelso, of Xenia, Illinois; Ethel married Frank Friend, of Xenia, Illinois; Sadie, Grover, Nannie, Opal, George, Bernice and Bernard, all living at home.

In February, 1885, the subject located where he now lives in section 25, Romine township. He has a fine home with beautiful surroundings. His farm is highly improved and very productive, and is a most desirable property. He cleared a great deal of the land and made all the improvements himself. His farm consists of one hundred and ten acres, which is nearly all cleared, and on which he carries on a general farming business with much success. He also operated a mill and a threshing machine for several years with equal success. Whatever he turns his attention to results in a gratifying measure of success for he has rare soundness of judgment along commercial lines.

Mr. Wooldridge was school director for several years; also ably served as constable, and takes considerable interest in township affairs, always voting the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Wooldridge is a member of the Latter Day Saints' church. Mr. Wooldridge is regarded by all who know him as a very industrious and honest man.

## JOHN SOGER.

The subject of this sketch is one of the well known men of Romine township, where he engages in farming and merchandising in a manner that stamps him as a man of excellent business ability and sound judgment, succeeding by reason of the fact that he devotes his time to his personal affairs.

John Soger was born at Mount Carmel, Illinois, Wabash county, July 15, 1853, the son of George Michael and Mary Elizabeth Soger, who were natives of Rohrboch, Germany, where they grew up and married, then emigrated to the United States in 1851, first locating in Evansville, Indiana, later coming to Mt. Carmel, Illinois, where the subject's father conducted a hotel. In 1861 he came to Haines township, Marion county, Illinois, where he secured a farm, and where he lived until his death in 1881. His wife passed to her rest in 1894. They were members of the Lutheran church, and the parents of eight children, as follows: William, a farmer and rice grower in Gillett, Arkansas; Peter, a farmer in Haines township; Wester married Joseph Middleton, and they are living in Stevenson township; Lizzie married Riley Eddings, of Stevenson township; John, the subject of this sketch; Charles lives in St. Louis; two children were named Jacob, both deceased.

John Soger received only a limited education in the home schools, but he made proper use of what opportunities he had. He remained at home working on his father's place until he reached the age of twenty-five years, when he took up farming in Haines township, this county. He also devoted much of his time to the mercantile business at Kell, where he had a number of business interests. When he located in Romine township, he began to buy land, at one time owning one hundred and sixty acres, but he has sold off his land until now he has only forty acres on which he lives, but it is choice land, being well improved and very productive. He built his substantial and comfortable home in 1888, and he erected his store building in 1893. He devotes considerable attention to raising fruits and especially apples, but he raises many things on his place and has a very desirable little farm. He buys and sells all kinds of farm produce, and for several years he has operated a fruit evaporator, doing a large business in this line; he also has a feed mill and does custom grinding of all kinds. Being a hustler, he has made a great deal of money, but has met with some reverses. He has accomplished his tasks unaided and single handed in an honest and praiseworthy manner.

Mr. Soger was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary F. Swank, of Shipman, Illinois, on February 27, 1908, and they have a pleasant home, where their friends are always welcome.

Mr. Soger has never aspired to public office, although he is a stanch Republican. He is a member of the Christian church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a very kind-hearted

man, very generous and liberal, and will always discommode himself to do a favor for a friend. He is a great lover of good horses and is the owner of one of the best driving teams in Marion county. His store is always well stocked with fresh goods of an excellent quality, and he enjoys a good trade with the community, believing in fair dealing with everyone, as a result of which he has many warm friends throughout the township.

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## W. J. ANDERECK.

Peculiar honor attaches to the career of Mr. Andereck, who, beginning the struggle for life alone and unaided, gradually overcame unfavorable environment, and by the force of his own individuality succeeded in winning for himself a position of esteem and influence among his fellow men.

W. J. Andereck was born in Marion county in the same log house, where he has lived practically all his life, his date of birth, having occurred September 26, 1853, the son of Jacob and Eliza (Procise) Andereck. The latter was the daughter of Grief Daniel and Margaret (Huntsman) Procise. They were natives of Virginia, who came to Illinois in 1827, and settled in Marion county among the pioneers. They took up government land and developed a good farm, where they reared their family and where they died, having been the parents of twelve children, one dying in infancy and the others grew to be men and women, nine of whom reared families of their own. The subject's grandfather lived to be sixty-six years old and his wife to be sixty-eight. They were members of the Baptist church, and the former was a Democrat. Grandfather Andereck was from Ohio, who came to Illinois in 1829, having settled in Marion county, entering government land here, beginning his farming operations in the woods which he gradually cleared, having entered two hundred acres. Here he reared a family on the farm, which he developed, and died at the age of fifty years. His wife lived to be seventy-four years old. There were six children in their family, five of whom lived to maturity, three of whom died of cholera in 1854. Members of this family were Baptists.

The father of the subject was the second child in order of birth in this family. Although his principal life work was devoted to farming, he became a teacher of some note. He was a Democrat and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. The mother of the subject lived to be sixty-two years old.

W. J. Andereck, subject of this sketch, attended the district schools of the same locality where he now lives. He was the only child of the family. Early in life he had to take charge of the farm and has continued working the same place, which consists of one hundred and fifteen acres. He had sixty acres of timber in its original condition, the balance of the farm being under cultivation. It is highly improved, showing that our subject has been a very

industrious man and a good manager. He has gradually improved the place since he assumed charge of the same until it is one of the best farms in the community. On it stand excellent buildings. The place yields large harvests of grains of all kinds, and much stock of various kinds is to be found in his fields.

Our subject was united in marriage March 24, 1880, to Sarah E. Merdith, daughter of Samuel ad Martha J. (McClellan) Merdith. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother was born in Marion county. Her father was brought here by his parents when he was six years old. They lived and died here, the father reaching the age of thirty-nine years and the mother seventy. There were five children in their family, four of whom lived to maturity, one of whom, John M., was in the Union army, having been with Sherman on his march to the sea. He died shortly after serving his time out. All the members of this family were farmers.

The following children have been born to our subject and wife, namely: Clarence, who was born in 1881, is single and living at home; Grace Myrtle, born in 1883, is the wife of Albert Holstlaw, who was a teacher; Samuel was born in 1884, is deceased, having been killed at Smelter, in 1908; Harvey was born in 1886, and is single, living at home; Eliza Jane was born in 1888 and is a teacher; William Everett, who was born in 1889, is at home with his father; Martha Elizabeth is also a member of the family circle; Marion Hazel, who was born in 1891, is at home; Raymond was born in 1893 and is living at home; Lillian Marie was born in 1900.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Andereck are members of the Baptist church and their children also adhere to this faith. The former is a Democrat and has long taken an active interest in political affairs. He was Constable at one time anad resigned to become Road Commissioner, and is now serving his first term in a most efficient manner. He has been school director, having served his third term, during which time the educational affairs of the district were greatly enhanced and encouraged.

Although our subject never had a military record, he is proud of the fact that members of the family served the country in its hour of need. William Forsyth died during the war, of disease contracted while in line of duty. A son of his, Walter, was also in the Union ranks and died in Libby prison. Henry, another brother of William, was a soldier in the Confederate army, and was conscripted in Texas.

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## JAMES R. WOOLDRIDGE.

What Mr. Wooldridge has achieved in life proves the force of his character and illustrates his steadfastness of purpose, and his advancement from none too favorable conditions in his youth to a position of credit in the agricultural life of the community is the direct outcome of his own labors.

James R. Wooldridge was born November 2, 1855, in Tazewell county, Virginia, the son of James and Sarah Jane (Patterson) Wooldridge, both natives of Tazewell county, Virginia, where they grew up and married. In the fall of 1860 they moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, where the father of our subject engaged in farming until 1885, when he came to Romine township, Marion county, first buying forty acres which was later added to until he owned in all one hundred and twenty acres. He died October 25, 1892, and his widow survived him until February 25, 1907. They were members of the Latter Day Saints church. The following children were born to them: Sarah J., born June 18, 1851, is deceased; William C. (whose sketch in full appears in this work); James R., the subject; Elizabeth, born October 30, 1857, is deceased; Lucinda, born December 28, 1859, is deceased; George W., born March 25, 1862, is deceased; Kyle C., born January 27, 1864, is deceased; Martha, born January 1, 1866, and who married Chadwick Thomas, is deceased, leaving three children; Mertie, born June 4, 1872, is deceased; Emma, born February 20, 1868, lives in Danville, Illinois; Julia, born January 28, 1870, also lives in Danville, Illinois.

James R. Wooldridge received only a limited education in the common schools. He lived at home and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-eight years old. His marriage took place on October 11, 1888, in Prescott, Kansas, to Bertha Ham, who was born in Marshall county, Illinois, the daughter of Ira J. and Martha J. (Torrey) Ham, natives of New York state, who came to Illinois when young, where they married. They lived in Marshall county until 1866, when they went to Linn county, Kansas, where Mr. Ham got a farm and carried on farming in a general way. His wife died April 4, 1904. He now lives retired at Prescott, Kansas. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged. Nine children were born to them, six of whom are living, namely: Allen, born August 23, 1865, died January 26, 1874; Bertha, the subject's wife, was born December 7, 1866; Nettie, born December 25, 1868, married George E. Gentle, and they live in Prescott, Kansas; Jennie, born November 9, 1870, married James McCormick, of Cabool, Missouri; Frederick, born January 20, 1874, died November 28, 1897; Albert, born March 27, 1876, married Emma Faber, and they live in Prescott, Kansas; Maude, born February 5, 1878, married William Bellingham, and they are living at Foraker, Oklahoma; Elmer and Ella, twins, were born March 1, 1888, the former dying February 28, 1894. Ella married James Cure, of Warwick, Kansas.

No children have been born to the subject and wife. After his marriage Mr. Wooldridge located on his father's old homestead in Romine township, where he has since lived. His place is in a high state of cultivation, and is well improved, everything showing that Mr. Wooldridge is a modern farmer and a hard worker. He suc-

cessfully carries on general farming and raises some good stock and considerable fruit. He has always devoted his life to farming. He has a nice dwelling, and other good buildings.

Mr. Wooldridge is a Democrat, and has held several of the township offices. He is a member of the Latter Day Saints' church, and is well thought of in Romine township and wherever his acquaintance extends.

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## W. DURAND HILLS.

Each man who strives to fulfill his mission in life is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of the works of this nature to perpetuate for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages whose lives are worthy of imitation, like that of the subject of this sketch.

W. Durand Hills was born in Waupun, Wisconsin, December 16, 1857, the son of Seth E. and Melvina (Durand) Hills, the father a native of New York, and the latter of Mentor, Ohio. They were married in the Buckeye state, and moved to Wisconsin in the spring of 1856, and in 1861 they came to Marion county, Illinois, where they bought land, locating in Salem township. Mr. Hills lived here until his death in 1901. His wife died January 12, 1887. They were members of the Christian church, and the father of the subject was a great Sunday school worker, and was superintendent of the Sunday school at Odin, this county, for many years, where he did a most praiseworthy work. He was also a great worker in the church. He was educated in the common schools of New York, later taking a course in Hamilton College, where he graduated. Both he and his wife taught school in their young days. Mr. Hills was a graduate of an engineering school, and he was for some time civil engineer for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. After coming to Illinois he engaged in farming. He was a Republican and served Marion county for three or four terms as Surveyor. He and his wife were the parents of only one child, W. Durand, our subject.

The subject of this sketch was a small boy when his parents brought him to Marion county, Illinois. He received a good common school education in this county. He assisted with the work on the place which he now owns. It consists of one hundred and forty acres of well improved land, being one of the most desirable farms in the township. He has been a traveling medicine salesman and was also in the nursery business for several years. He is an independent voter, always voting for the man rather than the party. He is a faithful member of the Christian church in Salem, Illinois.

W. Durand Hills was united in marriage in 1886 to Ella E. McMorris, who was born in Arkansas, the daughter of Perry and Jane (Jay) McMorris.

The farm now owned by the subject was bought from the railway company. It was

all wild land, but our subject built a good barn, improved the farm, and, in fact, made all the impovements which makes his place a very valuable one.

Mr. Hills has traveled extensively. He first went to North Bend, Ohio, where he remained a short time, then moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, remaining there for a short time, where he purchased property, which he sold and returned to his home farm. He then drove to Kansas, where he farmed for one year, then drove to Pueblo, Colorado, and from there to Colorado Springs; then to Cheyenne, Wyoming, later to Ogden, Utah; from there to Sacramento, California. He was in business there for three years, then he sold out and moved to Pensacola, Florida, where he resided and owned property for three years, finally coming back to the old home farm in 1901. The subject decided to make another trip to Colorado for the benefit of his health during the Boer war in Africa. He got as far as St. Louis, Missouri, and there met a party of young men with a cargo of horses for the English army. He abandoned his trip to Colorado and enlisted in the British ranks as horseman. He made this trip successfully, arriving in Africa at the close of the war. The British government then sent him to England, when he was honorably discharged. He visited the principal cities of the Island, such as Birmingham, New Castle, Sheffield, Bristol and others. On his return home he came through Canada and visited Quebec, Montreal and other principal cities in Canada. Mr. Hills is a very entertaining talker on his travels. He has a capacity to see more than the average man wherever he goes and he has a retentive memory.

Mr. and Mrs. Hills have a pleasant home and they are very neighborly.

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## THOMAS G. LUTTRELL.

Among the influential farmers of Romine township, Marion county, is the gentleman whose name appears above, who was born in Iuka township, this county, December 23, 1841, the son of John and Polly (Grant) Luttrell, both natives of North Carolina, descendants of Virginia stock. They married in the South and came to Illinois in an early day, but after remaining in this state several years returned to Dixie land and in 1831 moved back to Illinois, locating near Salem, Marion county. He had a corn field where the city of Salem now stands. Later he moved to Iuka township, and then to Garden Prairie; also lived at Stringtown, Illinois, for a period of four years. In 1854 he came to Romine township and secured some school land on which he farmed successfully until his death, in July, 1857, having reached the age of fifty-seven years. His good helpmeet survived him until 1871. She was born in April, 1801. John Luttrell was also a blacksmith and did a great deal of work in connection with his farming. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. To them the following children were born: William, who

died when young; Benjamin, who died July 7, 1900, was a farmer in Romine township and the husband of Martha Owens; Orsilla, who married Eli Cramer, is deceased; Thomas G., our subject; Mary S., deceased.

Thomas G. Luttrell received only a limited schooling in the common schools of his native community, which he attended during the winter months, having worked on the farm during the remainder of the year.

Our subject remained at home until his patriotic fervor led him to enlist his services in defense of his country on August 9, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was first sent to Columbus, Kentucky, then to Fort Hinman, Tennessee, and into winter quarters at Paducah, Kentucky; then up the Tennessee river and to Gravel Springs, Mississippi, where he joined the command and went to the front, engaging in several battles and skirmishes, among which was that of Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Ft. McAllister, in all of which Mr. Luttrell proved to be a gallant soldier. He was in the Western Department under General Sherman. He was discharged June 6, 1865, at Washington, District of Columbia, and was paid off at Springfield, Illinois, June 27, 1865. The only wound received by our subject was inflicted on May 28, 1864, when he was shot through the right cheek and right shoulder at the battle of Dallas, Georgia; but he was sick a great deal while in the service. He relates some very strenuous experiences during his soldier days

After the war Mr. Luttrell was on his father's farm until 1872, his labors being amply rewarded, for he was a hard worker. He was first married April 23, 1861, to Anna Boyle, a native of Romine township, the daughter of William and Mahala (Ware) Boyle, who were Southerners, having removed to Illinois in an early day, settling in Romine township, Marion county. The subject's second marriage occurred June 21, 1893, to Mrs. Rebecca Scott, a native of Ohio, the daughter of David and Jane Fairn, of near Cincinnati. They came to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1865, and died there. The subject's second wife was the widow of Thomas Scott, of England. Two children were born to Thomas Scott and wife, namely: Effie, the wife of Albert Jourdan, of Romine township, this county; Daivd, is deceased. Six children were born to the subject by his first wife, namely: John W., who lives in Colorado; Amanda, deceased; Benjamin F., who married Cora Schanholster, is a miner at Centralia, Illinois; Francis is deceased; Charles W., who married Addie Pippin, lives at Vandalia, Illinois; Ida, who married Charles Crouse, lives in Shelby county, Illinois. One child has been born to the subject by his second wife, Laura Eveline, who is still a member of the home circle.

In 1872 the subject went to Shelby county, this state, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Romine township, Marion county, and bought forty acres of land on which he now lives. He first lived on the place for four years when he went back to Shelby county, where he remained for four

years, then went to Vandalia, where he remained three years, since which time he has lived on his farm in Romine township, Marion county, carrying on general farming. He has a nice place, a good house and barn and is comfortably established. He has always been a farmer.

Mr. Luttrell is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Cyrus Hall Post. He is regarded by all who know his as a worthy citizen, neighbor and friend.

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## MATTHEW B. WELLS.

In connection with the business life of Marion county, as well as in its civic affairs, the name borne by the subject of this review has been one of prominence from the first epoch of general development to the present day, for his grandfather in the pioneer days was an extensive farmer of that time, and his son, father of Matthew B. Wells, was also a farmer, while our subject himself is numbered among the substantial agriculturists of this section, having a fine landed estate and much additional property.

Matthew B. Wells was born in Romine township, Marion county, December 24, 1864, the son of Matthew C. Wells, a native of Jefferson county, Illinois, a man of considerable influence in his community. He was a member of the famous One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the war between the states, having been in many hard fought engagements and important battles, in all of which he bore himself with the dignity of the true American soldier. He was wounded, captured and imprisoned and died in Andersonville prison in 1865, at the age of twenty-six years.

The grandfather of the subject on his paternal side was Barney E. Wells, who came from Tennessee to Jefferson county, this state, in 1822, and was one of the pioneer farmers and stock raisers of the state, and is remembered as a man of many sterling qualities, and became a very wealthy and influential man. He spent the rest of his life in Jefferson county and passed to his rest in 1872, at the age of eighty-two years.

The mother of the subject was Louisa E. Branson, who was born and reared in Marion county, this state. Her father was Ellis Branson, a native of Tennessee, and was long known as one of the substantial farmers and stock raisers of the county. He reached the advanced age of ninety years. The Branson family as far back as the ancestors can be traced were all very religious people. The subject's mother married J. B. Donahue, of Romine township, and three children were born to this union.

Matthew B. Wells was reared in Romine township, where he attended the district schools and received a good education. Having early began to take an interest in political affairs, he was elected Supervisor of Romine township when only twenty-two years old, but he ably handled the affairs of this office to the satisfaction of everyone,

and was re-elected to the same two years later, and he held this, together with that of Justice of the Peace until he was thirty-two years old, developing into one of the best justices of the county, his decisions having been noted for their fairness. In 1898 he was elected Sheriff of Marion county on the Democratic ticket and he became so popular through his able work that his friends induced him to make the race for Congress in 1904, from the Twenty-third Illinois Congressional District, but he was defeated. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and stock raising on a large scale. Buying on the Western market and shipping on the Eastern market, he handles in a successful manner large numbers of stock, and he is well known to the live stock dealers throughout the country as an excellent judge of all grades of live stock.

Mr. Wells is the owner of one of the most valuable farms in Romine township, consisting of four hundred and sixty acres. It is regarded as a model stock farm by all who see it, being exceptionally well equipped for the handling of large numbers of stock to the best advantage. The soil is rich and is kept to a high state of efficiency.

Besides his farm, Mr. Wells owns a residence in Salem, which is one of the finest in Southern Illinois, being beautiful in architectural design, modern in every detail, and elegantly furnished and this beautifully appointed home is presided over by the subject's cultured wife, whom he married August 1, 1883, her maiden name having been Mary E. Bond, a daughter of A. W. Bond, a well known resident of Jefferson county. Eight children living, and two deceased have been born to the subject and wife, named in order of birth as follows: Lillian, the wife of Marvin Bryan, of Salem; Ida, a teacher; Belle; Eva, also a teacher; Jess; Charles, deceased: V. H.; Nellie, deceased; Ethel and Ray.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Wells is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wells are faithful members of the Methodist church as is also their family. Mr. Wells is now a member of the finance committee of the Democratic party of the state of Illinois, and he is regarded as one of the leading spirits in this great movement. Personally Mr. Wells is an excellent neighbor, a steadfast friend, and enterprising citizen.

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## JESSE STONECIPHER.

One of the most influential men in Romine township, Marion county, is the subject of this sketch, his life being exemplary in every respect, for he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

Jesse Stonecipher was born July 16, 1830, in Morgan county, Tennessee, the son of Thomas and Elender (Goddard) Stonecipher, both natives of Morgan county, Ten-

nessee, the former having been a farmer, spending all his life there, and, together with four sons, fought in the Union army in Company B, Second Tennessee Regiment, having enlisted in 1861, and served until his health gave way. He died February 13, 1885. His wife passed away July 4, 1890. They were members of the Missionary Baptist church, and to them the following children were born: Lavina, who married John Brown, lived in Cumberland county, Tennessee; Jesse, the subject; Wayne, who is now living retired in Romine township; Mary Dow, who married Mathias Williams, is deceased, as is also her husband, who was in Company B, Second Tennessee Regiment; Curtis is a farmer in Romine township. (A full sketch of Thomas Stonecipher and his sons, Wayne and Curtis, appears in this volume under the caption of the father's name.) Louisa, the sixth child, is the widow of Jeremiah Jones, and she is living in Morgan county, Tennessee; Timothy, who came to Marion county, Illinois, in 1862, enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served during the Civil war. He settled in Romine township after the war and married Olive Daggett, and he is now living in Centralia, a Justice of the Peace. Elizabeth, the eighth child, married James Brown, both now deceased. Mr. Brown was in Company B, Second Tennessee Regiment. Joseph is living in Scott county, Tennessee. He married Nancy Parker. He was also in Company B, Second Tennessee Regiment; Mahala, who is married and is living in Morgan county, Tennessee; Ezra Thomas married California Todd, and he is a farmer in Iuka township, Marion county.

Jesse Stonecipher had only a limited chance to attend school, having spent about three months each year in the subscription schools in his community. He lived at home assisting with the work about the place until 1852. He was one of the patriotic sons of Tennessee, only a few of whom now remain, who volunteered in 1847 to fight in the Mexican war. His captain was R. Oliver, of Clinton, Tennessee, but Mr. Oliver failed to get a company together and the subject and others went to Knoxville, Tennessee, in November, 1847, where they enlisted, going by boat down the river to Paducah, Kentucky, from thence to New Orleans by boat and from there on a ship to Vera Cruz, where they landed January 7, 1848. The subject and a comrade were detached to unload crackers and molasses and they remained there over night, joining their company the following day. They stayed there in camp for three weeks and then went on a scouting expedition in the direction of Arazolia, where they had a skirmish with the guerrillas. They had a long tedious march through the deep sand with only a little water in their canteens. This gave out and they were compelled to march all day without any water. At night, the subject says, they came to a small creek and the soldiers plunged into it like cattle. The march back to Vera Cruz was sixty miles. They later marched to the national bridge, where they went into camp and they

were at this place until peace was declared. While in camp at Vera Cruz the subject and his comrades experienced the discomfiture of a terrible rain and wind storm, which blew down their tents and did much damage. Mr. Stonecipher was discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, July 10, 1848. He went to Nashville by boat and from there marched home with the rest of the company on foot. He has always been glad of his experiences in Mexico.

Mr. Stonecipher lived in Tennessee until 1868. He was County Treasurer of Morgan county for six years. When his term expired he was elected Justice of the Peace for six years, served two years of the time, resigned and moved to Marion county, Illinois. He farmed in Tennessee, in which state he went to school and taught school for several years. On October 18, 1853, the subject first married Sarah Melton, of Morgan county, Tennessee, who was born February 15, 1827, and she passed to her rest May 31, 1873; then the subject married Ella Waggoner, born June 23, 1853, at Jonesville, Indiana, the daughter of John William, who was a gallant soldier in the Civil war, and Cynthia (DeWitt) Waggoner, the former of Kentucky, and the latter of Ohio. They went to Indiana when young and were subsequently married in that state. He died in Jonesville, Indiana, in 1865. Mrs. Waggoner is still living at that place in 1909. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner, James, Oscar and Ella, the subject's wife.

Following are the names of the subject's children by his first wife: James Sampson, born August 23, 1854, married Nancy Lluellen, a farmer in Romine township; John Calvin, born January 23, 1857, is a railroad man and farmer at Campbell, Missouri. He married Delia Crawford; Lucy Elender, born July 9, 1859, who married John Phillips, is now deceased; Estel Monet Lincoln, born September 16, 1861, died September 24, 1869; Timothy Greely, born October 25, 1864, who married Florence Cutchin, is deceased, but his widow is living in Romine township; Thomas Isham, born October 27, 1867, married Rosanna Jones and they live in Romine township. The following children are those of the subject and his second wife, eight in number: Alice Maude, born July 15, 1876, married Daniel Henson, of Mendota, Illinois; Leonodaf H., born April 13, 1879, who married Narcissus Burkett, is a farmer living with the subject of this sketch; Ruth May, born April 16, 1881, married George Fourth, of Orchardville, Illinois; Luther and Samon, twins, were born July 7, 1885, are both single; Net and Nellie, twins, born July 31, 1887, the former having married Charles Branson, of Romine township, and the latter married Charles Taylor, of Mendota, Illinois; Ebon B., born September 16, 1891, is living at home.

In 1868 the subject located in Romine township, Marion county, buying a farm, on which he lived for ten years. He sold it and bought another of one hundred and sixty acres where he lives at this writing, engaged in general farming in a most successful manner, having an excellent and highly improved farm on which stands a good dwell-

ing and out buildings and over which roam a fine grade of stock. He devotes some time to fruit growing.

Mr. Stonecipher has taken considerable interest in local political matters and has ably served as Supervisor of his township, Town Clerk for three terms and Treasurer for thirteen years. He is a loyal Republican. He is a Mason, belonging to the John D. Moody Blue Lodge, No. 610, at Iuka. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Kell, Illinois. He is well known in Marion county, where he taught school for several years soon after his arrival here. He is a well informed man, being a free thinker.

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## WILLIAM H. BURNETT.

William H. Burnett, a well known grocer of Centralia, Marion county, is descended from an old Virginia family, prominently identified for many years with the tobacco industry. His grandfather Burnett came from France in early life and lived to the great age of one hundred and two years. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of Benjamin Franklin. The Franklin family was of Tennessee.

The subject of our sketch was born in Washington county, Illinois, on August 7, 1878, and is the son of James T. and Linney (Franklin) Burnett. His father was born in Roanoke county, Virginia, on October 22, 1844. In early life he learned the milling business and worked for several years in his father's mill. In 1866 James Burnett came to Illinois and in 1875 was married to Linney Franklin. To them were born seven children, of whom William H. is the oldest.

William H. Burnett received his early training in the common schools of Carlyle, Illinois, but at the age of twelve years was compelled to join the ranks of the wage earners in order to aid in the support of the home; his father having met with an accident which incapacitated him as bread winner for many months. William worked in the mines for fifteen years and his energy and frugality yielded him a good sum of money. An earnest longing for more schooling prompted him to study at night, and by unremitting effort, with the aid of night schools, he had, at the age of twenty-one acquired a good education. Later, he completed a course in Brown's Business College. He was married May 27, 1903, to Miss Maud Brown, a daughter of James Lawson, and Clemmie Brown. Both parents are natives of Southern Illinois, and are of old Scotch covenanter stock, a race of strictly moral and religious people.

Mrs. Burnett is a graduate of the Centralia high school, and has two sisters, Miss Anna Brown and Mrs. H. E. Tenney, both of whom reside in Centralia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Burnett have been born two children, Emily and Donald Brown, the former having died in early infancy.

On the first of March, 1907, William H. Burnett started a grocery store at 415 East

Fourth South street, Centralia. Previously he had been located in the same business on the west side of the city, where his store was totally destroyed by fire.

In his present location he owns a house, lot and store, which occupies eighty by one hundred and sixty feet. His family residence, which is a substantial one, fronts on South Maple street. His grocery is up-to-date in every respect. It is double roomed and carries a full line of all household necessities.

"Modern methods to meet modern requirements" is the motto of its proprieter and the attention which orders receive and the facility of their delivery is of the best description.

The subject of our sketch is yet a young man and in the years to come his present prosperous standing in the community, aided by his progressive and forceful qualities, and his remarkable ability to surmount difficulties, is sure to reach a higher plane.

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## MRS. CARRIE SHIRWOOD.

Mrs. Carrie Shirwood, widow of George Shirwood, is one of the best known of the older inhabitants of Centralia. She is a woman whose career, especially her early life, reads like a page of romance. Born in London, England, on the 3d of December, 1839, her family name being Wilson, she was taken by her parents and members of her family at an early age across the ocean to the United States. The voyage proved an ill-fated and most disastrous one for the family, the vessel they sailed on going down at sea, and her parents, the ship crew, and all, with the exception of herself and her grandmother, perished in the catastrophe. Mrs. Shirwood's providential rescue seemed to mark her for a special destiny, and it came to pass that as a mere babe she was adopted by a kind and generous man, Doctor Berge, who ever afterwards acted as her parent. She was given a most excellent education in New York City by her foster-father, passing through the public and high schools, and the New Jersey Ladies' Academy. Having finished her education she entered upon a life in keeping with her social standing. She married in St. Louis, Missouri, the late George Shirwood. They entered upon a very happy married life, and became the parents of three children, two girls and a boy, whom they named, Charlotte Bing Shirwood, who married Hugh Green, now deceased; the second daughter, Hattie, is deceased, and the brother, George R. Shirwood, married Emma Siple. George R. Shirwood and his wife have two children, a boy and a girl.

George Shirwood was a tailor by trade, and was a skilled and high class workman whose services always commanded a high price. He was employed by one Centralia firm for more than twenty-nine years. Mr. Shirwood was well liked and respected and his demise was mourned by a large section of the people of Centralia.

Charlotte, or as she is better known, Mrs.

Lottie Green, was educated in the Centralia schools, and upon receiving an adequate educational training she became a dressmaker. She has now successfully followed her occupation for over twenty years, and has achieved quite a name for herself in Centralia, as a prominent and capable business woman. She cares for her aged parent, the subject of our sketch, and lives at No. 734 South Maple street in her own property. Mrs. Green is an active and clear-brained woman and one thoroughly acquainted with the business affairs of the day. Since the death of her husband and even previous to it, she managed and executed all affairs of a business and financial nature with consummate skill and ability. She is an energetic and athletic woman and has all the present day American woman's enthusiasm and love of outdoor sports. She spends the greater part of her leisure hours in forest or field, where, with a dog or gun or fishing rod, she is perfectly happy. Her prowess in the hunting field and as a fisherwoman has not infrequently excited the admiration and envy of her male companions.

Mrs. Lottie Green has the distinction of being the only lady in Centralia who takes out a hunting license. She is also a dog fancier of note and is the possessor of three fine bull dogs, well blooded animals, and a good horse. She enjoys the company of her pets on her outdoor excursions, and is always solicitious for their welfare.

Mrs. Green and her mother, Mrs. Carrie Shirwood, are social figures of no small importance in Centralia. Their residence is always a hospitable meeting place for old friends of the family.

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## NATIVE TREES OF TIMBER SIZE IN MARION COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

(Furnished by State University of Illinois.)

NOTE—The following articles, which properly belong in the historical section of this publication, were received too late to be placed there.

### PINACEAE.

*Red Cedar (Juniperus Virginiana)*—This is the only evergreen conifer of the county and from its size can hardly be classed as a timber tree for this region. It is slow of growth and is confined to limited areas on the banks of streams. The wood is exceedingly durable and is valuable for many purposes, notably for the making of lead pencils.

### SALICACEAE.

Black Willow (*Salix Nigra*).—This is the only native willow that reaches anything like tree size. It is sometimes called crack willow on account of the brittle bases of branches. It grows along the streams and

becomes abundantly propagated by the detached branches.

White Willow (*Salix Alba*)—This has been considerably introduced and was formerly used for hedges; it is still valuable for wood lots. This grows into a large tree and its soft, fine grained wood is highly esteemed for making charcoal. As grown on the farms, it is one of the best for long slender poles not to be placed in the ground. A variety of this is the golden barked willow sometimes planted for ornament.

Weeping Willow (*Salix Babylonica*).—Often planted for ornament.

JUGLANDACEAE.

Black Walnut (*Juglans Nigra*).—This well known tree has become almost exterminated. There was no other wood so eagerly sought after in North America or which commanded so high a price in its day. It is still considered a very important timber tree.

Butternut (*Juglans Cinerea*).—The wood of this tree is something like that of the Black Walnut, but lighter in color. In this region of the country the tree does not usually develop as well as does its relative and saw logs from it are never so common. The nuts of both trees are highly esteemed.

Butternut Hickory (*Hickoria Minima*)

Pignut Hickory (*Hicoria Glabra*).—These are much alike and produce thin-shelled nuts with a bitter kernel. The wood is not so valuable as that from other hickorys, but is used for the same class of purposes.

Shag-bark or Shell-bark Hickory (*Hicorai Ovata*.—This bears a small sized nut of highest quality.

Big Shag-bark or King-nut Hickory (*Hicoria Laciniosa*).—The nut of this tree has a somewhat smaller kernel and a much thicker shell. The nut itself is of large size. The former grows upon rather dry ground and the latter is mainly found along the river bottoms. Both have shaggy bark and are celebrated for the quality of the wood.

White-heart Hickory or Mockernut (*Hicoria Alba*) is less common but has somewhat the appearance of the last two mentioned. The nut is of medium size and more pointed at its outer end.

BETULACEAE.

Blue Beech or Hornbean (*Carpinus Carolinana.*

Iron-wood or Hop-Hornbeam (*Ostrya Virginiana.*)—These are not uncommon small trees. The wood is exceedingly dense and heavy, immediately sinking when green in water.

River Birch (*Betula Nigra*) is a small slender tree which grows along the water courses. It is a desirable tree for door-yard planting, but it lacks the white color of the bark that some of the other birches have.

FAGACEAE.

Beech (*Fagus Americana*).—It is doubtful if this tree is native to the county though it is found in some places in Illinois, both

north and south of the region. It is easily recognized by the smooth bark of the trunk and by its descending branches.

### OAKS.

The oaks everywhere constitute a large part of the forest and furnish a greater part of the timber of highest value. They are easily divided into two classes, which may be called the red oak class and the white oak class. The lobes of the leaves of the former are terminated by a bristle or point while those of the others are rounded. Acorns of the first class require two years to develope and when mature are, therefore, found upon wood of two years' growth, while those of the second class are borne on twigs of the current season. Generally the wood of the red oak class is less durable in the ground and has less tensible strength than that of the white oak class. Commonly in the lumber markets only two kinds of oak are kown, namely, red oak and white oak, but the wood comes from various species.

Of the first there grow in Marion county:

Red Oak (*Quercus Rubra*).

Pin oak or Swamp Oak (*Quercus Palustris*.

Schenck's Red Oak (*Quescus Schenckii*).

Scarlet Oak (*Quercus Coccinea*).

Back Oak (*Quercus Velutina*).

Black-Jack Oak (*Quercus Marylandica*).

Shingle Oak (*Quercus Imbricaria*).—With Peach-like leaves.

Of the White Oak class there occur:

White Oak (*Quercus Alba*).

Post Oak (*Quercus Minor*).

Bur Oak or Mossy-cup Oak (*Quercus Macrocarpa*.

Swamp White Oak (*Quercus Platanoides*.

Cow Oak or Basket Oak (*Quercus Michauxii*.

Chestnut Oak (*Quercus Acuminata*).

### ULMACEAE.

This family includes the elms and hackberries. Of the former there are three native species:

*American Elm* (*Ulmus Americana*)—Well known and often given several local names, running into numerous varieties, all attaining large size.

Slippery Elm (*Ulmus Fulva*) or Red Elm. Something like the preceding, but easily known by the character of its bark.

Winged Elm (*Ulmus Alata*).—A tree of much smaller size and easily known by the peculiar corky expansions of the twigs.

Hackberry (*Celtis Occidentalis*) Is well known to all woodsmen. It does not attain so large a size as the American elm, but at its best development reaches well towards the upper limit of height.

### MORACEAE.

Red Mulberry (*Morus Rubra*)—A tree of small size known to craftsmen for the durability of the wood and by the fruit.

MAGNOLIACEAE.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*)—In the original Illinois woods, there were three trees which vied with each other for supremacy in height; namely: tulip, sycamore and burr oak. It can hardly be doubted, however, that there were more trees of the present species which reached one hundred and seventy-five feet than of all the others put together. This tree has furnished a very considerable part of the best building and cabinet wood which has been cut in the state. It was and is greatly sought after for veneers used largely in the making of fruit boxes. It is often called yellow poplar, but it is not a relative of the true poplars.

LAURACEAE.

Sassafras (*Sassafras Sassafras*)—In the woods, a slender tree mainly known for its aromatic bark. It is considered a desirable tree for ornamental use.

PLATANACEAE.

Sycamore (*Platanus.. Occidentalis*)—Found usually along streams and has a very peculiar and characteristic appearance. The wood was formerly thought to be without value on account of its tendency to warp, and the difficulty of splitting it, but the former can be overcome by proper kiln drying and its beautiful grain has brought it into prominence for many purposes, and its toughness of fibre has caused it to be used in the making of brushes, etc.

DRUPACEAE.

Black Cherry (*Prunus Scrotina*).—This tree seldom reaches a large size in this region, though it produces in some quarters wood of the highest value, well known to the lumber trade. Every school boy knows the tree by its strings of somewhat astringent fruit. It must not be confounded, however, with its similar relative the choke cherry, whose fruit is reddish instead of black colored when ripe.

CAESALPINACEAE.

Honey Locust (*Gleditschia Triacanthos*)—This rapidly growing tree has sometimes been confounded with the black locust, but usually can easily be told by its enormous sharp pointed spines produced in clusters along the trunk.

Kentucky Coffee Tree (*Gymnocladus Dioica*)—In the woods, a slender, straight growing tree bearing large bean-like pods. This tree ought to be better known than it is for street planting.

PAPILIONACEAE.

Black Locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia*)—Has sharp pointed prickles on the twigs. Is probably not a native of the county, though often found growing spontaneously.

ACERACEAE.

There are three maples native to the county, namely:

Soft Maple or Silver Maple (*Acer Saccharinum*)—So commonly planted in the streets.

Red Maple (*Acer Rubrum*)—Much like the latter, but reaching smaller sizes, and having the twigs tinged with red.

Hard Maple or Sugar Maple (*Acer Saccharum*)—To this family belongs also the

Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*).—All of these trees are easily recognized and are commonly correctly named by those interested in them.

HIPPOCASTANACEAE.

*Buckeye* (*Aesculus Glabra*)—A tree of moderate dimensions. As nearly worthless for timber purposes as anything in the list. No doubt, however, some peculiar use for the wood may be found. When the hand fret-saw was common, the wood of this tree was greatly sought after.

TILIACEAE.

Bass-wood or Linden (*Tilia Americana*)—A common well known tree furnishing soft, fine-grained wood highly esteemed for certain purposes.

EBENACEAE.

Persimmon (*Diospyros. Virginia*).—This hardly reaches timber size. Its wood is sometimes used for wood engraving and for turning purposes. It is exceedingly hard and heavy. It is a relative of the tree from which ebony wood is derived.

OLEACEAE.

White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*).—This and green ash are often confounded, but can be told apart by the more vigorous habit of the former and by the light color of the under side of the leaves seen best when looking at the tree in foliage, and by the peculiarities of the seed and fruit.

Green Ash (*Fraxinus Lanceolata*)—Usually grows along the banks of streams, while the white Ash is upon higher ground. Both are used for the same purposes, and as the green ash is much more easily propagated from seed, it is more common where artificially grown.

Blue Ash (*Fraxinus Quadrangulata*)—Differs from the preceding in having sharp ridges of bark on the branchlets, making them somewhat square. Usually found upon well drained soils where it grows into a slender, tall tree.

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## A FARM CONDUCTED SCIENTIFICALLY.

(For the following sketch we are indebted to Prof. J. E. Whitchurch, student of Illinois University at Urbana, furnished him by Prof. Lloyd.)

In March, 1903, John W. Lloyd, of the Horticultural Department of the University of Illinois, purchased the J. D. Camerer farm, consisting of eighty acres, near Kin-

mundy, Marion county, Illinois. This farm occupies the north half of northeast quarter of section 21, township 4 north, range 3 east, and is one mile northwest of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway station. At the time of the purchase, twenty acres of this farm were in oak brush, and ten acres more had recently been cleared, but had never been touched by a plow. Much of the rest of the land was still filled with stumps. The soil is of the type known as "post-oak flats."

In the spring of 1904, possession was secured, and W. B. Lloyd, father of the owner, moved from Du Page county to take up his residence on this farm, and has remaied there in the capacity of manager since that date.

Immediately upon securing possession, the twelve-acre apple orchard on the farm was thoroughly pruned, and a peach orchard of three acres was planted. The following year, six acres were set to apple trees, consisting entirely of high quality varieties such as Jonathan and Benoni. The policy established upon this farm from the beginning was a selection of varieties and system of management that would result in the production of high quality products.

A specialty has been made of gem melons as the money crop in a three-year rotation, consisting of cow-peas, melons and corn. The cow-peas are cut for hay and fed to everything on the place, including horses, cows, hogs and hens. This crop leaves the land in fine condition for melons. The manure made on the place is carefully saved, and additional manure hauled from town. This is composted with rock phosphate and applied to the melon crop. After this addition of plant food and the thorough tillage required for the melons, the land is in good condition for the production of corn. In 1905, sixty-five bushels of corn by weight were produced upon one measured acre.

The success with melons on this farm has been due to scientific methods of culture, combined with skillful marketing. The seed planted is the best strain obtainable, regardless of cost. Careful and thorough tillage is practiced from the beginning and continued even after the vines have to be turned. Spraying for the rust is also practiced. The melons are carefully graded and attractively packed; and the best grades are sold under a guarantee as to quality. By this means and by having one firm handle the entire product it has been possible to build up a reputation for the goods and secure remunerative prices.

A similar method has been employed in marketing the poultry products from this farm. The eggs are sold under a guarantee as to freshness and freedom from undesirable flavor such as might be produced by the feeding of onions or other objectionable material. One firm has handled the eggs from this farm for the last four years at prices considerably above the local market.

After five years of skillful management, this farm is now recognized as one of the most productive in the vicinity, and its products are eagerly sought in the market because of their superior quality and careful packing.

## EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE EAST PART OF MARION COUNTY.

BY A. W. SONGER.

In furnishing an account of the early pioneer settlers of the east part of section 3, range 4, now Omega township, the writer will be compelled to depend on his memory in regard to date with some of the settlement as entries cannot be referred to, all having settled on government land, this having been preferred on account of the occupants having no tax to pay on the land.

Adam Gallaway was the first settler along the east line of the township in about 1829, erecting a cabin on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 13, town 3, range 4. It was a very good double hewed log house. He improved a small farm. Frederick Songer bought this claim and moved with his family on it in the spring of 1835. In 1838 he entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 13, town 3, range 4, on which he lived until 1871, and continued to own until his death in 1873, when seventy-eight years old.

Then came Alexander Kyle, a Methodist minister, who built a hewed log house on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, early in 1837. The next settler was James Craig, in the latter part of 1837, who put up a round log house on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, town 3 north, range 4 east, and improved some land, where he lived until his death. Soon after this, along the east line of the township, John Gee located. Robert Shadden, Abraham Beard and Owen Tate also settled along the east line of the township. Thomas Jones and a Mr. Bozier lived about two miles west in the Skillet Fork timber. All lived in log houses which were very poorly provided with light, a hole cut in the wall serving as a window, but minus the glass. They were all provided with wide, deep fireplaces, with backs and jambs made of flat rocks placed in mortar to protect the wood from the fire. The upper part of the chimney was made of slats or lath, surrounded by mortar made of clay. The fire-place had to be made so as to take in a large quantity of big wood to make sufficient heat to keep the family reasonably comfortable; in fact in a very cold time the family had much difficulty in keeping all sides warm, as many of their houses had no protection

overhead other than the board roof, but sometimes there were loose boards placed on the joists overhead; and the only floor in some of them was mother earth. In those days the friction match was unknown. If the fire went out, which it would sometimes in warm weather, a member of the family would be compelled to call on some neighbor for fire, or would have to catch fire with flint and steel, gun powder and flax-tow. There was some solid comfort after all in retiring before those big fireplaces, if it was not too cold, and in all of them the cooking had to be done. A full supply of cooking utensils consisted generally of a skillet in which all the corn-dodgers were baked, also biscuits, if they had any flour, which would be for breakfast and night only on Sunday; a stew kettle, for cooking meat or vegetables, a tea-kettle for heating water, and a coffee boiler.

The farmer in those days was poorly provided with teams and mostly oxen were used, consequently they could cultivate only small farms on which enough corn was grown for bran and to feed stock, with the help of prairie hay to feed cattle and horses, and to fatten their hogs, provided they failed to get fat on white oak acorns. But if the pioneer failed to have fat hogs he could take his rifle and go to the woods and find all the fat deer he wanted, or in fact any kind of wild meat he wanted. Both deer and turkey were plentiful.

Apples, peaches and pears had to be grown, and it took time to prepare land for an orchard, and then it took years for the trees to grow. The settlers had much to contend with. The women had to spin and weave the cloth to clothe themselves, the men and the children. The flax had to be grown, cleaned and spun to make the linen; the sheep had to be raised, sheared, the wool carded and spun from which to make the winter clothes. The stockings had to be knit—all was done at home. The worst of all that the old pioneers had to contend with was malarial chills and fever. Through the summer and fall it was no uncommon thing for the father of a family to be down with this dreaded "complaint." The stock had to be protected from the wild beasts; the sheep and calves had to be penned near the house. The wolf was the most destructive. There were three kinds: the little prairie wolf, and the big black and gray wolf. It was very common to hear them howl about the farm, and one not accustomed to hearing them would think when two or three were howling that there were not less than eight or ten. Notwithstanding all these things some of the pioneers laid the foundation for a good, comfortable living in the after part of their life.

The first school taught in the eastern part of Marion county was by Alexander Kyle in the southeast quarter of section 23, Omega township, in the old-style log house with dirt floor. The benches were made of split logs. The subjects taught were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. Webster's blue-back speller, any book that they had to read in, and Pike & Smiley's arithmetic. This school was supported by sub-

scription. This was about 1839 or 1840. Only one term of four months was taught here. The next school building was put up about 1842 or 1843, made of hewed logs, which was used for both church and school. It was located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, town 3, range 4, and was used by the Christian denomination, it being near Skillet Fork creek where there was "much water". The first minister in charge was William Chaffin and later, David R. Chance, Uncle Henry Vandusen and others. The first marriage in that vicinity was Moses Cockrell and Margaret Craig, and the next was Giles M. Songer and Elizabeth Hamilton. From this time on settlers came in more freely, so at this late date I cannot give dates or names of settlers as they located in that part of the county.

The first mills in the eastern part of the county were water mills. In 1836 or 1837, Major John Onstott put up a saw and grist mill on Skillet Fork creek in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, town 3, range 4 east, which he operated for eight of ten years. Finally it was washed around and abandoned. In 1837 Frederick Songer, in company with Samuel Songer put in a water-power saw and grist mill on the Skillet Fork creek, which began operation early in 1838 in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3, town 1, range 4, now Romine township. The saw mill was an old still sash, and the grist mill was one set of burrs, on which they ground both wheat and corn. It had no cleaning machinery; the grain was ground just as it came to the mill, no matter whether dirty or clean. The bolting machine was one chest about ten feet long, reel about nine feet long, which was operated by hand. Later this mill was washed around, and about 1846 was moved farther up the stream, and rebuilt by Frederick Songer and operated by him until 1851, when he sold it to "Quill" Gordon and Bob Foster. A few years later it was abandoned. This was a fine site for a water mill, if the clay bank had been properly cared for. It is now a waste and few would suppose by the present appearance of the place that a mill had ever been located there.

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## A BRIEF HISTORY OF TRINITY GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, NEAR IUKA, MARION COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

### EARLY HISTORY.

Wending your way westward or southward from the town of Iuka, and crossing the southern portion of Stevenson and Iuka townships and part of Romine township, you will find there today, on both sides of the public highway, cheerful country homes,

smiling gardens and fields which bear witness to the comfortable circumstances and the happiness of their proprietors.

If you had inspected the same territory forty years ago, you would have found nothing but a dense, trackless forest for miles and miles, which was traversed only by the various watercourses. It was by the indefatigable labor of German settlers that the flourishing farms we see today were carved out of the stubborn wilderness.

In the year 1870 five German immigrants came here with their families and purchased tracts of land lying from four to seven miles to the southeast of the town of Iuka. The names of these pioneers were: Emil Dierolf, John Behrudt, Chris Timm, August Behuke and Louis Hahn. They had not come here immediately upon their arrival in this country, but had spent a few years in Chicago, and by dint of hard work and thrift, had been able to save a small amount of capital. In the heart of the forest they now pitched their tents, and, axe in hand, forthwith began the task of clearing off the trees and underbrush from their newly acquired property. Log houses were built and the ground was gotten ready for cultivation. Within the next few years other settlers joined the brave little band. A time of severe trials was, however, soon to come over them before all their difficulties had been successfully overcome. Most of the settlers had a little money left after securing their land, and there was some apportunity for replenishing their slender resources somewhat by the sale of railroad ties. But owing to the fact that their farming had to be done in a rather primitive way, and was not as yet very profitable, while they were obliged to pay cash for all their supplies, their meager funds soon dwindled away and they were reduced to straitened circumstances for a time. Their troubles were greatly aggravated by the appearance of fever among them, an unwelcome guest, which often comes unbidden where men are cultivating virgin soil and lacking wells or cistern, get their drinking-water from neighboring rivers and creeks. Soon there were fever patients in almost every house. Meantime their work must not be abandoned lest their efforts hitherto be entirely defeated. Those were trying times for the young settlement.

## ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH OF TRINITY CHURCH.

These early settlers did not forget God, and His Word in the wilderness. While at Chicago they had become acquainted with the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states, and to this synod they now made application for a minister who might preach to them the Word of God and minister the holy sacraments among them. On April 27, 1873, the Rev. J. G. O. Kattham, of Hoyleton, Washington county, a member of the aforementioned synod, visited the settlement for the first time and continued serving the people from that time forth. Under his guidance a congregation was organized on

September 28, 1873, and at the same time a constitution was adopted. For a number of years divine services were conducted at the various homes, but on November 9, 1876, the members of the congregation began to construct their first church building, which was dedicated to the service of God on the 12th day of August, of the following year, the Rev. Mr. H. Meyer, of East St. Louis preaching the sermon on the occasion. The church was built at a place about four miles southeast of Iuka, and is still standing, being at present used by the congregation as a school-house.

Four years later, more Lutherans having moved here from elsewhere, the congregation had grown sufficiently strong to support a pastor in their own midst. The first resident minister, the aged Rev. F. W. Eggerking, was inducted into his office on August 15, 1880, by pastor O. Kattham. A parochial school was founded immediately, and this school is still in operation. It is the aim of this school that the children be taught not only the common branches taught in the public schools, and in addition the reading and writing of their German mother tongue, but first and above all things, that they be taught to know and thoroughly understand the doctrinal teachings of their church in order to a firm foundation in their holy Christian faith.

After serving the congregation a little over a year, pastor Eggerking was obliged, on account of old age, to resign his office, and the congregation once more had to seek the help of non-resident ministers. They did not secure a minister of their own again until November 23, 1883, when Mr. G. F. Luebker, a candidate for the holy ministry from the Lutheran Seminary at Springfield, Illinois, began his labors here. After a stay of only two years, however, the latter accepted a call to a charge in Indiana. The Rev. Mr. A. Kaeslitz succeeded him and served the congregation for a period of sixteen years, beginning with the month of December, 1886. He died suddenly and unexpectedly April 26, 1903, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to the church. In the fall of 1903, the writer of these lines succeeded to the pastorate of the congregation.

Our church has known the day of small things, but, in the course of time, has grown in numbers as well as in grace. At the present time the membership is composed as follows: Thirty-six voting members, one hundred and seventy communicants, two hundred and fifty baptized members. The church now possesses a new and beautiful house of worship, fifty-six by thirty-four feet, with a steeple seventy feet high. The building was erected by Mr. Chris Borcherding, one of the members of the congregation. It was dedicated to the service of God on October 11, 1908, and a large concourse of people attended the ceremonies and listened to the sermons preached upon the occasion. Pastor C. Strase of St. Peter, preached the German sermon, and Pastor R. Kissling of Ferren, spoke in the English language. The names

of the elders and trustees of the congregation at the present time are: J. Brinkmann, H. Koenemann, E. Borcherding, A. Rochlitz, Father Lamp and C. Hahn, Sr.

### CONFESSION OF OUR CHURCH.

There being but few Lutheran churches in this part of the state, and various erroneous opinions being in circulation concerning the character of our church, a brief statement of our doctrinal position is herewith given.

We believe that the Holy Scriptures in their entirety were written by the holy prophets, evangelists and apostles, by inspiration of the Holy Ghost, and that for this reason they are the Word of God, and the *only* source of spiritual knowledge, since man, however wise and progressive he may be in many temporal affairs, by his own reason does not and can not possess any knowledge concerning things spiritual and divine, except as these have been revealed to us by God in his Word.

Hence we still believe, teach and confess all that the church has confessed in her ancient creeds from the beginning; the doctrines of the Holy Trinity, of the incarnation of the Son of God, and of the redemption of our whole fallen human race by his holy life, suffering and death.

Concerning the way of salvation, we believe and confess that, by his own works of piety, man cannot attain to righteousness before God or eternal salvation, but solely through the merit and righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ, appropriated by faith; and that such faith does not come of man's own reason or strength, but it is the work of the Holy Ghost, operating through the preaching of the Word and the holy sacraments (baptism and the Lord's supper).

We teach furthermore, that Christians should avoid sin with great earnestness and be diligent in all good works; not, however, in order that they might by these works merit the grace of God and everlasting life, but in filial obedience to the divine command. In fact, only he can do works that are truly good and acceptable to God, who by faith has become a child of God. On the other hand the true faith can never be void of good works; neither can it stand with the love of, or clinging to, sin.

We teach and confess that the Holy Spirit ever preserves a Christian church on earth, embracing only such, but certainly all such, who truly believe in Christ as their Savior.

Concerning the end of the world and final judgment, we believe that at the last day, the Son of God will return visibly with power and great glory to judge the world in righteousness. We believe in the resurrection of all the dead and life everlasting for all believers.

# BRINKERHOFF'S HISTORY

OF

# MARION COUNTY

# ILLINOIS

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By PROF. J. H. G. BRINKERHOFF

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## INDEX.

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# INTRODUCTION

I wish to thank everyone who had helped on this index. It has been quite a chore, but am sure that everyone will appreciate this added index in this new printing of Brinkerhoff's, History of Marion County, Illinois.

Those helping were Kathryn Daniels, Naida Telford, Harold Boyles, Frank Brinkerhoff, George Ross, Reta Parrish, Virginia Zupzich, Bill Wright, Mary Lyons, Freda Chasteen, Carolyn Dye and Adele Hildebrand. Also to Loren Deadmond for serving refreshments, so cheerfully, during our work sessions.

Sincerely,

Helen L. Deadmond

Helen L. Deadmond

The Society wishes to dedicate this index to Helen Albert Deadmond whose untiring efforts have made this publication possible. Loren, her husband, is thanked by the society for his hospitality to those who worked in their home on the index.

The Society hopes that this reprint will be of value to both the historian and the genealogist. The last copy of the original volume that was offered for sale by a dealer had an asking price of $75.00. We hope this reprint will place the information about Old Marion in the hands of those who are interested, at a reasonable price. The proper name index of the persons mentioned in the book will be a great aid to the genealogical researcher who no longer be required to comb through the entire book only to find that his ancestor is not mentioned by the author.

Frank Brinkerhoff

Past President of Marion County
Genealogical and Historical Society

Great grandson of the author

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